sufficient without further military assistance, except two of the Scotch Greys, who have paraded before Mr. Davis's house at Clifton since the damage it received, as a matter of caution; and a Company of the Middlesex Militla, whom Mr. Miles has kindly quartered in his Riding-house adjoining .-The villains, after leaving Mr. Davis's house at Clifton, proceeded to his respected and aged mother's at Whitehall, near this city, when the house of this unprotected female was treated in the same way. At the close of the Poll vesterday, it stood as follows: DAVIS - - 446 | HUNT - - 117

Majority - - 329
To-day, half-past 3, Davis has polled 315, and Hunt 33. I believe that Hunt will keep the Poll open to the last day: and it was with this view that Cobbett was put in nomination, for whom there has not yet been a single vote tendered; but being nominated as a Candidate, I understand his consent must be obtained before the Poll can close.

Monday last, at Manchester, Mr. Sadler, the celebrated gronaut, made his twenty-third ascent, and alighted at Oakwood, about six miles from Sheffield. He made the passage in 48 minutes, so that he must have travelled at the amazing rate of a most unqualified conviction of falsehood that lan-

Treasury, before the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Governor of the Bank. The biddings were-Bish, £15 10s. 6d.; Richardson, £15 3s. 4d.

NEWCASTLE, June 27 .- Thursday, the races on the Town Moor were attended by one of the most numerous concourses of spectators ever remembered. Just as the last race was finished, the temporary stand belonging to the White Hart Inn, being loaded with about 200 persons, gave way in the middle, persons were seriously hort, and 10 or 12 most danready assistance, and many of the sufferers were received into the Grand Stand, or accommodated with carriages from thence. Yesterday morning they were all alive; but a poor weman named Elizabeth Smith was in a very dangerous state, she having head, senior, of Biddick, had a thigh broken: Mr. Blackbird, of Newbottle, a leg and thigh; Mr. Fiddler, a midshipman, a teg; a pitman, called the Duke, an arm; Sir H. Vane's groom, a leg; Mr. Mosht, sounders and several others, were much hurt, but had no limbs broken. Mrs. Waylam, the proprietor, was hurt in the shoulder. Four casks of spirits, 12 dozen bottles of malt liquor. and 7 dozen of wine, were crushed to pieces.

At a Meeting of Tanners and others, interested in the Manufacture of Leather, held at the Ship Tavern, Long-lane Bermondsey-

44 Resolved ununimously, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the real nature and operation of the proposed additional Tax on Leather is, from the misreports of the Public Papers, and various other causes, not yet fully understood:

"That, as the third reading of the Bill was carried by a majority only of eight, it is the determination of this Meeting to persevere in their efforts to oppose, by every constitutional means, a Tax which they consider would be highly injurious to the Public, and ultimately ruinous to the Manufacture of Leather in all its branches."

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

Price of Stocks this Day at one. 3 per Ct. Red. 561 56 | Long Ann. 144 Exch. Bille (33d.) 3 pm 4 per Cents, 71 Consols 57 1 1 Omnium 11111 pm.

Paris Papers have arrived to the 30th ult. Hostilities had not commenced in the North at the date of the last advices. From Konigsberg, Bonaparte proceeded on the 16th to Velhau, or Welaw, and, after reviewing the troops there, went to Insterburg. Both these places are on the Pregel. The review of all the troops at these places would, we suppose, be followed by the crossing the Pregel to commence

" Larric. June 16 .- The accounts of the return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburgh are not confirmed. According to the last letters rom Konigsberg and Memel, that Monarch still Continues at Wilna.

WILNA, MAY 21 .- It is said that the Empeperor will set out in a few days for Groduo.

" WARSAW, JUNE 11 .- An Extraordinary Diet has been convoked here for the 15th day of Jone."

It is reported that Joseph Bonaparte, and all the French at Madrid, will immediately evacuate that city, and retire to the Northward: that Lord Wellington will attack Marmont, if he ventures to oppose his Lordship, whose intentions are said to be to penetrate to the capital. But it is supposed to be more probable, that all Spain South of the Ebro is intended to be abandoned by the enemy during the

operations against Russia. Lord Moira did not say, that he would bring the Catholic Question before the Lords this Session: his Lordship said, that the Question having been carried in the Commons, a conference would most prolably be asked with the Lords before the end of the present Session .- Courier.

BRISTOL, JULY 3 .- I am happy to inform you, that, by the presence of the Volunteers, who still continue in our exchange, we remain tolerably tranquil. Nothing but this measure could have preserved the City from the most dangerous excesses. O o | may have received such information, but, to what hundred pounds reward has been offered for the man | does it amount? To nothing more than the opi- | cient and respectable family to which he belonged, |

Magistrates, finding the Civil Power insufficient, flag, and I have this moment heard that his asso- stantiated by evidence, and contradicted by an ex- friends and acquaintances wit a profound and indefi. have had recourse to the Military, not last night ciator have given him up. I am glad to contradict passed over without the slightest disturbance. Our the report of Mrs. Davis's house at Whitehall being Passed over without the sugarest distinctly said, that considerable time ago, a farmer, named James Volunteers were in attendance during the whole of attacked: it was asserted to be so in the Bristol in reply to Lord Headronax, distinctly said, that considerable time ago, a farmer, named James the day in the area of the Exchange, and this was | Guzette of Thursday morning, and that was my authority. State of the Poll last night:

Davis - - 827 | Hest - - - 148 Majority To-day at one o'clock Hant had polled only nine

It is now about three mouths since General Lefebrie broke his parole. We were not prepared to expect so speedy a similar violation of hosour on the part of another French General Officer. Phillippon, the late Governor of Badajos, who surrendered to the Earl of Wellington, on the 6th of April, and was sent by Government on parole to Oswestry, contrived to quit that town Wednesday last, accompanied by an Officer of Artillery of the name of Garpler. It has not yet been ascertained whither these disgraceful fugitives have gone.

quatertord Chromitle.

The Courier has had time to indulge itself in

complacent exultation on it's discovery of disunion

to the mortifying task of reading the plainest and

n the Catholic Body, before it could be subjected

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

guage can convey, and of falsehood calculated for This day the Lottery was contracted for at the | the worst of purposes. It is amusing to trace its rapid progress to disgrace from which it never can be edeemed. In the very outset of this affair, the liberal part of the Loudon Press, merely upon the grounds of rational conjecture, accused it of gross fabrication: but it had in contemplation the special object of obstructing the Catholic cause, and it was too faithful to itself to sacrifice the rewards of a hireling for the unproductive encomium which follows the words of truth. At first, it spoke of an extraordinary Meeting of the Catholics, and, by the and involved nearly 100 in the crash. About 40 | very terms it used, gave the public to understand, that the Meeting was of a general, not a select, or gerously, several of them having limbs broken. The private character. On finding, however, that nei-Meeting was asserted to have been held, nor of the appearance of the first details of the debate : some succeeding days, took any notice of that assembly, it deemed it a matter of prudence to be more precise in it's account, and to say, that it did not mean an Aggregate Meeting, but a Meeting been below at the time of the accident. Mr. Red- of the Catholic Board, not convened by public advertisement, and whose proceedings were not published in the Irish papers. Its first statement was prefaced by a notification, that it had received the following " important" letter from Doblin. On what authority did it take upon it to alter the nature of that letter by subsequent explanation, and to combine with it information which it did not communicate? If the latter was fabricated by the Editor of The Courier, he could certainly make free with his own labours, and there is at least as much ingenuity in holstering up falsehood as in inenting it. If the letter was actually sent from Dublin, The Courier has been guilty of a violation of public duty, in giving new features to its original aspect. The Courier has also said - We have every reason to believe, that our account (the account contained in the " important" letter) was correct, except, perhaps, that it did not give to the sentiments of indignation expressed (by Lord Fingall, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Barnewall, against the resolutions entered into, and the speeches made, at the Aggregate Meeting) all the strength and colouring with which the speakers delivered them." The Courier has here introduced a perhaps as a future salvo, but it intended that the insinuation should go forth as a positive proposition. The design it has to promote is now maintained merely by temporary expedients, and, in it's adherence to old projects, or it's reception of new, it considers, not it's veracity, not it's character, but the perverted utility of what occident may offer, or depravity devise. But he Meeting in Dublin was a Meeting, not of the Aggregate Body, but of the Board. Where did The Courier learn this? No such thing is discoverable in the important letter, nor the character of the Meeting any farther defined, than as it consisted of Catholics; so that this explanation is gratuitous, and not justified on the supposition that the letter was written in Dublin. If The Courier wrote the letter, if it shall be found out of it's Editor that it was a letter " from myself to myself," then no one will question a prescriptive right to heap falsehood upon falsehood. A high cuology is bestowed on Mr. Keogh, and in this The Courier evidently concurs, if it was not the author of it. Has that Journal forgotten the days that are past? Let it turn back to it's own files, and it will there find this Catholic, now for an evil purpose a respectable one, condemned to endure the blackest oblique that ever came from the pen of political malevolence. What an ago, what a country is our's!

"O, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,

But The Courier has found out a Noble Prop n which to lean, a supporter of no less strength and firmuess than belong to an illustrious and menorable Household, "Our account," it goes on o say, " has been, in substance, confirmed by the Marquis of HENDRORT, in his speech on the Marquis Wentlester's motion: He distinctly said, that he had received the intelligence, that the most respeciable Catholics were filled with the utmost aborrence of the Resolutions passed at the Aggregate. Meeting, and we believe he particularized Lord Fingly, as disapproving of the tenor of them, a circonstruce which was mentioned in our letter from Doblin:" the important letter! Lord HEADFORT

press and authenticated declaration. In so far as, ble esteem.

Lord Fixa M. is concerned, I ord Donoughnore, It will be recollected by our readers, that, a rehe could not being himself to believe, that Lord Thompson, and who lived near Currughmore, die Fix. 11. had expressed any disapprobation of the appeared in amounter of which there has hitherto been Resolutions, as he, Lord Figure, had signed them no satisfactory account. He I ad come to this Choas Chairman of the Meeting, and had had ample to transact business with family connections of the apportunity of considering them. Lord Donorons MORE's conjecture is established : Lord HEADFORT's with them to pass the night, from which, according information remains to be proved; The Courier stands precisely as it did. What its mode of exculpation will be, is yet to be ascertained. If it shall assert, that it did receive the letter in question, it s bound to prove the assertion by the only credible means which exist, namely, the production before the public of the writer himself. If it refuses to do this, it must itself submit to be branded as the sole author of the fabrication. Nor can it escape disgrace and reprobation, even if it brings forward the very penman of this "important" epistle, for it has drawn conclusions from it which, even in all its falsehood and malignity, it did not warrant, which identify the commentator with the political depraity of the original, and render both the wretched objects of general contempt and scorn.

The Courier of the 3d has found it necessary, and t no doubt had much pleasure in the task, to correctits own Report of what was said by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the motion of the Marquis WELLESLEY in favour of the Catholics. His Grace did not support the motion, but merely said "that, if there would be no other opportunity of discussion, then he would be for the adoption of the motion : but that, as the question would certainly be discussed next Session, whether this motion was carried or rejected, he, therefore, did not see the necessity of it." The Courier is welcome to the full value of the opinions of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is more material to Ireland, and to the cause of liherty, to have those of the Earl of DONOUGHMORE impressively set forth to view. The speech of that illustrious Senator, on the Marquis Wellesley's motion, was delivered at a late hour, and has been very imperfectly reported. The following sentiments medical gentlemen who were on the course gave their | there the Dublin papers of the day on which the | of his Lordship have been given to the public since

> "The Noble Lord had been always in the habit of communicating his sentiments upon this question freely, and without reserve, to his Catholic friends; and he had availed himself of a recent opportunity of so doing, in offering his acknowledgments for the kind communication of their sentiments with which he had been honoured, respecting his humble endeayours at the late discussion of their case. He had thought it no less his duty to recommend it to them to make up their mind, and to express their sentiments strongly and decisively, whatever they might be, on the subject of additional securities, in order that those who proposed to the Catholic hopes a conciliatory adjustment, might be fully aware of the nature of that adjustment which alone they could conscientionaly accept in that point of view. Upon these important subjects, the Catholics had, at their late Aggregate Meeting, expressed their sentiments in the most unequirocal manner; how far he had been justified in the recommendation which he had thought it his duty to give, the proceedings of that night would sufficiently shew, and what had passed on the same subject lately in another place. However disposed to give the fullest confidence to the cordinl intentions of the proposers of the Resolution now under consideration, in both Houses of Parliament, who could doubt that he was not much mistaken in desiring his. Catholic friends not to be overconfident of ultimate success, when they had just heard the mauly arowal of his persevering opposition the Prince Regent had recently selected as the head of his Government? Who could doubt that he was not quite mistaken, who will call to his recollection, the late disgraceful juggle, at which the Public has been so much disgusted, and which, whether it professed the intention of giving to their wishes such an Administration as would be likely to satisfy the emergency of the present times, turned them back to the same identical men against whom the other House of Parliament had so recently passed a vote of incompetency? His Catholic countrymen had, at the late aggregate meeting, arowed their sentineuts in the manly style of freemen, seeking for the restoration of their rights; they might have done o, perhaps, in a style more congenial to the feelngs of a majority of that House; but when the House recollected the manner in which that aggrier. ed body of men had been treated, the injustice to which they had been so long exposed, and the manner in which the cup had been so suddenly dashed from their lips, there will be no longer any just cause o be surprised, that there has been much and just ir-

ritation.' The Duke of COMBERLAND, in his speech on Lord WELLESLEY motion, formally contradicted the reort, that it was the intention of his Royal Highneso take upon him the Government of Ireland, statng explicitly, that he never entertained any such lesign, and that the idea never was in contemplation of Ministers.

