WEXFORD CATHOLIC MEETING.

f The Resolutions of this highly respectable Meeting, together with a general outline of their proceed ings, were given in the Chronick of Saturday last. The following is a Report of the Speeches deliver-

ed upon the occasion. Sir Faguraica FLOOD addressed the Chairman i bearty the following words : Mr. Chairman, having seen a requisition for a Meeting of the Catholics of this great and independent County, on this day. In order to consider and frame a Petition to the Legislature, for a repeal of the penal and disqualify. ing laws still existing against them; and convinced that they will proceed with becoming temperance, vame here to attend the Meeting, that I may not be misropresented or misconceived, and to state my opinion publicly on this vital question, upon principle, and not upon any party or selfish view; and as a devoted friend to the Constitution, which I will support to the last moment of my existence, as will, I trust and am couffident, every man who bears me. [Hear, hear.] - Int as differ as we may on certain points of religious tenets or forms, which, in my jodgment, has nothing to do with temporal con cerns, which are equally to be guarded and defended by every subject who does or may enjoy the blesslugs of our excellent Constitution, and the more excellent it is, the more generally ought its blessings be diffused-the more anxiously ought the Catholics seek for a participation of such blessings, and the more they emjoy in, and from it, the more ardent will they be in preserving it from foreign or domestic enemies .- [Hear, hear.] -I am also come here to explain why I did not sign the Protestant Petition, which made, or does make, no difference as to thy opinion and final determination, on that great question of religious toleration. But I really did, and do think, that as a Candidate for the honour of representing this great County in the Imperial Par-Hameut, it would be improper in me to enter the doors of the House of Commons, as the Representative of a free and independent. County, fettered in any other manner, than by my own mind. At the same time I declare, if I had not been a Candidate, I would have signed your Petition. And now let me may a word on the merits of this vital subject. Begioning with my own career in the Irish Parliament, and the three Acts of that Parliament, of 1778, 1782, and 1793, in every one of which it has been my happy and boasted lot to have been a party, by apeaking and voting in favour of several relaxations granted by those Acts. Every one of those Acts begins with reciting and declaring the uniform good conduct and peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics, for a long and uninterrupted series of years : and that to relax the Penal Laws must tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of Ireland, butto the prosperity and strength of all his Majesty's dominions-that his Majesty's subjects of all denominations should enjoy the same blessings of our free Constitution, and should be bound to each other by mutual interest and mutual affection. It is the boast and glory (as is well expressed by Blackstone, De Lolme and others), that the British Constitution excels all other countries for the equality of its laws and yet the Catholic laws contradict that hoast and glary. Though we are all the political children of the same good, virtuous, and kind father, it seems to strangers as if 4-5ths of his children were a spurious offspring in Ireland, and only 1-5th legitimate. - [Great Applause.] -- How does that accord with his matchless virtues, and the high blood and real merits of the excluded 4-5ths? Let us ellig tog ther all in loyalty and affection to our King and Government, and in attachment and support of the Constitution, the blessings of which, I trust, will be universally diffused and conferred or persons of all religious persuasions; and I conjure the Roman Catholics to look with becoming patience, and peaceable demeanour, to their approaching happy prospect—still, however, persevering to the last, in offering to, and laving before, the Legislature, their just claims, until they all shall be complied with; and let no intemperate resolutions be entered into, or adopted, that might retard the completion of their wishes, and the final establishment of their rights, as members of the same Constitution; and legitimate children of the same good and virtuous father .- [Hear, heur.] -I have to congratulate you on the accession to your cause, (the cause of Ireland, and of the Empire at large,) of the talents, property, and blood, of the first Protestant families both in England and Ireland, all of whom now advocate your cause. You will conciliate more, and all, by firmness, combined with moderation in your acts and resolutions, which, as your decided friend, I most expestly recommend. Compute Ireland now, the people of Ireland, with the people of the distracted parts of England, and see our superiority of conduct and obedience to the laws. Persevere, therefore, my respected fellowsubjects, in the same tone of firm, yet temperate conduct, and you will, you must be freed, from all your present shackles. -[Hear, hear.]-In such firm persengrance, I will assist you to the lust motaent of my existence, with the utmost exertion. [Greek Applause.] - Sir Frederick having at the close of his speech discovered that there were a number of fashionable ladies attending the Meeting, he, in a most elegant strain of compliment, said, that when such angelic auditors appeared to favour the cause, angels as well as men would support it successfully - [Hear, hear, and loud laughing] - recommending, at the same time, patience, and due obedience to the existing restrictive laws, till they should be expunged from the Statute books, to which they were a disgrace. -[Sir Frederick rat down of your Claims. - [Hear, hear.] - As far as my