In Dublio, Mr. W. FITZGERALD was talked of with some confidence as the Irish Chancellor of Exhequer, and Lord Morn vas having been appointed Viceroy. No mail due.

Our renders will hear with painful regret, of the leath, in Dublin, on Friday last, of Jons O'Suvr, of Gardenmorris, in the County of Waterford, Esq. In this Gentleman were combined the kindest and most benevolent dispositions of the heart, the highest principles of honour, and the most unsallied integrity of conduct. He was no organizate to the an-

Baiston Election, July 2 .- Our worthy | who preceded the mob to Mr. Davis's house with a | nion of its author, unauthorised by fact, unsub- and his memory will be checished by his surviving

name of Mullowney, and had generate to Gracedien to their statement before the Mayor, he departed early in the morning. After the lapse of some days. during which Thompson did not return to his home. and no knowledge could be obtained of what had become of him, very strong suspicions of his having been murdered were excited, and an active investigation was set on foot for the discovery of the truth That investigation, although it disclosed nothing bevond conjecture with regard to him, was complete in the exculpation of the Mullowneys, and their character, which has been respectable through life. was rescued from even the slightest shadow of reproach. Matters remained in this situation till a few days ago, when the wife of Thompson received the following letter from him, which we are happy to lay before the public, as it at once unfolds the mysterious occurrence, and confirms the innocence of the Mullowneys. When we formerly noticed the subject, we suspected, that pecuniary embarrassments had induced Thompson suddenly and secretly to withdraw himself. How far that suspicion was well founded, our readers will judge from the contents of the subsequent letter. " DEAR WIFE.

" My long absence must undoubtedly have caused rou much uneasiness, and, indeed, I have had my share of the like unpleasant sensation; but I cannot explain particulars, until I get your answer to this, which I hope to have as speedily as possible, as my present situation may not afford me an opportunity to receive it, if any delay should take place. I have only to say in few words, that dire necessity has comder to make all pecuniary satisfaction in my power, as well as to convince you of my affection, I have enclosed an order for you to receive nine pounds sterling, which I hope may come safe to hand. Pray, give an answer to your affectionate husband,

The letter, from which the above is an extract, contains Thompson's Address, and some complimentary remembrances of his friends, which are wholly uninteresting to the public. The order for the money mentioned in the letter was drawn on the Post-Office in this City, and immediately paid to Mrs.

JAMES THOMPSON

The Benefit of Mr. Cox, Box-Keeper to the Theatre, is fixed for to-morrow evening. The Cure for the Heart Ache, which is one of the most interesting of modern Comedies, and the National Drama of Brian Borothme, are likely to attract a large and fashionable Audience. Of the Tars of Old Ireland we cannot speak from personal knowledge, but the novelty of the Interlude, and the appearance of a young Gentleman of the City in speaking the Epilogue, promise to add largely to the uncommon excellence of the Evening's Amusements. Mr. Cox, however, has higher claims on the countenance of the public than even the Entertainments which he offers. A Benefit is the sale remuneration which he receives for the discharge of long continued and laborious duties-duties which essentially contribute to the convenience and comfort of those who frequent the Theatre, and which he performs with the most attentive politeness and unremitting anxiety and zeal. That earnest desire to please, which he has so constantly manifested, will, we trust, experience a just and adequate expression of general ap-

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 8.

ARRIVEO. 6th-Morning Star, Jenkins, Llannelly, bark ;-Cardiff Castle, Croker, Swansca, coals : Venus, Lowther, ditto, ditto; John and Jane, Hazele, Cardiff, coals; Ayr, Warren, ditto, ditto, Kinsale; Priscilia, Webb, ditto, Cork. 7th-Samuel Packet.

SAILED.

6th—Camden Packet. 7th—Happy, Lawson, Whitehaven, ballast; Gowr Packet; James and Ann. Murphy, Cadiz, pork. butter, &c.; Lively, M. Grath, Lisbon, salt-petre, but-

8th-Ayr, from Cardiff, Warren, coals, Kingole; Priscitla; from Cardie, Webb, coals, Cork; William am, Boadle, Whitchaven, ballast. Wind-North at 8, & M.

NOTICE.

TR. PALLISER'S MOUNTAINS are thickly PC L SONED, and will continue so throughout to Kilcomaragh Lodge, July 6, 1818.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT. AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRE Legy, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Coupty of Waterford, and within two Miles and a Half st Dungaryan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Year growth. These Lands are held by Lease under THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 3! Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, commanding a heaut. ful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan-For particulars apply to George Honni, Esq. Corr rick-on-uir ; or Rooth Cashin, Esq. Waterfort with whom the Title deeds may be seen. The above Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRNIE, Bookselier and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 . 11,313.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-DEFARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, JULY 1.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, FINIE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungaryan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Su THOMAS OSBORNE, At a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 3 . Your are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, commanding abeautifur View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan.

For particulars apply to GRORGE Honns, Esq. Carrick on- uir: or ROGER CASHER, Esq. Waterford, with whom the Title deeds may be seen. The above Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH INSTANT,

AT DUCKSPOOL. THAHE entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the late GEORGE BOATE, Esq. ; also, a CHAISE and pair of kind draught HORSES-COWS-SHEEP-working HORSEs-farming UTENSILS, &c.

The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday.

TO BE SOLD, A NEAT LIGHT CHARIOT. On its first wheels, and in perfect condition, WITH OR WITHOUT HARNESS. CT Application to Anthun Binning Waterford, July 7, 1812.

THAR CONSULTATOR gives notice that, by direc tion of the Mayor and Corporation, every Person shall remove all Timber and other nuisances off the Quay immediately, otherwise, after this Notice, he will proceed to recover the several penalties by the Act of Parliament ordered to be entorced .- Dated this 3d day of July, 1812. SAM, SPRIGG, Conservator.

TO BE SOLD. A PEW TONS OF

EXCELLENT OLD HAY. Apply to Mr. P. Walser, Ballybricken, who will dispose of it on reasonable Terms.

FIDDOWN.

FINHE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, IT the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as heretolore advertised. Apply to Prink Walsot, Aftor nev, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

TRAMORE.

FIG. BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly L. Captain Wyse's, improved, and furnished com pletely, and commanding a desightful view of the Box. Application to Mrs. John Manna, Waterford Bry. Application to his some and Mr. John Walsh, Tramore.

June 16, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FIRE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Doyne, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Surracock. Inquire of MICHAEL DORRYS, next door to the latter House Waterford, May 24, 1812.

YEOMANRY CLOTHS. P & T. M.DOUGALL have received from the

· North of England an extensive supply of SCAR-LET, BLUE, WHITE and BLACK CLOTHS.-Also BLANKETS, CARPETTING, HEARTH RUGS, &c. They have likewise received from London an assortment of fine CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Beaver and Chin HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. which will be

WHITE WINE.

TENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 20 Hogsbeads of Lisbon, Bucclas, and Catcavella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, TIME DWELLING-HOUSE in Communick-STRUCT lately occupied by Mrs. Viscour, with a large

walled-in GARDEN at the rere thereof. Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto adjoining, being now in the possession of Mr. Annora.
Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of Jinks's GAR Dry, containing one Acre and four Perches. - Appli cation to Michael, Dobby's, Bailey's New-street, or Robert Cooke, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

BY ATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORE STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Provisions and reception of Cones, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the eby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

Vor Particulars apply to Jone Atkies, No. 7. Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jor x August 23, 1812. BARRY, Waterford.

FOR THREE YOUNG LIVES. From the 25th March last, or 29th Sept. next

A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION : THR large and commodious PACKET HOTEL a CHERROIST, with two excellent KITCHEN GARDENS; about twelve Acres of LAND, highly improved; new STABLING and double COACH-HOUSES. It is the station for his Majesty's Packets conveying the Mails to and from Milford-Six estadished Packets on the Station.

The Proprietor, James Howeny, wishing to de line that line of Business, will close with a solvent Tenant as soon as the value is offered. The Tenant, or Purchaser, can have any part of the FURNITURE hat mas answer him, at a valuation. CT Two excellent POST CARRIAGES to be sold.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

MAJOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Posession given, his COTTAGE and FARM at SLIEVE-ROE, containing 40 Acres, with every kind of OF-FICES, and a most excellent walled-in GARDEN, in ull bearing. The beauty of Situation, and contimity to Waterford, little more than a mile from the Bridge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major Quin, on the Premises; or to Samuel Kino, Esq. May 9, 1812.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

TABLE Composition produces the most brilliant Jer BLACK ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly ree from any nauscous Smell, and will retain its Virues in any Climate.

Seamen, who may have concealed him or themselves, rant of this expedition) to order the garrison to join Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnie, R. his Majesty's service by any of his Majesty's Offi- ingly, and, as it marched out, Captain Adam land-Carrell, and J. Bull, Stationers, Quay, Waterford : Banks, Ross; C. Taylor, Wexford; Farrell and Gor man, Clonwel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint an i Quarte 34, 9d, each,

Caution .- The superior Quality of this Blacking has induced several base impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the above name, to prevent which observe none are genuine unless " Robert War-

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

AS LATLLY SYRRED OUT.

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN in the County of Weyford, situated on the na vigable-River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and ten of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

to any Person. Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGRIRE, and Doctor WALLIA, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the seve al Lots. February \$5, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of Carrier-ox-Suin, lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them

rendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at ALSO TO BE LET.

The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON TORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above. ALSO TO BE LET

The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and TOACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of CARarek aforesaid, late in the possession of Lawresco SMY rit, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN YARD, DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL-LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work.

These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ments made during a period of nearly sixty Years n which the Tanning Trade was carried on with su erior success, and possessing consequently every uitable and necessary convenience, are well worthy the aftention of any Person in the Trade, desirons of following it to any extent with advantage. And t these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy communication to and from both the Street and the River-

A spacious well walled in GARDEN, in good order, next adjoining the Main Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling Houses above mentioned Proposals for the whole, or any part separately, will be received by Edmond Suvid, Esq. Callan.

MAY-PARK.

WAO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND; or, the IN-TEREST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expected. 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 nodern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimenions, and Hall: excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF-FICES, two COACH HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to HUMPHRY May, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford. GT The HOU'SE will be let, completely furnished, for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

April 11, 1812.

At the Court at Whitehall, the 8th of November, 1811, PRESENT,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT IN

so that such Scaman or Seamen shall be taken for

such Landman, together with an allowance, at the

rate of One Pennyper mile for each able Seaman,

ordinary Scaman, and Landman, for every mile

such men may respectively travel to the nearest of

vesidence of any of his Majesty's Sea-Officers em-

found fit for his Majesty's service, and there shall

not be reason to suppose that he is an apprentice t

Bounties, Rewards, and Travelling Allowance

should be continued to be paid for some time lon-

ger, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in

ties, Rewards, and Travelling Allowance be con-

in his Majesty's several Proclamations now in

voluntary service of Seamen and Landmen;

whereof all persons concerned are to take notice

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 10.

CHETWYND.

and govern themselves accordingly.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 112s. 0d.

second, - - - - - 1074. 0d

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

Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - 00s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.

Pork, - - - - - - - - 00s. od. 00s. od.

Beef, ---- 0s. od. - 0s. od

Oatmeni, - - - - - 30s Od. - 31s. Od.

Flour, first Quality, - -e. -d. - -e. -d.

---- second, - - - - - 864. Od. - 884. Od.

--- third, - - - - - 604. Od - 655. Od.

---- fourth, - - - - 50s. Od. - 58s. Od.

Wheat, - - - - - - 704, Od. - 75s. Od.

Barley, - - - - - - 30e. 0d. - 34e. 0d.

Oats (common) - - - 26s. 0d. - 21s. 0d.

___ (potatoe) - - - - 214. 0d. - 28s. 0d.

Coals, ----- 4s, 4d. - 5s. Od.

Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d.

Beef { (quarters), - - - 5 d. - 6d. }

Veal, - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

Pork, - - - - - 3 d. - 4d.

Train Oil, - - - - - £40 00s. -

______0d. ~ 454. 0d. ~ 454. 0d.

Potatoes, - - - - - - 18d. to 16d. perStone

(joints), - - - - 6 d. - 8d.

(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

{ (joints), - - - - 6 d. - 7d. } per lb.

---- third, - - - - - - 100s. 0d

(casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 60s. Od.

has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Of-HEREAS the time limited by the Order fice, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Majorof his Royal Highness the Prince Re-General Ross, commanding at Carthagena, dated gent in jouncil, bearing date the eighth day of Fe-May 22, 1812. Extract of a Letter from Najor-General Ross bruary ast, for the payment of the Bounties for to Major-General Cooke, dated Carthagena. the encouragement of Seamen and Landmen to May 22, 1812. enter into his Majesty's Royal Nary, and the Rewards for discovering Seamen who may conceal My letter No. 17, of the 16th Instant, would advise you of the progress of a combined expedition themselves, so that such Seamen should be taken to the westward of this, according to the informafor his Majesty's service; and also the Rewards tion which I had received up to that date. The reo persons who should procure the voluntary sersult has now justified the sangulne hopes that every rice of able and ordinary Seamen, and Landmen, fit for his Majesty's Naval Service, and should one entertained of the success of operations, carried convey such Seamen and Landmen on board any of on under the direction of an officer of the zeal and ability possessed by Capt. Adam, of his Malesty's ship his Majesty's ships and vessels, or to any of his Ma-Invincible. Nothing could be better timed than the iesty's Sea-Officers employed in raising men, will movements of General Freire, who, in consequence xpire on the thirty-first day of December next; of the information I sent to General O'Donnell, which Bounties and Rewards are as follow, that is to say-to every able Seaman not above the age made an attack upon the enemy, and drove him from of Fifty, nor under the age of Twenty Years, who | Baza on the 13th, the same day on which the force under the command of Captain Adam appeared off should enter himself to serve in his Majesty's Royal Navy, a Bounty of Fire Pounds; and to every | Almeria; that officer having judiciously taken time ordinary Seaman so entering himself, and not to send on shore, at some distance from the place, above the age of Fifty, nor under the age of to ascertain the strength, position, and movements Twenty Years, a Bounty of Two Pounds Ten of the enemy, learned that they were in the place Shillings; to every able-bodied Landman, not to the number of four or five hundred, including

above the age of Thirty-five, nor under the age of caralry, and had not as yet made any detachments

Eighteen Years, so entering himself, a Bounty of to assist in opposing General Freire, but, early on

Thirty Shillings; to every person or persons who the 14th instant, It appears that the French General

shall discover any able or ordinary Scaman or had sent three couriers to Almeria (no doubt Igno-

cers employed to raise men, a Researd of Three ed the three hundred Spanish troops he had with Pounds for every such able Scaman, and Fifty him, under the command of Captain Alveor, and Shillings for every such ordinary Scaman, fit to took possession of the place. The consequence of this has been, that Captain serve on board his Majesty's ships; to any person or persons who shall procure the voluntary service Adam has been enabled to take or destroy a privaof able or ordinary Scamen or Landmen fit for teer and her two prizes; to blow up the castle of his Majesty's service, and shall convey them on San Elmo, which is situated upon an almost inacboard any of his Majesty's ships or vessels, or to cessible rock, and all the sea defences and batteries any of his Majesty's Sea-Officers employed in rais- which protected the anchorage of this place, and formed a secure resort for the numerous privateers ing men, a Reward of Three Guineus for every which have been long an annoyance to the British such able Seaman, Two Guineas for every such

him immediately, which it proceeded to do accord-

ordinary Seaman, and One Guinea for every and Spanish trade on this coast. Captain Adam has also embarked all the serviceable guns, carriages, and ordunnes stores, he found in the place, totally destroying the remainder, and was busily employed on these services, and in forhis Majesty's ships of war, or nearest place of | warding the embarkation of a quantity of sulphur and lead from the King's mines, at six lengues from ployed in raising men; provided such man shall be that place, under the direction of a Spanish Intendente, who had joined him with one hundred cavalry from Nijar, when he wrote to me on the 18th And whereas it is expedient that the said several instant, in answer to the express I sent to him by n gun-boat, to acquaint him of General Freire's retreat before a superior force of the enemy at Baza. General O'Donnell was with me here two days, when he received dispatches from General Freire the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Coun- and Colonel Alveor, Informing him, that the inhacil, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accord- bitants of Almeria had received the Spanish troops ingly ordered, that the Payment of the said Boun- with the most enthuslastic demonstrations of patristism, on their entering that place on the 14th intinued to the thirty-first day of December, one stant, and as, by the destruction of the fortificathousand eight hundred and twelve, inclusive, tions, that port can no longer be useful to the eneand that the same be paid in the manner specified | my, either as a safe rendezvous for privateers and their prizes, or as a point d'appul to the right flank of their advanced position, from whence they have force for the encouragement of Seamen and Landhitherto annoyed General O'Donnell's army, It is to men to enter into his Majesty's Royal Navy, and be hoped that these loyal inhabitants will be relieved for the discovering Seamen who may conceal themfrom any future visits of their tyrannical oppressors, selves, and for giving Rewards for procuring the

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 4, 1812.

when the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Vilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, dated on board his Majesty's ship Venerable, off Lequito, the 21st of last month, giving an account of an attack made upon the French troops in possession of that place by the Spanish Guerillas, aided by Sir Home, and the officers and nen of his Majesty's ships under his orders.

The enemy had possession of a hill fort, commanding the town, calculated to regist any body of lufantry; and also two hundred men posted in a fortified convent within the town, the walls of which were impervious to any thing less than an 18pounder.

The convent might have been destroyed by the ships; but as the town would have materially suffered, and as the guns of the Venerable made no visible impression on the fort, it was determined to erect a battery on a hill opposite to the latter. which the enemy considered as quite inaccessible to cannon, and in that confidence rested his security.

A gun was accordingly landed in the forenoon of the 20th (chiefly by the exertions of Lieutenaut Groves, of the Venerable), notwithstanding the sea was breaking with such violence against the rocks at the foot of the hill, that it was doubtful whether a boat could get near enough for that purpose. It was then hove up a short distance by a movemble capstan; but this was found so tedious Whiskey, ----- 14s. Od. - 14s. 6d. per Gal. that men and bullocks were sent for to draw it;

the question of " paper blockades." Let him, I fection of the Irish People, by his motion in the J country—to that country, will I say of all the agiam sure I consent, direct his sapient opposition in House of Lords. The eloquence, and zeal, and tators, with the exception of my humble selfthe present prudent course of retarding the discuss | high character of that Nobla Marquis, seemed all | o Boast, Erin, boast them tameless, frank and free." sion of the right and justice of our plaims, by latro- that was wanting to ensure, at no remote period, ducing other topics. The points of delay, the rest- our success. He knows little of the frish heart, who ing places, are obvious; and when the present are Imagines that his disinterested services will ever be Government is right. Out of the sphere of your exhausted, I rely on the malignity of our oppres- forgotten-no; they are graved on the soul of Irish, influence, my Lord, the People can never be taken, sors to invent new terms for this purpose. First, gratitude, and will ever live in the memory of the for reasons which, because you are present, I shall their was the Veto-that was soon put down by the | finest People on the earth. | Lord Castlercagh, too, | unanimous voice of the Catholic People, who, he has declared in our favour, with the prudent reserve sides other reasons, really could not see, in the ac- of " the Hitches" -he is our friend, and has been tual selection made by the Irish (Povernment of per-) so these last twenty years-our secret friend; as sons to fill the offices belonging of sight to them, nov he says so, upon his honour as a Gentleman, we thing to tempt them to confer on that Government | are bound to believe him. If it be a merit in the Mithe nomination to apwards of thirty other offices of inister of a great Nation to possess profound discreemolument and honour. If hostility to the Irish | tion-this merit Lord Castlereagh possesses in a su-People be a restoguised recommendation to all other | per-eminent degree. Why, he has preserved this employments, is it likely that, in one alone, virtue | secret with the atmost success? Who ever suspectsud motal fittem should obtain the appointment? - ed, that he had such a secretin his keeping? The It was tob gress and glaring a presumption in an whole tenor of his life, every action of his, negatived | Rights as a high compliment; it clearly points out | and protection during the weakness of childhood Administration, avowing its abhorrence for every the idea of his being our friend-he spoke against shing laishpite expect to be allowed to interfere with | us, he voted against us, he wrote and he published the religious discipline of the Jehn Catholic Church. Driven from any chance of the Veto, out enemies | merely to show how well he could keep a secret! Oh pest suggested "the Arrangement," he it will call admirable contriver-Oh most successful placeman al. Borthe half meabore had but few supporters. - It was not sufficiently strong for the realeds into lerants-Its wordninges were not sit obtious to the ther " Secret." I think, however, I understand profilgate-ift was met by this plain reply : that we | them. In the Morning Papers of this day, there know of no real inconvenience that could possibly appeared a call upon the Protestants of the County arise from the present state of the Government of our Church-hut if any existed, if were fitter to be | ment. It looks like the Tocsiu of Intolerancetreated of by the venerable Prelates of that Church, I the name signed to it is John Irwin. Who this perwho understood the subject best, than by Ministers | son is, I know not, and I have not had time to in who wished to turn every thing hito an engine of quire. If he be an Irish Protestant Gentleman of state policy? "The Arrangement" was then soon Independence. I respect, whilst I pity, his errors forzetten and now, my Lord we have new terms and his prejudices. I would apply no other remedy stated 22 those are a Sadellom kild Sechriftes. We to him but the roice of mild reasoning and argument are now told we cannot be emancipated without shaped by the spirit of conciliation. If he be a ato Sanctions and Securities." What are " Sanc-:then ?" They are calculated, I'presame, to do a first demonstration of the " Bitches," I proclaim great deal of mischief; because they are quite this miserable attempt to the contempt of the enlighttantelligible. As to "Securities," indeed, I can | ened Protestants of Ireland. Its fate is certain-the thdeistand that word - and I am gulle ready to ad- | Government may give it a wretched importance, but mit that Bechriffer are necessary. They are necessary against the effects, upon a passive but high-minded People, of continued insult and prolonged oppression. They are necessary, in a sinking State, against the domestic disturbances and organized disaffection which prevail in England-against the enormous and encreasing power of the Enemyagainst dilapidated resources, expiring commerce, depreciated currency, and accumulating expenditure against the folly, the incapacity, the want of character, of the Administration-against all those evils of which there Is courage to speak against Intolerance stood in formidable array, a similar efthat domestic moult, respecting which it is prudeut: to be silent. Against all these, " securities" are necounty, and they are easy to be found—they are to be found in concillation and emancipation, its rectitude and justice. The brave, the generous, the enthusiastic People of Ireland are ready to place themselves in the breach that has been made in their country—they claim the post of honour, that is, the | as one of them. I know, too, we shall have new post of atmost danger - they are ready to secure the | persecutions. Our legal persecutors, who hunt us Throne and the Constitution, and all they require with a keenness only encreased by their disappointin return is, to be recognised as men, and as human beings, in this their native land. Do not, then, I pect of success, good and godly men, are at this would say to any Minister-do not presume to in- moment employed in projecting fresh scenes of prosult them, by attempting to treat them as maniaes, to | secution. Every part of the press that has dared to be secured only by ropes and chains. Alas! their | be free will surely be punished, and public spirit and only insanity is their devotion to you. Tell them | liberality will, in every case that can be reached by not, that the more they are free, the less will they | the arts of State persecution, expiate its offence in be grateful—tell them not, that the less you have to | a prison. Believe me, my prophetic fears are not fear from their discontent, the more strictly will you | vain. I know the Managers well, and place no bind them. Oppress them if you please - but hesi- | confidence in their holy securing. Again, England tate before you deem it prudent thus to insult their affords another opportunity of extending "the hitchfirst, their fluest feelings. Having disposed of " Vc- es". Under the pretence of making laws to prevent it understood in England; that his conduct formthere remains but one resource for intolerance—the Habeas Corpus, for the purpose of crushing Emauclassic Castlereagh' has struck it out-it consists | cipation here; and thus will illustrate the contrast in-what, think you? why, in "hitches"-yes, between the very words which they would require 66 hitches" is the elegant word which is now destintwelve simpletons to swear meant the same thing. ed to protract our degradation. It is in rain that | The new laws occasioned by English Rioters will our advocates have increased -in vain have our foes | pass harmless over their heads, and fall only upon been converted-in vain has William Wellesley you. It would be inconsistent if Castlerengh, the Pole become our warmadmirer. Oh, how beautiworthy successor of Clare and John Foster, used ful he must have looked advocating the Catholic any other plan towards Ireland. "The hitches," Cause! and his conversion, too, has been so sathe hitches, plainly mean all that can be raised of tisfactory, he has accounted for it upon such phivenal outery against us, and all that can be enacted hosophic principles-yes, he has gravely informed of arbitrary law, to prevent our discussions. Still, us, that he was a man detesting Committees—you still we have resources -we have rich resources in might see by him, that the name of a Committee disthose affectionate sentiments of toleration which our composed his nerves, and excited his most irritable Irish Protestant brethren have proudly exhibited durfeelings-at the sound of a Committee, he was rousing the present year. The Irish Protestants will not ed to madness. Now, the Catholics had insisted abandon or neglect their own work-it is they who have placed us on our present elevation -their supupon acting by a Committee—the naughty Papists had used nothing but profane Committees; and, port has rendered the common cause of our common of course, he proclaimed his hostility. But in procountry triumphant. Our oppressors, vielding an portion as he disliked Committees, so did he love unwilling assent to the request of the Protestants of and approve of Aggregate Meetings; respectable Ircland, may compensate themselves by abusing us Aggregate Meetings !!! Had there been a chamber in common. They may stile us agitators-Mr. Canat the Castle, large enough for an Aggregate Meetning calls us agitators with ulterior views. But ing, he would have given it. Who does not see that those Protestant agitators are the best friends to the security and peace of the country, and to us, Poit is quite right to doat upon Aggregate Meetings, and detest Committees, by Law, Logic, Philosopish agitators; for I own it, my Lord, I am an agitator - and we solemnly promise to continue so, unphy, and the science of Legislation? All recommend the one and condemn the other-and at length | til the period of unqualified Emancipation-until the Catholics have had the good sense to call their | " the simple repeal." As to us agitators amongst Committee a Board, to make their Aggregate Meetthe Catholics, we are become too much accustomed ings more frequent. They, therefore, deserve to calumny to be terrified at it; but how have we Emancipation; and, with the blessing of God, he deserved repreach and obloquy? how have we me-(Mr. Pole) would confer it on them. But, serious- | rited calumny? Of myself, my Lord, I shall say ly, let us recollect, that Wellesley Pole is the bronothing; I possess no talents for the office; but no ther of one of our most excellent friends -of Mar- man shall prevent the assertion of my rigid honesty. quis Wellesley, who had so gloriously exerted him- I am, it is true, the lowliest of the agitators; but self in our caose—who had manfully abandoned one there are amongst them men of the first-rate talents Administration because he could not procure our li- | and of ample fortunes-men of the most ancient facberty, and had rejected power under any other, un- | miles, and of hereditary virtue-men of public less formed on the express basis of Emancipation - | spirit and private worth; and, above all, men of and who has, before this hour in which I speak, | persevering, undannted, and unextinguishable love carned another unfading laurel, and the eternal af- of their country—of their poor, degraded, insulted village in Ireland; rely on it, this is sound advice.