amid peals of applause.

not merely a selfish impression of vanity, or of gra- | public good is never so dangerous as when it assumes | titude, for the flattering terms of approbation with which the Catholics of this County have honoured the full attendance of their Protestant Brethren, this day; but I feel a gratification of a higher kind, a national gratification, in common with the more enlightened of my Countrymen, that, within the few nonths that have clapsed since I had the honour to about to court popular favour, instead of openly meet you here, the Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, and of England, has made a great and rapid progression, towards its natural and final completion .- [Hear, hear.] - This may be called the year of wonders, more than any that ever obtained that name. I do not say that it is wonderful that Protestants should be liberal-1 do not say that it is wonderful that the Catholics of Ireland should have boldly perserered in the assertion of their just rights; to doubt of these, would have been either ingratitude to the one, or injustice to the other; but, surely, I may call that an almost miraculous revolution in the opinion of both Houses of Parliament, that in April could reject the consideration of your claims, while their tables almost sunk under the weight of our united Petitions, and yet now, with no new Petition, whose humble prayer might bend their sturdy judgments, with no new fact to fix their wandering liberality, do we see them resolve that your grievances, at length admitted to the name, shall form an early subject of discussion, when the Parliament shall have shaken off the slumber of the recess, and the yet wavering Members for the rotten boroughs shall have had leisure to draw inspiration rom those pure and trize oracles - their Patrons. -[Loud cries of hear, hear.] - But whatever safety puzzled Placeman may promise to himself in delay, whatever artifices, or cabals, Intolerance may call to her aid, to lay the rising spirit of Emancipation, I think I may boldly express a hope, the nearest to my heart, that the great event, which you are now assembled to promote, cannot much longer be re- best of men (the late Mr. Colchough), that you tarded .- [Hear, hear.]-In the mean time, it will not be a misapplication of an anxious interval, to and your grief for his loss would be only heightened, look back, with attention, to the scenes and the actors of former times; to those who laboured to rivet your chains, and to those who nobly strove to set you free; to reflect on the days when your oppressors, in the plenitude of their power, had almost passed a law to silence, for ever, within the walls of Parllament, even the whispers of redress; when to feel for your sufferings was to have been voted a crime, and commisseration itself made little short of Treason .- [Loud applause.]-I hope the Catholics, and the Children of the Catholics, will never cease to treasure up in their memory the recollection of their early friends; I hope they will allow no lure, no bribe, of their inveterate enemies, to lead them to bury their gratitude in oblivion; they may rely on this. As THEIR CAUSE GAINS GROUND, THEY WILL FIND DESERTERS ENOUGH FROM THE RANKS OF THEIR ENEMIES [Continued applause] -but I trust the Catholics will have the discernment to discover those who basely desert opinions that no longer serve their ends, and who, after years of persecution, come over to tell their varnished tales of new-born liberality. These are the men who, for their continuance in office, would gladly descend from the haughty tone they held so long, and from time to time, repressed their tardy kindness but the Catholics are not so blind as to become the dupes of such men, they will know how to distinguish between a mercenary ally and a real friend; nougst men of the highest honour and the brightest talents, such a support, and such a disinterested sacrifice of personal advantage, as no party, in the distory of our country, ever before received or exacted from another .- [Great applause.]-To their early advocates then do the Catholics owe their warmest gratitude, and let them not be deceived by those who would now claim at their hands the laurely of rictory, while, in the hour of suspense, they either Acd before the danger, or sided with the enemy .-It would be a painful occupation of your time at present, to tell you of all those who, of late, have found their interest too strong for their onsistency; but it is due to your own, to take care that they are not forgotten. Gentlemen, there is one matter, so intimately connected with the accomplishment of your Emancipation, that I could wish to address some observations on the subject to this numerous Meeting, were I not afraid that we have already trespassed too far upon your time. -[Hear, hear, hear! and a general cry of No, no!] - The subject to which I allude is the 11th Resolution of the Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, last month, and which, with your permission, Sir, I will read to this assembly --Resolved unanimously, That from recent observation of political duplicity, we feel it necessary to recommend most enruestly to all Catholic Freeholders throughout Ireland, steadily to resist the pretensions of any Candidates who shall hesitate to pledge themselves publicly to the uniform support of Catholic Emancipation; or who shall have lent, or are likely to lend, their support to an Administration founded in Intolerance, and hostile to the full enjoyment of Religious Liberty; and, Gentlemen, you yourselves, at your last Meeting, came to a similar Resolution, and which I trust you will have the spirit to support .- [Hear.]-Gentlemen, I know of no plan at once so effectual, and so constitutional, as this, and I have to intreat you to carry this opinion along with you, to the hustings of your County, that you uphold the very system that oppresses you, if you fail to return to Parliament two strenuous and efficient Supporters