against us, and it turns out now that he did all this most discreet and confidential of Ministers I Bot what are his "Hitches?" They constitute aneof Sligo to come forward in support of the Establish hireling of the Administration, and that this is the they never can afford it strength; they may give it. " sanction," but they cannot procure " security" for Bigotry. The Protestants, Presbyterians, and the Quakers of Ireland, have too recently exinced the noble liberality of their sentiments, their sense of our wrongs, and their sympathy in the sufferings of their brethien, who are, in their turn, ready to die in their defence. The Irish Protestants of every denomination are too just and too wise to be duped into the yell of Bigotry. The result of the attempt is certain. Even in 1792, when fort to stem our Cruse only covered the projectors with immortal ridicule. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Keogh proceeded then as we shall now proceed-and we have the advantage of being cheered by the great majority of those very Protestants whom the Intole rants seek to dispose against us. I said, I understood Castlereagh's " hitches," and I proclaim this ment, and rendered more rancourous by our pros-

Mr. McCarrier begged search activate almost for a few moments upon the articulous of the Asian. bly. He never before took any part in the same

not to his want of feeling or of interest in the ve

fare of his country; but to the consciousness the

of rank, wealth or talent, which came in aid of these

whose wishes for the welfare of their country acre

similar to his own. He had not the honour to be

member of the Catholic Board; nor had be acres.

perience in the manner in which their business age

conducted. In warmth for the great cause of the

National welfare, he would be bold to say, that he

would yield to none. He had been cast by the

while he was hardly yet conscious of his being: he

never forgotten his country, [Cheers] he had ever

was only his desire for the welfare of that country

which could now have orged him to a task for which

he was so inadequate. [Hear, hear.] He was a fraid

lest, in the warmth of their feetings, they might this

day be led to some act or resolution of temerity.

which might afterwards be of serious injury to the

cause, and therefore had thought it a duty incumbre

tions on the temper which he thought he observed

amongst them. The Meeting, however simple it

might appear to those present, was pregnant with

much feared, it was unworthy of an Irishman to

and not suppose them capable of an action at which

planation which had been necessarily drawn from the

so many probabilities of misrepresentation, it was

ng, such as those to which he had alluded, he

should beg leave to submit a Resolution for the

doption of the Meeting. Mr. Macarthy then read

Mr. FINN rose, and, in a very eloquent and mas-

erly speech, replied to the positions laid down by

Mr. M'Carthy. He ridiculed the notion which the

ast speaker seemed to entertain of the integrity of

he present. Ministers, and particularly of Lord Co.

lerengh. He said that the Catholics should not

onfide in the empty professions which were wrun-

rom the present men, and he described Lord Ca-

dereagh as an unlucky Minister to his native coun

ry. What, he asked, was there in this Noble

man's conduct in which the Catholics could confide

He had been in place during the enactment of every

iolent and illegal measure which had disgraced the

Chevaller M'CARTHY. I call the learned Gen

tleman to Order. We are not now sitting in judg

ment upon Lord Castlereagh's character. [Low

Mr. Finn resumed. If the name of that Noble-

man, a name odious to Ireland, and to every lish-

man, had been introduced, be it recollected, that

the extraordinary harangue of Mr. McCarthy was

altogether, but when it was recollected that the Mi

nisters who prattled so much about sauctions and se-

marmurs.

the Resolutions already published.

he was possessed of none of those recommendation

Out of the hands of these agitators, however, the tous concerns which now engaged the attention Government is desirous to take the People, and the his countrymen; he hoped they would attribute not mention, but which are recognised by the hearts. of the trish Nation - [loud cheering] -but out of our hands the People may easily be taken-they are bound to us only by the ties of mutual sufferings and mutual sympathies. We are the more steams which are borne upon the torrent of public wrongs and public griefs. Restore their rights to the Peoile-conciliate the Irish Nation, which is ready to ple—conciliate the Irish Nation, which is ready to meet you more than half way, and the power of the storms of political adversity upon a foreign shore acitators is gone in an instant. I do certainly feel the alarm expressed at the agitation of Catholic had been indebted to foreigners for his education the course we ought to pursue. Let us rouse the yet, amidst every circumstance of his life, he had Irish People from one extreme to the other of the Island, in this Constitutional Cruse. Let the Ca- gloried in the name of an Islaman. [Cheers.] It tholic combine with the Protestant, and the Protesant with the Catholic-and one generous exertion sets every angry feeling at rest, and banishes for ever dissension and division. The temptation to inrasion will be taken away from the Foreign Enemy -the pretext, and the means of internal commotion will be snatched from the domestic foe; our Country, combined in one great phalanx, will defy every on him to come forward, and make a few observaassault, and we shall have the happiness of obtaining real security—by that course of conciliation which deserves the approbation of every sound judzment, and must insure the applause of every feeling usure the safety of our Country.

the most serious consequences to the Empire. The heart; we shall confer an honour on ourselves, and question before them was not, whether a Petition should or should not be presented to the Legislature but whether they should declare, that the Catholic Mr. O'Gonman next arose, and addressed the had no confidence in the distinct and unequivers Jecting in the following words: - " I deem it unecessary, my Lord, 10 make any remark on the pledge of the House of Commons; he thought it was subject which has been adably handled by my learnhis duty and the duty of the meeting to disclaim any such suspicion. If there was any lurking in that ed Friend, as I am sure any observation of mine could only have the effect of weakening the strong House, which would produce the dereliction so and just impression which his brilliant and elegant securse has made on this Assembly. I rise solely anticipate it : let him judge of others as of himself. for the purpose of setting myself right with the Pubc on this occasion, and for a cause, in which I he would shudder: he was sorry indeed to observe. feel the deepest interest and anxiety -I allude to the that many things had been done in these Meetings which could hardly have been sanctioned by the isrepresentation (not wilful I am sure) or rather nisinterpretation of what fell from me at our last voice of sober reflection. [Cries of No! no!] The resolutions had often been carried by the cap-Meeting. I don't blame any one; the Press has honestly and conscientiously done its duty to the Cativating eloquence of a few men. [Cries of No. thelics of Ireland. But, in my own defence, I no-Order, order. And he was most sorry to chserve, that in many instances there had been such nost say, that I have been much misunderstood. when any expressions irreverent or disrespectful to conduct as was only fitted to turn the meetings of the Catholics into Theatrical Exhibitions. | Order. that honour and ornament of his country, Lord Moira, were attributed to me. It cannot be in the order, hissing.] [Counsellors O'Gormun and nature of Irishmen to feel any sentiment, but that of Finn entreated Gentlement o allow Mr. M. Corthy to go on without interruption. | He should begthe gratitude, to that illustrious Personage for his past conduct. But it becomes us, in the prosecution of our patience of his countrymen; they had one and the just rights, to look our situation boldly in the face, same object in view with himself: both were directand not conceal from ourselves, that a mistaken ading their efforts to what they conceived the good of bereuce to punctific and imaginary honour has detheir country; and he hoped they would allow him prived the country of an able and efficient Ministry, to proceed. The Resolution which had been propos-Ministry composed of men of honour and probity. ed to them, calling upon the counties, was another and upon whose engagements reliance might have been measure which went at once to declare, that they placed; and has at the same time visited the Empire had no confidence whatever in that branch of the Legislature which had given their cause the sancwith such an Administration as we have at present inflicted on ds. When we lost such a prospect by tion of its vote. Perhaps there might be reason the highly honourable but mistaken feeling of Earl to believe, that conditions would be proposed, Moira, when our fair hopes were thus blasted, and to which the honour of the Catholics would not the cup dashed from our lips, was it too much for allow them to accede; but it was not the business of the Meeting to refuse the conditions before an Irishman, smarting under such a grievous disapointment, to say that, though Lord Moira's heart they were proposed, nor to reject offers with the nawas pure and untainted, and his soul incorruptible. ture of which they were altogether unacquainted. yet that the error was of his head, and that it would It would be then sufficient time to reject after they be pernicious to us, and injurious to him, not to have had been submitted to the Catholics, and had their consideration; now it was altogether absurd to talk ed a striking and not enviable contrast with that of of them. The ill effects of hurried discussions in Lords Grey and Grenville, and that for the present these Meetings were often too manifest; and the exhis Lordship was not cloaked with, but had forfeited the confidence of the Catholics of Ireland. I did learned Counsellor (Counsellor O'Gorman) near him, was another proof of them. Where there were state that, but did not state, as was represented, that he eternally forfeited our gratitude. God forbid I should say so of one of the main pillars of necessary to use the utmost caution in every expres-Ireland's rights and liberties in our worst of times. sion and proceeding. With a view of conciliating It has been likewise stated, that I applied the wordthose who might have been offended by any proceedcereant to Lord Moira. Good God! how misapplied to the flower of honour and chivalry, if I may use the expression. I never did say so. In its original signification, the term was applicable only to degraded and debased Knight, and how could it inter into the mind of any man, that I could have applied it to a personage whose valuable life has been throughout a splendid tissue of noble, sirtuous, onourable and patriotic Deeds - [Loud applause] who is without fear, and without reproach; but the openness and candour of his noble nature were ot calculated for the chicane of a vicious and effeninate Court; he attributed these motives to others, by which alone his own generous soul could be actuited, and thus has he been wheedled to take a step which has, for the moment, but I trust not long, deprived him of our confidence; it is for himself to regain it. Having, my Lord, said so much on this statute-books of Ireland, and which had at length opic, I shall only now remark, that never was sunk her from the independence of a State, governed by her own Legislature, to the rank of a Prothere a more critical period for the Catholic Body; to triumph has in truth been obtained; our bitter enemies, faithless, misguided men, are in power; a najority of the Cabinet are our avowed enemies; very nerve should be strained in procuring Petitins; your enemies are silently undermining you; a lesperate. Affort is making, and will be made, during the Summer, to create divisions and dissensions nce more among Irishmen. The genius of discord has its emissaries at work at this moment, and a ystematic plan is forming to distract and divide us the cause. For his part, he would wish to pass it by ace again; don't then be fulled into a fatal security. The Ministers have given no pledge but against us; ou should have Meetings for the purpose of petiticurities were composed of such men as Lord Cotlereagh, he thought it completely within the poview of the discussion, and indeed called for by 6-

People the true character of that man. Mr. Finn -made a raticty of very eloquent and most pertinent remarks, and concluded amid bursts of the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. O'GORMA: t again offered himself to the attention of the mee ting. As he had been alluded to by Mr. M'Carthy, he thought it incumbent on him to set himself right with the Public. He then commenced one of the most forcible and brilliant speeches ever uttered at an Aggregate Meeting, of which our limits will not allow us to give an outline, and concluded amid the acclamations, continued for many minutes, of the whole meeting.

Lord FISCALL having left the Chair, R. MIDONNELL, Esq. was called thereto, amid tumults of applause, when the Thanks of the Meeting were voted to his Lordship, and the Meeting adjourned.

FOLCANIC ERUPTION.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF ST. VINCENT TO THE COLO-MIAL AGENT IN LONDON, DATED ST. VINCENT, MAY 6, 1812:-

44 I am desired by the House of Assembly to give you a statement of the late eruption of the Souffrier, with the effects it has produced, that no mistake may take place in the extent of the evil it has caused. I do not intend to describe the eruption, as, from what I can learn, you may take what has been often written concerning Etna and Vesuvius, mutatis mutandis, and you will have a good idea of what happened here.

" For some months past earthquakes have been frequently felt in the neighbourhood of the Soulfrier, particularly to leeward; but about the 24th of April large bodies of smoke were seen issuing from the symmit; soon after, great quantities of ashes were perceived falling around to a very considerable distance. About the 25th, large rocks were precipitated with great violence on the north | though under them there was not a leaf stirring, or side, and the smoke very much increased. On the breath of air moving. 20th, the discharge became greater, and many apprehended the event which soon took place. On the morning of the 1st of May, about one o'clock, the eruption commenced with great riolence, and continued until about ten or eleven. During this period, the roaring from the rolcano more resembled the noise of hundreds of forges working at a small distance (and occasionally some dreadful explosions resembling severe thunder,) than any thing elso I

"I presume by this time the eruption ceased, though great quantities of tire and smoke issued from it during the next day and night. Several bodies of lava, if I may so call it, issued in different directions, one to a small military post called Morne Roude, another to Owia, and a third into Rabaca river, which is filled up, and, we fear, permanently stepped. Wallibou river is likewise filled, either with fava or ashes: these two rivers are the most to windward and leeward in the island, and both very

"The discharge of what I call ashes, though in reality it is more like grit and sand, mixed with rarious particles of all sorts of earth, stones, &c. after undergoing a severe fusion, was immense, and the injury at present beyond calculation.

"On one estate, called Wallibou, to leeward, and on five more to windward; or, as we speak here, in the Charaib country, the earth is still covered with what I will term ashes, from six to twelve inches; and, on one estate, the walls of the boilinghouse fell in, as it is supposed, from the effects of an carthquake.

See Except the one estate to leeward, and those five to windward, I do not believe the injury has been very creat. The ashes have fallen abundantly on two or three others, but, it is hoped, not enough materially to injure the soil; this, however, as well as the effect where it is deeper, must be ascertained by experience. We have no data to judge whether it be a mere caput mortuum, or if it contains the cources of regetation; if the latter, labour and in-Justry may bring matters about; but if the former, I do not know what to say. So the rivers which turn the mills on these estates may resume their course, but no human wisdom can do more than conjecture on the subject.

The estates, from the Charalb boundary, and from Wallibou, have not, as I understand, received any injury; the ashes fell, indeed, to the extent of many miles at sea, for after the great and heavy part was deposited, the lighter particles seem to have been dispersed in all directions throughout the island; it has made a light thin crust about 4th or 4th of an inch thick, which we consider as doing more good

"Only one white man, and I believe 40 or 50 negroes, have been lost, and some magasa houses. negro-houses, and other buildings, took fire, from the ignited stones which were discharged to a considerable distance, and at certain periods in great

44 This, I believe, is a tolerably correct statement of the effects produced by this dreadful event, though I speak with some hesitation as to the damage suffered by two estates in the Charaib country, and one to feeward called Richmond, the accounts which I have not agreeing very well. My opinion is, that the damage is not great, but persons concerned in all the properties from Mount Young (to windward), and from Wallibou (to Iceward), may be at ease as to any loss."

To an observation in the above statement, relative to volcame eruptions, it may be added, that different recounts have been published of the one thus official-Is detailed, but that they are in many respects erroneis, and in most cases drawn rerbatim from public documents concerning Vesuvius and Ætna.

PRIVATE LETTER

" Buttall's Plantation, Parish of St. George, May 2, 1812.

" My DEAR SIR-I hasten to give you some acount of a most awful visitation of PROVIDENCE which took place vesterday in this neighbourhood, and I believe generally throughout this Island.

" Farly in the morning, as we imagined from its darkness, my wife requested me to riew the sky which had a very odd appearance. Upon looking at my watch, we were very much surprized to find it was so late as half-past six o'clock, A. M. which neither of us could credit, until, on comparing it with her's, they were found to agree,

" In the north-east, in which the sun ought to have been seen, as it had been up three-quarters of an hour, a very large and deuse cloud of ferruginous colour, and at no great height above the surface, obscured the firmament, but in such a manner, that the trees and shrubs in the garden, and the country to the north and east of our house, presented the same lights and shadows as they usually do when the moon is sometimes bright and sometimes dark in alternation.

" Another cloud, not quite so dense, of a dusky blue colour, and about the same height, hung over the edges of the whole southern horizon, under which the sky appeared of a silvery colour, from which Issued a very shining light, by which objects to the northward, when our backs were turned to at noon-day; while objects between us and the light were scarcely perceptible.

" Above these clouds, and in every other part of the sky which was not occupied by the ferruginous clouds, were other clouds of a whitish grey colour, which were carried over the islands with great velocity from the north east, in which direction the wind blew the whole day with very little variation; al-

" A solemn and unusual stillness pervaded every place, now and then interrupted by the sound of negroes at work with their hoes, which the surrounding silence seemed to augment.

" Forcibly struck with all these appearances, could not help expressing to Mrs. D. my apprehensions that this island was about to be visited with some dreadlid commotion; and as our house was on the acclirity of a hill, about sixty feet above the level of the works at which our friends Mr. and Mrs. H. resided, I thought it advisable we should join them, which we did without delay.

By the time we reached the works it was seven o'clock; and as the darkness began to increase considerably, all the negroes were recalled from the fields, and ordered to their houses, where most of them went to bed with much indifference, considerng the darkness only as an early night.

At half-past seven o'clock it was so dark, that candles were brought in. At eight o'clock, it was oitch dark in the open air; or, in other words, so dark, that we could not perceive our hands when held up before our faces at two feet distance. No night at home in winter, when neither the moon nor star is to be seen, was ever more sombre. This darkness continued of the same intenseness, until 25 minutes past twelve o'clock-that is, for the space of four hours and 25 minutes, at which time ve perceived very indistinctly the outlines of large ind near objects. At half-past twelve o'clock we listinguished them more correctly; from which period the light increased until between three and four o'clock p. m. but was very obscure.

From the time at which I got up in the mornat eight o'clock, there was a constant fall from the clouds of a substance in extremely fine flakes, which when first gathered from our clothes, had the appearance of the dust of wood-ashes; but which, when suffered to accumulate, assumed the resemblance of powdered rotten-stone, and possessed the same quality of cleaning brass.

" In order to ascertain the quantity which had fullen, Mr. H. last night took up that which lay upon a foot square, when it measured three pints, somewhat pressed into the measure, and weighed one bound as d three quarters.

"This morning another square foot, where the surface was hard and level, gave, in five-eighths and one-half of an inch in depth, three pints loosely filled up in measure; and one pound seven ounces and a half in weight. " Against the bottom of windows, doors, and

walls, it was considerably deeper. But assuming the product of my experiment, as the medium quan tity which fell on a foot square throughout the is land, and estimating from our best maps the quan tity of land in the island at 106,470 acres (A), the total quantity of this extraneous substance which is now on its surface, independent of that which is upon the trees, could not be less than 1739,187,750 gallons, wine measure (a), or 6811,817,512 pounds, aroirdupois (c). " The fall of this substance was least in the morn

ing and evening, and greatest between nine and

(A)	Acres.	ł	Acres
(A) Acres. Christch, Parish14.310		St. Thomas	8,500
St. Philip	15.040	t. Joseph	6.010
St. Michael	9,580	at. Andrew	н.7 н
St. George	10,195	St. Peter	4.336
St. John	4,600	St. Peter , , , St. Lucy	
St. James,	7,800	i '	

(B) 105,470 Acres in the Island, multiplied by 43,569 square feet in one acre, is equal to 4637,833,200 square feet, multiplied by 3 pints per foot, is equal to 3.913,499,600 pints, divided by 8 pints in a gallon, equal to 1739,187.450 gallons wine measure

(C) 4637.833,200 square feet in the Island, multi plied by 1th, per inch, 71 ct. feet, is equal to 6811,817,512 lbs. avoirdupois.

to my own sensations, it was rather colder during the continuance of this phenomenon, than la

"I had unluckily left my thermometer behind me, and did not get it until one o'clock, p. m. st which time I hung it in a gallery facing the south, and open to the air, when it settled at 771, and continued at that height until five o'clock in the afernoon, after which I forgot to examine it.

" All those who had rentured out with lanthorns strange noises and cries in the air; but as they also added, that these noises and cries had followed them, and that objects had been seen or felt flitting past them, it was no difficult matter to convince most of them, that these sounds arose from the birds and bats, which the lights they carried with found their way to the lights in the house, and remained at the house during the continuance of the darkness.

" Some land birds flew into the rooms where the rindows were open, and some few sea birds were known from their cries to be hovering about the buildings.

" After this dismal scene had continued some time, my apprehensions were considerably lessened, the light, were seen as distinctly, if not more so, as | by bringing to my remembrance the account of the younger Pliny of the eruption of Vesuvius; and the fact mentioned to me by yourself, of a substance sibeen gathered off the sails of a ship, at a great distance from any known land; from whence I began to hope, that as no cinders had made their appearance, the phenomenon, which was alarming us, might be the effect of some distant volcanic eruption, and not the forerunner of any more dreadful visitation than that which was existing at the moment.

" This idea has been strengthened by the followng circumstances:

" About one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Hand several others on the plantation, heard a very heavy and quick firing, neither as minute-guns from ship in distress, nor in continuance as from ships ongaged, but in peals at intervals, from the southward. The same firing was heard so distinctly in lown and its vicinity, but in a westerly or northwesterly direction, that it is said our Governor, who is also commander of the forces in the leeward islands, repaired about two o'clock to the garrison, which was kept under arms all the night; from a sailed to the northward the evening before at sun-set, with the Dragon and a tender only, had fallen in with the enemy's fleet of four sail of the line and four frigates, which, by accounts from Madeira, are reported to have passed that island.

As nothing has transpired this forenoon to ountenance either the supposition of an engagement, or of a ship having been lost last night off our coast, it is very possible, and hy no means improbable, that the noise in question may have proceeded from a volcanic eruption, which, without any earthquake having been perceptible in this island, may have produced those phenomena here which I have ther by no means expected. attempted to delineate.

"During last night the weather has been rather alm than otherwise; and this morning, the appearance of the country resembles the land in the neighbourhood of the river Nith, near its entrance into the Solway frith, when it has been overflowed by a high | ceived Monitours and other Paris Papers to the tide. Many shrubs and low trees with spreading 24th ult. branches have been split by the weight of the substance which has fallen on them, and the sugar-canes are bent down to the ground.

"On removing the substance from the surface, the crass continues as green at least as it was before, without any appearance of being scorched.

"The thermometer this day, when placed in oom open to the air, but not exposed to the direct reflected rays of the sun, has varied from 80 to erday at the same hour of the day.

"Being now relieved from the darkness and it concomitant fears, we are beginning to distress ourselves about the effect which the fallen substance is likely to produce on the fertility of the land; to ascertain which, with as little delay as possible, ny father-in-law and I have this morning planted various seeds, useful and ornamental, in this subsame good Providence, which has carried us in safehe island.

"As you may wish to ascertain the component parts of this substance. I will send you by the first 10th. His head-quarters were then at Fuente Guigood opportunity the portion of it I gathered from naldo. the surface of a foot square, as I have already noticed, and in the interim I luclose you a few grains. " Your's, &c."

SHIP NEWS.

The following article is extracted from the Grinnonth Telegraph. Just returned into Independence Harbour, from a

oyage of discovery to the Utopia of Consistency, the Moira and Wellesley. They touched at Liverpool going out, and at Sidmouth, and took in wood and water; looked into Compromise Bay, but the current ran too strong; the Horne Tooke broke up; the Cobbett (quarantine nearly expired) expecting every day to get out. Proceeded to Yarmouth, bailed the Whisker bomb-ketch and the Manchester first- for the cause of the Mother-country.

digression of the last speaker, to shew to the Irish | THE LATE PHENOMENON AT BARBADOES. | twelve o'clock. During this last period, when any I rate. Brought to at Cape Canning—ail well, and the of us went out into the air, we perceived a smell | colony in a thriving condition. Stopped at the islands similar to that which arises from water thrown upon of Greyand Grenville, Lat. 51. 6. in the Archipelago hot embers-but with no increase of heat, to the of Politics; inhabitants hospitable and foir in their best of my perception; on the contrary, according dealines; furnished a quantity of Magna Charta Madeira, which had gone the rounds, and some barrels of sturdy sour krout, excellent against the scurry of facourities, which makes such rayages in the Constitution. Four leagues further, W. N. W. matletheisland of Castlereagh - harbour dangerous - along nechol low land stretching out to the E. and a ledge of sunken rocks on the S.; natives speak in a squesking toue; odd custom, burying their fighting men in mersher; might fill up vacancles amongst Commissioners of Irish Bogs; singular pillar of parchment, on a base during the darkness, reported that they find heard of broken promises, dedicated to Union; great part of this island barren, the rest covered with couch grass and two faces under a hood. Passed by Fort Ryder; fired a shot to waken the centinels, but without success; sent off a letter in the long boat to the Governor, to regist and correct the state and condition of his nightly watch; rethem had attracted. Many animals, which had turned a polite answer, with a present of night caps been loose at the commencement of the darkness, I for our crew, which they acknowledged by a salute from 12 sixpenny brusa cannons, in honour of the Cabinet; saw a number of gallowses along shore, cotton mills falling into decay, extensive rope manufactory in full activity. Sailed at 10 A. M.; came to anchor at Eldon Cove; enquired whether we could have a conference with the Chief; Messeager detalised 14 hours and three quarters before he could come to a decision; asked for some seals we saw along the coast; positively refused them, being esteemed Droits of the Admiralty; took in a curious assortment of scruples for the English and Irlsh Methodist markets, a new mode for working a sum milar in some degree to what has fallen here having in division, and one hundred and a quarter of outment, being all that the place afforded; bur First Mate got the itch here; effectually relieved by the Melville Brimstone Ointment. Arrivedulter a short passage at Prince of Wales's Island; Sand Bank off Carlton harbour considerably enlarged; nothing but small craft can now renture in, even at high water; remarkable increase of barracks and false hair; Fort Hertford particularly strengthened, and the parapets raised so as to com mand the greater part of the island; the manufacture of wands and ribbands on the decline; plenty of red tape, real cutlets, patent wigs, chocolate, saddles and old women for home consumption. Departed with light and variable breezes; struck on Punctilio Bank, and could not get off without throwing the Catholics overboard; hoisted a blue flag at the mizen, as a signal of distress-woreand by the trade wind of the Constitution brought the vessels into Port Independence, where they are gone into dock to have the burnacles scrubbed off surmise that Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, who had their bottoms, and to undergo other repairs; then to proceed with the Emancipation, 74, Henry Grattan, commander-the Reform, 90, and the Free Press, 112, on a cruise in search of the French fleet. It is whispered here under the Rose, that Captain Stephen has surrendered the Orders in Council, which, being found totally unfit for service, is to be cut down and converted into an Horpital ship; the M'Mahon cutter brought to an anchor, and the Barracks blown up. Wind for the last four weeks from the westward, bringing heavy clouds and thick fogs; getting darker over Point Parliament; more settled and brighter wea-

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

Just before our Paper was put to press, we re-

Bonzparte arrived at Koningsberg on the 13th, from Dantzic. On the next day, the Moniteur says, " he reviewed the division Grandjean, consisting of Polish troops."

"VIENNA, JUNE 11 .- The armies in the Duchy of Warsaw are in continual motion. A great part of the French and auxiliary troops have passed the Vistula at Grandentz, Thorn, and Ploch, and approached the frontlers. General Rossniecki, com-31, which is three degrees higher than it was yes- | manding the advanced guard of the Grand Duchy, has advanced towards Tesepol, on the Bug, opposite Bizese. The Saxon troops have taken the same direction; and General Regnier is beyond the

Wiepez. " DRESDEN, JULY 11 .- The head-quarters of the Viceroy of Italy have been removed to Soldan." The Regulus is arrived from Lisbon with several ransports. She sailed on the 20th, (four days later tance singly, and also in it when combined with | than the date of the last Mail) and brings the intellifterent proportions of the soil: trusting that the ligence that the day before she sailed a Courler had arrived from the army with the information, that y through the danger of yesterday, may be pleased | Lord Wellington was rapidly advancing into Spain : o render this visitation a blessing and not a curse to that on the 13th the advanced grand was within ten miles of Salamanca. The last dispatch received by Covernment from his Lordship was dated on the

> Letters from the Caraccas, of a late date, mention the success of an expedition fitted out at Cora, against Valencia, and the other towns that had been declared independent of the Mother Country. Upon the approach of this force to Valencia, the Junta, who were assembled, with Miranda at their head, immediately fled, and the inhabitants, without the least opposition, surrendered the town. The Governor of Santa Martha was preparing all the troops ie could possibly spare to send against New Barcelona, which was expected to follow the example of Valencia. Miranda, and the rest of the Revolutionary Junta, the letter adds, were expected to embark for the United States, in the event of things continuing to proceed in the same favourable manner

ten was ignorant. Here Mr. M'Mahon went into the evidence, which we shall detail as we go along.

Michael Cross -- was a year and ten months Contluctor and Overseer of the Printing Department of that Journal. During that period, Mr. Warren gave him frequent warnings, not to insert any thing in the paper against the private character of indivi-

On his cross-examination, he said, he did not know whether Mr. Warren and Mr. Fitzsimmons received money for traducing the Catholic Committee from the Castle-he believed they did.

Kester Pope was in a similar situation, and gave nearly the same testimony. Edward Hanvey was a compositor on the Paper

Mr. Warren was particularly anxious to prevent scurrilous paragraphs in the Paper, and frequently gave directions to that purposes

On the cross-examination, he said, that these ! belloss paragraphs were sometimes written by Captain Fitzsimmons, sometimes by Counsellor Fitzsimmons, and particularly one of the libels in question; and many of them by a man who was called Dr. Brennan.

Charles Butler was called, and proved the same matters as the other witnesses : his cross-examination was rather amusing. He was evidently an unwilling witness, and objected against some question of Mr. O'Connell, as not being to the point, as he termed it. However, hencknowledged that Counsellor Fitzsimmons obtained'a place under the revenac for his writings in the Hibernian Journal, worth five or six hundred a year-that Mr. Warren, the joint Proprietor - and the defendant in this case, got a place of eight hundred a year, occause he was Proprietor, and that the FIRM obtained from Government £1000 a year for abusing the country, the Catholics, and any man of principle and spirit in Ireland. Not being present at the division of the public spoil, he could not say in what proportions the Proprietors divided the monies thus received, but he supposed that each had his due share.

Mr. Lloyd, in a very able speech, spoke to the evidence and the hw of the case. The Chief Baron briefly summed up. He said the

defendant was unquestiouably liable in point of law, but he left it to the Jury to consider whether the case was not broken down by the evidence adduced by Mr. Warten.

The Jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdlet of Five Pounds damages, and six pence costs!!!

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS-WEDNESDAY, JULY 1. CATHOLIC QUESTION. The Order of the Day having been read, The Marquis WELLE-LEY said, that the ordimary maxims of State Policy, which had been applied to every other question, and especially such as coucorned the interests of great bodies in the country. had never been upplied to the Petition of the great body of the Catholies. At times, it had been treated with jealousy, as a subject full of terror; at others, with contempt-latterly, with a mixture of all these feelings. It would, in his opinion, be disrespectful to their Lordships, to call the laws applying to and pressing on the Catholics a system. They were not so ; or did they deserve the name. Wretched and impolitic, however, as they were, Government had turned their eves from the notice of them, as men embarrassed in their affairs, who do not like to enter into the details of their circumstances. The season was now coine, be was sure, when the House could face the at of the hands of the enemy, and would secure to the country all that had rendered her so pre minent in arts, in arms, in religion, and in liberty -He requested the House would examine this question precisely in the same way that they would examine any other proposition that he might make for revising any other great branch of the Constitution of the Country. He would first ask, if the system of the laws against the Catholics was so perfect in theory that they ought not to be revised? Next, if they were so beautiful and advantageous, he wished the House to examine what had been the effect of this theory, even on its own principles; and whether it was not possible to correct, by some other system, the evils which it might be found to produce? He ! would then ask, whether the time and mode he should propose for the more fully considering this subject were such as to induce them to reject his motion, if he should be so successful as to show the necessity there was for some measure such as that he should lay before them. In England, the great disabilities are, that they cannot vote for the election of a Member of Purliament; nor hold any situation, civil or military, beyond a certain rank i nor hold a scatin Parliament. In Ireland, the Catholics had been admilted to some more privileges. An Act had been pasted silowing them to vote for the election of Meinhers of Parliament, and enabling them to rise at the Bar to a certain extent; but it checked them from serving the Grown at the Bar : so that from this very concession arose the discontent of the present day .-In the army, a system of precisely the same nature had been introduced with regard to the Catholics sinking and blasting their hopes, whenever by their own merits they may have arrived at a certain point-Was it not the law of Scotland, as established in 1793 that any Catholic might in that Country hold any situation whatever; in Scotland, the High Commissioner of the Kirk might even be a Catholic. Now,

Catholics in that Country?

whole of the system, as pursued against the Catho-

lies, was contrary to the principles of natural jus-

tice, as it went to deprive individuals in the State of

the advantages which the rest enjoyed. It was con-

to deprive any Christian of his rights, merely on ne-

count of his religious opinions. Unless, therefore,

any one could shew him, prima facie, that the reli-

of those tenets, of their civil rights. And origin of Somers of Lord Chambers on the present questified Acts of Parliament, of which he and the Cathonow, they would hold opinious on the present questions which find been found to the hands of one of the family of Pong. lies complained, were to be found in the jealous of tion very different, indeed, from those which had been the Protestants respecting the intentions of the Catholies, and the power of the Pope; and it was only when the Pope and Louis XIV. supported a Popish Pretender, that the Ministers of William III. thought it necessary to enact those severe laws. The same was the case in the reign of George II. when they were further extended, in consequence of the landing of that Pretender's son, at the head of an armed orce, in this country. Lord Somers and Lord Hardwicke were great names; but times were now very different. The country was now under no such appreheusion of danger from like causes : and were ther then to act on any such principle? There was not one point of similarity in the two cases and, besides. they had the direct muthority of Lords Somers and Hardwicke, that guards of this nature were only proper during such times as those in which they lived .everal of those laws were stated at the time of their enactment to expire on the extinction of the Pretender's family. With respect to the Pope, he was surprised at the course of argument taken on that ubject. The object of Bonaparte was to subjugate his temporal power to his Iron Crown. He had done that, and now he held the Pope he (Lord W.) rould ot tell where; nor did he believe that the Pipe could now do any thing which would be acknowledged by the Catholic Church in any part of the world .-Besides, no attempt had been made to exercise his authority in Spain or Pottugal, or in the spanish Coloiles, in favour of Bonaparte. The fact was, that Bonaparte had no such object in view, but merely the destruction of the Pope's temporal power. It was, therefore, impossible there could be now any danger on that head. The objectionable doctrines also stroyed." had been completely abited by the Catholies in every part of Europe, and by Pius VI. himself, when, in 1793, he was perfectly free. After all these circum stances were shewn, he would ask, if the traine and theory of these laws were not inconsistent with the nature of our Constitution and Religion? and who ther, when no danger could be ammelicaded, this frame and theory should be silowed to exist, restraining where it should relax, and relaxing where it should restrain? The practical effect of this system was to inflict positive suffering on those subject to its operaion. The depriving them of the power of atting it Parliament, or voting for Representatives, be insisted on it, was both a penalty and a degradation. It was o wonder, then, that it produced discontent, which must weaken the national strength, and must go to the creation of a hody in the country adverse to the esta-blishment both of Church and State. This, therefore, was a real point of danger. These disabilities were complained of both by Catholics and Protestants and the removal of them must have the effect of re moving many of the complaints of the Irish nation -If it had been practicable, he would have advised the consideration of this subject immediately's as that was impossible, he should conclude with moving a resolution, " expressing the intention of the House o take into consideration, early in the next Session of Parliament, the state of the laws operating against the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Iretand with a view to make such conciliatory arrangement as might be essential and recessary to the peace and prosperity of the United Kingdom, and for the beter security of the Protestant Establishment." Lord LONG! ORD objected to the full admission o civil and political power of persons who acknow

ledged a foreign jurisdiction. The Lord CHANCELLOR said, no wish was neare to his heart, than to find his own opinions wrong upon this question a but while he remained of a contray conviction, he was sure that the Noble Marquis would respect him, if he stated his objections in the shape of an honourable opposition. He conferred he was one who thought the Protestant religion a much purer one than the Roman Catholic; and who thought t greatly conducive to the public welfare, in all respects, that English Protestantism should be mos highly favoured by the State. As a supporter of the civil and religious liberties of the country, as settled from the time of the Revolution, and of the Protestant Establishment in Church and State, he, and those who thought with him, only requested of others to say, distinctly, what it was that they meant to propose Question, and apply to it the spirit of justice; and, shove all, the pure spirit of reformed religion. By What it was that the Noble Lord had that night prowhat it was that the Noble Lord had that night prodoing so, they would take the important subject en- posed? It would be said-Consideration ! So it was called; but in spirit and meaning, it was absolute oncession. So short a time back as 1811, he knew nothing of the Noble Marquis's present convictions upon this subject. When the Noble Marquis was acting side by side with him, at the beginning of the resent session, with opinions of which he (the Lord Chancellor, had not heard much before the Sist of January, and of which he had very little suspicion, e remembered that Noble Marquis saying, that if we were to give way to menaces and threats, the proedings of Parliament would only become the regisers of Conventions of Englishmen, or Irishmen, or of any persuasion of ment and its functions would be esigned. He then accorded with the Noble Marquis. who, with contrary opinions to his, on other points, yet voted against the discussion on the state of Irefand. If circumstances operated in such a manner on the mind of that great man (Marquis Wellesley) 5 or 6 months ago, he would beg to ask him, whether simildr circumstances did not exist now? But it was said, "shew us the dangers!" What! was he to be called upon at this period, in this Protestant country, to show the danger of the subversion of the Protestant establishment? [Hear, hear.] He was not to be disturbed by what he heard. He would appeal to the tatute books. There he found, that what happened o King James the 1st was for attempting to subvert the Protestant religion. He could read in the Acts of this Protestant kingdom, that the Protestant Church Establishment must be supported, not merely on religious grounds, but as referring to the civil rights of ne subject. The Catholics admitted, that no Prince. Prelate, &c. ought to have temporal power, &c. within these realms: but the real question was, what was temporal? What we called temporal, they might often call spiritual. [Hear.] Either he, or the Node Marquis, was much mistaken in their views of he consequences of the proposed measure. If it neant not consideration, but concession, as it did in be would ask, if, since 1793, the Presbytery of his mind, he knew that, under the next Government, this concession being made, the Noble Marquis and Scotland had been more exposed to danger than formerly, from the indulgence thus granted to the himself might shake hands together a but, as he hoped or God's mercy, he believed, that he should not be He wished the House to iving under the same Constitution under which he consider well this strange and perverse anomaly in the difference which thus existed between the state of had fived during all past life. He should conclude by the Catholics of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The declaring, that he would make a motion on which he

would divide the House, even if he should stand alone. He should therefore move the previous question. Lord HARDWICKE said he should not have press ed himself upon their Lordships' attention, during this debate, but for the very pointed manner in which trary also to the mild spirit of the Christian Religion he had been contrasted with his venerated ancestor. It was not for him to state the opinions of the high characters to whom the Noble Lord had affuded ; but if gious tenets of these men were dangerous to the he knew may thing of their recorded sontiments, he

Noble Lord had said, that he was shocked at the strictions re-imposed. Lords on the subject. Mie should retort his onn expression upon the Noble Lord, and would say that he was really shocked at the manner in which he hadopposed the motion of the Noble Marquis. He was istonished to hear, on a serious question like the present, arguments so futile, and reasons so utterly oid of every thing but folly, as those used by the Noble Lord. [hear.] It was his lot to have seen Ireland in 1731, previously to the concessions to the Contholics. He saw Ireland also recently, and he could take apon himself to say, that the improved state of that country—the progressive amelioration of its condition-were owing eminently, if not altogether, to those concessions. [Hear, hear.] He would contend, that those who, like the Noble Lord, argued for shutting the doors entirely against the Catholics, must adopt the alternative different from conciliation, that of extermination. [Hear.] They must either conciliate or exterminate, he repeated. This was what was anfold also by that able Statesman, whom he himself had succeeded in the Government of Ireland. He did not wish to betray secrets, nor quote from documents which ought not to bequoted from ; but he thought it his duty to say, that the recorded express be attained at present, the motion of the Noble sions of Lord Cornwallis, after the Union, were, that it was absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Government to consider the state of the laws, anthey affected the Roman Catholics, with a view to their repeal; or that his Majesty's Government should at once say, that those Roman Catholics ought to be de-

Lord CLANCARTY conceived it to be the duty of Parliament to examine this great question to the

The Duke of SUSSEX thought no man, with the events of the last six weeks in his eye, could say, that a very considerable change had not taken place in the features of the Catholic question. His Royal Highness, in a speech of some length, went over the ground he had before trod, on the wisdom and justice of granting the Catholic Claims.

The Earl of HARROWBY trusted, that, in the interval between this and the beginning of the next Session, the question would be well consider-

The Duke of KENT was favourable to the preent question, as considering it the first general measure which went to the amelioration of Ireland. With this view, he felt happy in supporting the motion of the Noble Marquis.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought, that all those who were of opinion that the claims might, under some restrictions, be acceded to, would best express that opinion by toting in favour of the present motion. He feared, indeed, that it would e generally conceived, that those who should rote against it were for shutting the door against all consideration whatever on the subject. [hear.] I the object of conciliation, and of securing the established religion from danger, could be effected by any measure to be proposed, it would be an object of the highest price; and the object deserved the ullest consideration. There were cortainly difficulties to be surmounted; but those difficulties ought not, in his opinion, to prevent the full consideration of the question. It had been said, that more was intended than was professed. If that were the case, he would still wish to reserve himself against those intentions; but, at present, he should support

Lord ELLENBOROUGH was at a loss to acount for the new light which appeared to have brokto in upon Parliament on this question. A very ew and extraordinary illumination had lately burst upon the minds of some Noble Lords in that House. The Noble Marquis (Wellesley) had first seen this tholic disabilities. He had been told by a Noble new light—this day-star—since the 31st of last January. [Hear, hear!] Until that time, he must class him among the persecutors. Before he was converted, he might say as the Apostle of the Geniles, who had been present at the martyrdom of Stephen, that, though he himself had not thrown iny stones, yet he was consenting to it, and took rare of the young men's clothes who stoned him. -The Noble Lord, however, had not given his reaons for this sudden conversion. A Noble Earl (Harrowby) had also seen this new light, and was now in favour of the motion. As for himself, he was a man of plain and simple habits, and loved found when we made our offers of friendship. It consistency and truth above all things. As to his Noble Friends near him (Lords Grey and Grenville), they had been consistent throughout in their opinions, and had evluced their sincerity, by the sacrifice of office and power to those opinions which they had so long and so ably maintained. He differed with them, not on the principle that nothing should be done for conciliation with the Catholics, but he was unwilling to part with the staff of power, until he knew whether it might not be wanted for the defence of the Protestant religion. [Hear. hear.] As to considering the laws which pressed too severely on the Catholics, he believed that any man of good understanding would be able in a day, or in a few hours, to point out what immediately required repeal. He never could, however, bring himself to look upon the Roman Catholics in the same light as the Protestant Dissenters, as they owned a foreign allegiance. This objection might be something weakened by the present circumstances of the Pope; but it must be recollected, also, that t was Bonaparte who had him in fetters. He still saw great danger from this foreign allegiance, and

therefore he should oppose the present motion. Lord HOLLAND at considerable length support-

Lord MULGRAVE had formerly thought the concessions to the Catholics unsafe; but the dangers of one period were not the dangers of another; he should now be for granting the utmost concessions; not successively, but with a view of at once

and baseness. Of its crimes, however, Mr. War- of those tenets, of their civil rights. The origin of Somers or Lord Chancellor Hardwicke were alive try. In all events, should the Part Four con-

change which had taken place in the minds of Noble | Earl CAMDEN said that, if the present motion had not be made, he should have felt it his duty. early in the next Session, to have proposed a similar

The Duke of NORFOLK was gratified at seeing this first step towards Roman Cathelle Resucing

support of the motion. Viscount SIDMOUTH could not content to size the unqualified enjoyment of all the pririleges of the State, without undivided allegiance. The Noble Marquis had not said a word on secuition, and

The Earl of MOIRA argued at some length in

therefore he should support the previous question. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE declared, that he could have voted with much more satisfaction for the immediate consideration of the Catholic claims; thinking that such a course would contribute most of all to the general tranquility and happiness of the Empire; but as no more was likely to Marquis should meet with his most realist support.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND was friendly to very measure of conciliation; and but for the hast resolutions of the Catholic Body, which were of a nature he could not observe without alarm, he should not have felt much disinclination to the present mo-

The Farl of LIVERPOOL said, his whole difference of opinion from his Noble Friend (Marquis Wellesley) resolved itself into the guestion of the practicability of concession, consistent with the seurity of our establishments in Church and State : and in this view he should feel it unworthy of his own character if he acceded to the motion, unless he saw his way clearly, and the extent of the concessions that would be required. He knew that the lower of the Pope was not greater now, but probably much less then it had been at former periods. There was this consideration, however, that the postring in which France now stood with regard to the Pope might make the power which he possessed as dangerous to the country as in former times. Independence on foreign influence was the greatest blessing which the country could enjoy. With him views, and not seeing his way in agreeing to the vote, it was his maxim that a stand should be made in limitne; for to agree to consider was in effect to

Lord DONOUGHMORE adverted to the Resolutions of the late Aggregate Meeting in Dublin, and was sorry to find they had made so strong in impression as they seemed to have done on the minds of some Noble Lords; but there would always occur in large public bodies moments of initation, and it was not wonderful the Catholica should feel, a jenlousy when they found re-approblitted to situations the present Ministers, who had on all occasions shewn themselves so decidedly their determined foes. He was well aware of the value and importance of conciliation; and, as he thought this measure would very materially tend to it, he would give it his hearty support.

Lord MELVILLE and the Earl of DARNLEY supported the motion.

Lord REDESDALE opposed it.

Lord GRENVILLE could not give a silent vote on the subject: he must express the gratification which he felt at the manly manner in which the subject had been brought forward; and if he had any thing to regret, it was that the Resolution did not go the whole length of promising a repeal of the Ca-Lord, that the safety of the Constitution was inrolved in their vote: but which of them was now giving the best proof of attachment to the principle of the Revolution-he who excluded four million of men, or he who would bring them in to share and strengthen it? There were those who thought the question might be put off without danger, but let them not " lay that flattering unction to their soul." It grew dangerous as it was delayed. He Inmented it had not been settled finally 12 years ago-Since that time, discontents must have increased, and it was not strange that mistrust should now be was impossible not to express an additional satisfaction at the proof which was now furnished, that the measure must be eventually successful; and yet this was the one for which he and other Members of that House had been charged with little short of treason against the King and Constitution. If the question could have yielded to the votes of great majorities in that House, to other influence, or to a popular cry, must have perished; but it was supported, and it was now triumphant. This was the spirit of the Constitution, and it was into this Constitution that four millions of men were about to be admitted by the vote of this night.

Earl STANHOPE said, that, if there were doubts concerning the votes on this question, be held t very fair to catch persecutors in the own trapt. -[A laugh] - when he, who was of a different ppinion, had the law on his side. He could turn all the Bishops out of the House. He had referred to an Act of the early part of Charles the Second, which was passed for the more effectually disabling papists, from which he would read a few words.---The Act stated, that from and after the 1st day of December then next ensuing (a day now long past), " all Peers or members of the House of Peers, which of course included my Lords the Bishops, who should advisedly come or remain in the presence of the King or Queen, or into the King or Queen's houses during that reign, or those of their successors, should incurall the pains of that act, unless they had previously in due time taken the oath prescribed to them State, it was intolerance to deprive them, on account | thought be could venture to state, that if either hord | closing the question to the satisfaction of the count in the proper places, between the hours of 9 and 15

House and taking the oath, all my Lords the Bisheps had gone to Court in the first instance, and were therefore Popish Recusants, and disqualified incurably from sitting in that House. [A laugh.] Ills intention was, when his bill came on, to bring this act before the House; but he hoped he should have no occassion for it, if my Lords the Bishops behaved like good beys, as he hoped they would; [a laugh] etherwise he should certainly turn them all out, neck and shoulders. [a laugh.]

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the standing order, and all strangers were excluded during the remainder of the debate.

On the division on the previous question, the numbers were-Contents, present, 74-Proxles, 52 -126.-Not Contents, present-74-Proxies 51-125. - Majority for the previous question -1. Adjourned at half-past Three.

FROM THE COURIER OF THE 30TH.

We received this morning the following important letter from Dublin:

" Dublin, June 26. " An extraordinary Meeting of the Catholics was held yesterday, when Mr. Keogh, a most respectable Catholic, reprobated, in severe terms, the speeches made at the last Aggregate Meeting. Had he known that any other business was to have been done but to receive the Report of the Delegates, he would have drawn up different Resolutions, in which there should have been no thanks to Lords Grey or Grenville, for, in his opinion, they deserved none. He alluded to the attempt upon the Household Officers, and asked how Gentlemen would like to give up their private friends, and associate with those of a different description. He intended shortly to visit Loudon, but he protested he should almost be to be called the Pembroke. ashamed to pull off his hat to Lord Moira, lest it should remind him of his countrymen's readiness to pass Resolutions of London manufacture, in which his Lordship was utterly passed over and forgotten. " Mr. Barnewall regretted his having seconded

such resolutions, and " The Earl of Fingal expressed sentiments nearly to the same effect."

In addition to the above letter, it is rumoured that Mr. Grattan set off for Dublin the day after Mr. Canning's motion had been discussed, in order to get the Resolutions of the Aggregate Meeting rescinded. FROM THE SAME JOURNAL OF JULY 1.

In addition to the disapprobation expressed by Mr. Koogh, Mr. Barnewall, and even Lord Fingat himself, we have to state that Lord Moira has within these few days addressed a letter to Lord Fingal, in which, " while he makes every generous allowance for the ardent sensibility, the exuberant feel-Ings of his countrymen, he marks in terms the most forcible his entire disapprobation of the unwarrantable tone which the Catholics have so unseasonably assumed, and that at a moment when their behaviour should more than ever bespeak every sentiment in short, make an end of him. You shall apprise which obedience to the laws, and respect for the Government, should so naturally have infused. The the movements which you shall agree upon, that Noble Earl takes occasion at the same time to enter when the operations commence, he may reinforce juto an explanation and vindication of the whole of the valleys of Bartan and Vidason, so as to be upon his own conduct throughout the late negociation for his guard against Mina, who, when pursued, might forming a new Administration; and touches with a delicary, peculiarly his own, on the differences which have arisen regarding that important subject, between himself and the Lords Grey and Grenville."

FROM THE EVENING POST OF JULY 4.

The Courier convicted of gross Falschood.

This day, a special meeting of the Members of the Catholic Board assembled, in order to relute the four calumny, published in The Courier newspaper, respecting the alleged Extraordinary Meeting of the Catholics of Dublin.

Mr. Keogh, the person alluded to in the fabricated letter, (which is stated by the renal print to have been received from Dublin,) after an able and animated speech, in which he refuted every fact there- Hotspur. in stated, moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Connell, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the paragraphs inserted in the Lon don Ministerial Newspaper, called The Courter, o the 30th of June and 1st of July, respecting a dil ference of opinion amongst the Catholic Body, as to the Resolutions of the late Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, are totally false, and destitute of any the slightest foundation in fact, and were calculated for the worst of purposes. GEORGE BRYAN, Chairman.

THOMAS DROMGOOLE, Sec.

Previous to the commencement of the proceedings in the Lords, on the Marquis Wellesley's motion rela live to the Catholies, the Duke of Norfolk alluded to the foregoing statement of the Courier, and asked Lord Sidmouth, if Government had any information of the alleged extraordinary meeting of the Catholics? Lord Sidmouth replied, that Government had received no information of such a meeting.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 32.

Another Anholt mail arrived last night, and still we have no account of hostilities. The letters from St. Petersburgh state with confidence that peace has been concluded with Turkey, and that the ratification of the Porte is forthwith expected. The Emperor is expected to return to his capital after the arrangements for the campaign are finally settled nt Wilms. Morat (King of Naples) has arrived at Dantzic, at the head of the French cavalry, which

is rapidly extending over the sea-coast of the Baltic. The prospects of a friendly intercourse between this country and Russia are highly encouraging :

in the foremoon." Now, instead of coming to that | Cronstadt, had received orders for allowing the entry into those ports of all vessels, excepting those of France ; and for permitting all ahlps to mil, laden with wheat, harley, &c. for any friendly or neutral port, under the convoy of Swedish or English ships of war. In consequence of this resolution, which was communicated to Sir J. Saumarea by a merchant, the English Admiral immediately dispatched | those that are made by human hands, with the axure a frigate for Riga."

Some straggling ships had arrived at the Russian capital which had wintered in the Baltic, but mone agreeably to the form used in Scotland; on the left of the new conveys had reached the Gulph of Fin- the Buckinghamshire, in conformity to the ritual

A letter from Archangel, of the 23d ult. states, that Admiral Crown was hastening the departure of | dred at least) as are of the Catholic persuasien, the ships of war which had been ordered round from thence to the Bairle. This squadron could alone be permitted to pass through our fleet, under the most perfect understanding between the Russian and British Courts.

The abrogation of the Orders in Council continues to diffuse joy and satisfaction throughout the | waning of, intolerance and bigothy (which too long manufacturing districts. On Saturday, at Leeds Market, a greater quantity of cloth was purchased than has been known to have been bought in one day at any former period. At Liverpool one and a bull millions of yards of bounty goods have been shipped within the last week, worth £125,000. and it is said, that two and a half millions of yards more are in progress of embarkation. Within the same interval of a week, £12,000 convoy duty, at 4 per cent. has been paid, indicating further shipments to the amount of £300,000. At the same port, we are also informed, that the wages of the Lancashire Manufacturers have been raised 1s. per cut, or about

Saturday was launched from the Dock-yard of Messrs. Wells, at Blackwall, a new 74-gun ship,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

The action of Bornos, which the last Lisbon Mail stated to have terminated most favourably to the Spaniards, proves to have been unfavourable to them. The letters and papers by the Gibraltar Mail were delivered this morning, by which it appears that Ballasteros was defeated, with the loss of upwards of 1000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The accounts received by Government, relative to this acfair, give a more favourable report of it than appears in the Gibraltar Papers, and stafe, that though Bellasteros found it necessary to retreat. the enemy had suffered too much to be able to purme him

Intercepted Letter from Berthier to Dorsenne.

" It appears, General, that General Caffarelli has entered Navarre. You are authorised to remain with a division of the Guards. The Emperor wishes you to avail yourself of this permission to combine your movements with General Caffarelli, to destroy Mina's troops and magazines, take his cannon, and, General Wherille, Commandant of Bayonne, of march in that direction.

" The Prince of Wagram and Neufchatel. (Signed) " ALEXANDER." (Regency Gazette.)

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Portsmouth, that a party of Guerillas embarked on on which day Mr. Hunt was said to be 17 a-head board Sir Home Popham's squadron from hence, in of his opponent. The Courier, however, says, niction with some marines and sailors, landed and stormed Lequeito, one of a chain of posts in the rotince of Biscay. We were at first repulsed; but the sailors having procured a gun from the squadron, again resumed the attack with such impetuosity, that they soon succeeded in storming the place, and took 300 prisoners, who are arrived in the

The following Bulletin was Issued yesterday: BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Downing-street, July 1, 1812. Dispatches have been received from Lieutenant-Sen. Compbell, commanding at Gibraltar, and from Major-Gen. Ross, commanding at Carthagena. General Campbell's Dispatch relates to the de-

feat of Gen. Ballasteros, near Bornos, in the neighbourhood of St. Roque, on the 1st ult. The dispatches from General Ross contain an ac

count of a successful expedition against Almeira, concerted between himself, Captain Adam, of his Majesty's ship Invincible, and General J. O' Donnel, commanding the Spanish army in Murcia. Three hundred Spanish troops were embarked on board a small squadron under Captain Adam's orders, and proceeded off Almeira; while the Spanish troops, under General Freyre, attacked and drove the enemy from Baza, on the 13th of May, in consequence of which the garrison of Almeira was hastily withhawn doon the 14th, in order to unite with those of Motril, Granada, and other places, to make head against the Spanish Army.

As the enemy quitted Almeira, Captain Adam's corps landed, and took possession of the place .- 4 per cents. 1142 They captured three vessels in the port, destroyed the batteries and works erected by the French, and blew up the strong Castle of St. Elmo, which had afforded security to the anchorage, and protected the enemy's privateers. All the serviceable ordnance was shipped for Carthagena, together with a quantity of lead and sulphur. The inhabitants received the Allies with the greatest enthusiasm, and as the the private advices from Stockholm assure us, "that | port is no longer defensible, or useful to the enemy, the Russian Commandants of Riga, Revel, and | General Ross hopes the French will not re-occupy it.

INTERESTING SPECTACLE.—The Camp, on Ker- | city.—In Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Wardlaw, of the 76th sal Moor, for the two last Sabbaths, has afforded a speciacle of the most grateful kind: an offering to Heaven from the altar of pure religious toleration.-The three regiments encamped, though of different modes of faith, all offered up their prayers to the Almighty, in a temple far more magnificent than canopy of Heaven for its roof. On the right of the line, the Stirling Militia worshipped their Gon of the Established Church of England; and in the centre, such of the Louth (from six to seven hunwith such other soldiers from the other regiments who are of the same faith, were brigaded on the ground, and marched round an after raised for the purpose of celebrating mass (the Rev. E. Kenyou officiating on the occasion), presented at once a grand proof of the liberality of the present day, the has wished to place barriers between the conscience of man and his Gon), and formed one of the sublimest pictures that could be exhibited to humanity. To see so many brave men bont in bumble adoration of their Maker, praying for themselves and their country, in the way which their consciences dictated as most acceptable to their Gov. commanded th silence of religious awe, and fastened on the most

delaterford Chronitle.

grateful feeling of every spectators.

TUESDAY, JULY 1. The motion of Marquis WELLESLEY, relative to

the Catholics, has been rejected by a majority of one, and that majority is to be found amongst the Proxies. This result is universally and justly regarded as a virtual triumph over the opponents of civil and religious liberty, and there are the strongest reasons for believing, that the subject will be again brought forward before the close of the present Session, and that it will have a very different termination. Lord Moira, when supporting Marquis Wellesley's motion, made use of the following expressions - " If the motion of the Noble Marquis should be rejected by the previous question, he Lord Moirs) pledged himself that, even before the end of the short remaining period of the Session, the claim of the Catholics would be renewed in that House with fresh vigour, and he hoped with better success." To these words we may add a question, relative to Ministers, which Lord Moira emphatically put to the House-" Were men, who refused o conciliate, fit to be entrusted with the Adminisration of the country at these times?"

The proceedings in the Commons, not inserted n our columns, are wholly immaterial. The bill, which imposes a tax on leather, has been passed through it's third reading, and all hope of setting that tax aside extinguished for the present.

The election of a Representative for Bristol i carried on amidst scenes of terror and destruction Richard Hart Davis and Henry Hunt, Esqrs. are the candidates, the latter being supported by the popular interest. Broken heads, broken bones, and broken windows, are the order of the day. The military had been called in, to maintain the public pence, but riot and confusion still prevailed, and a child is said to have been struck dead by a blow from the cudget of one of the combatants. This species of warfare continued from the hour at which the election began, namely, on the morning of the 30th, We learn by the Hotspur, which has arrived at to the evening of the lat, at the close of the poll

at Mr. Davis was far a-head of Mr. Hunt. We entreat our readers to turn to two quotations from the Journal we have just mentioned, and also to the Resolution of the Catholic Board, which we nave subjoined to these quotations. We hesitate ot to say that, after an impartial perusal of these articles, the little confidence which remained for The Courier in public estimation is irretrievably

There are accounts from Sicily to the 14th o May, and from Gibraltar to the 10th of June .-The Sicilian Parliament was to have been assembled on the 15th of last month, and it was intended to remove the Queen and Royal Family to Malta. It is stated, that 6000 British troops, under the comnand of General Maitland, were embarked for an expedition, whose object was supposed to be a landing in Catalonia, in order to act in concert with the Spaniards under Baron D'Erolles. Other conjectures make the destination to be Corfu. Reports state, that the Island of Nissa has been takn possession of a by a British force under Colonel Robinson, that the Regency of Tripoli have declared war against Spain, that an epidemic disorder had broken out in Seville, and that Soult continued in front of that city with 25,000 men, who were n communication with 15,000 more of the army of Viarmont. It is also said, in accounts from Smyr na, that peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey. No Mail has arrived since Sunday. One due.

English Stocks-July 2. Long Ann. 15. 3 per ct. Red 55 🚹 Exc. Bills (34d.) par. Consols for Ac. 564 57 Irish Stocks-July 3.

19311 G. C. 6. p. ct. Deh. 5 per ct. Gov. Deb. 1001 | Do. 4 per cent. Deb. 714 Grand Canal Stock 34 per et. Gov. Stock 704 Roy. C. Deb. 6 per et. Julo Debentures 714 | City Bonds, 6 per ct. par Exchange, 91 per ceut.

MARRIED-On the 20th ult. at St. Ann's Church. POUNDS to this Charity. Dublin, the Rev. Ductel Wall, of Cloumel, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Colonel Hardy, of this | ed in the Waterford Papers.

Regiment, to the Hun. Anne Lake, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Lake.

DIRD-On Thursday last, at his house on John's Hill, in the 62d year of his ago. Mr. James Lawson, of Peter-street. In the death of this respectable Citizen, his relatives and friends have sustained a heavy and irreparable loss. A calm and piscid temper, the strongest affections as a husband and a parent, and the meck terenity with which he endured a protracted illness, rendered him peculiarly dear to the domestic circle by which he was surrounded, whilst his industry and integrity as a man of business laid for him the secure foundation of a lasting and honourable reputation.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 6.

ARRIVED. 3d-Samuel, Earl Leicoster, and Earl Sandwick Packets. 4th-Camden Packet | Susanna, Evens, Swanses

5th-Hope, Mills, Chichester, bark , Nottingham, John, Neath, culm, Diana, Jones and Britainia, Rece, Cardiff, coals : Rliza, Francis, Swamson, ditto; Liberty, Palmer, Portsmouth, staves, &c : Mary, Cooper, Arundel, hopps, plank, &c. : Prudeat, George, Portsmouth, bricks, &c . Gower Packet, Both sey, Rvans, Cardiff, coals; Daddon, Bear, Swan-

4th-Earl Leisester Packet : Prosperous; Mitchell, puthamptod, butter, &c.

3d-Samuel Packet.

5th-Qiligent, M'Ridder, Ayr, pater Drysdale and Catherine, Francis, Cardiff, ballast a Earl Sandwick Packet: Alpha, Humble, Swanson, ballast) Charles, Payne, Portsmouth, butter and cats : Hibernia, Thomas, London, butter, bacon; &te. ; Alliance; Parke man, London, butter, &t. Wind-3. S. R. at 8 6 1

BATLED,

THEATRE, WATERFORD

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. COX, BOX BEEFER

ON FRIDAY Evening, July 10th, will be presented, the admired Comedy of A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE. After which an entire new Interlude, called THE TARS OF OLD IRELAND:

The Epilogue of British Terra to be spoken by Young Gentleman of this City. To conclude with the Grand National Melo Drame of BRIAN BOROTHME.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTS INSTANT,

AT DUCKSPOOL, THE entire HOUS BROLD FURNITURE of the late GEORGE BOATE, Baq. 1 also, a CHAISE and pair of kind draught HORSES-COWS-SHEEP-working HORSES—farming UTENSILS, &c. July 1, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE OF WATERFORD, ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE OTM INST.

AT ONE O'CLOCK. PROPIT-RENT of £119 per Annum, for a Term A of NINE YEARS and an HALF, from the 19th day of September sext, asking out of the Premises on the New Quay, in this City, the property of the Executor of the late Richard Phinness. PEARSON, Aughter

Waterford, July 7, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, A NEAT BIGHT CHARLOT. On its first wheels, and in perfect condition, WITH OR WITHOUT HARNESS. Application to Anthun Binnte. Waterford, July 7, 1812.

TO BE LET, FOR THUEB YOUNG LIVES. From the 25th March last, or 29th Sept. next, A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION;

CHERROINE with two excellent K.TCHEN GARDENS; about twelve Acres of LAND, he improved 1 new STABLING and double COACH-HOUSES. It is the station for his Majesty's Packets conveying the Mails to and from Milford Sig established Packets on the Station.

The Proprietor, James Howese, wishing to de-cline that line of Business, will close with a solvent Tenant as soon as the value is offered. The Tenant. or Purchaser, can have any part of the FURNETURE that may answer him, at a valuation-

Two excellent POST CARRIAGES to be sold, Jaly 7, 1912.

NOTICE.

TI Tonsequence of a late Church appointment, wp-L position has been given by the Parishioners of this District—Chapels were closed on Sundays and Holi-days—Recourse was had to military aid to enforce it. though in the land of his birth. Some inimited and ill-disposed cowardly fascals did attempt to set forth and propagate that I did foment and advise such proccedings.—Now, I thus publicly and solemaly declare, that I had neither advised nor encouraged them, and hope the Gentlemen who have been with conduct for two and twenty years; will judge if I femented or encouraged distarbances, rebellion, or tumult, during that period. It is therefore a wicked, malicious, unfounded, and foul calumny. To rodress grievances and punish transgressors in this case, I mean to appeal to the laws of my country. THOMAS O'CONNOR.

Ballyneal, Jane 30, 1819.

THIHE CONSERVATOR gives notice that, by direction of the Mayor and Corporation, every Person shall remove all Timber and other nuisances of the Quay immediately, otherwise, after this Notice, he will proceed to recover the several penalties by the Act of Parliament ordered to be enforced-Dated this 3d day of July, 1812. SAM. SPRIGG, Conservator.

A T a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the HOUSE OF RECOVERY, held on BRIDAY; 3d July, the following Resolutions were unanimously

RESOLVED-That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the NORTH MAYO REGIMENT of Militia, for their very liberal douation of FORTY

RESOLVED-That the above Resolution be publish-