the name of impartiality. This is the cant of all those who, in their hearts, are already sold to the Minister; -[hear, hear,]-they begin by trimming and balancing, and end by throwing all their weight to the side of self-interest. — [Applauses.] — Such a man has opinions for all parties, and when he goes expressing his own opinions, he endeavours meanly to creep into those of other people; such a man has one set of toasts and sentiments for one place, and another for another; here he would be thought the friend of the Catholic, but change the scene, and you change his principles—[hear, hear]—you find the same man almost Master of the Revels at the banquet of Intolerance .- [Great applause.] - Of what value are the opinions of such an one? of what value rould be the protestations of his friendship, when they survive only just so long as it is his interest; or the professions of his politics, when they change with every change of place?-[Applauses.]-As for myself Gentlemen, I would not neglect this opportunity to say, that I shall over feel it my duty, in co-operation with the humblest amongst you, to lend my services, such as they are, to the cause of the People as long as they shall continue to demand nothing but what is right - [applause] - and the more I have observed of politics, the more I am convinced, that of all Parties the PEOPLE are the most disinterested, and the oftenest in the right!- Applause.]-Look back to this County, and see what the spirit of the People, aided by the virtues of one man, was able to achieve towards the establishment of an independent representation. It was not to Lords, nor the underlings of Lords, that we were indebted for the fair freedom of election-it was no wealthy fool that coold procure us such a blessing. No. Gentlemen! you all feel that it was to the sincerity, the liberality, and the honour of one of the owed the restoration of your political independence, should those succeed him in our County, who might fail to succeed him in our hearts .- [Loud and continued Applause.]—There is one other subject so vitally affecting your future interests and religious liberty, and which is likely so soon to force itself upon your serious consideration, that I hope you will pardon my detaining you a little longer, with an expression of my sentiments .- [Hear, hear. It is known to you all, that some of your friends, and many of your enemies, have lately talked of admitting you to an entire participation in the benefits of the Constitution, on the condition of your giving them some security. The word security, in this vague way, may be brought to mean almost any thing; but, such as it is, it has been caught with avidity by your artful enemies. The sense in which it is generally received, and in which I shall now consider it, is, " The Concession, on the part of the Catholics, of a Veto to the Crown In the nomination of your Bishops." Behind the little word Feto have intolerance and corruption sought to intrench emselves—they saw that their reign would not much longer be perpetuated by sheer Bigotry, and they gladly joined in any cry that was likely to deride your friends .- [Hear, hear.] -1 know, and would talk to you of the unlucky circumstances that, I respect, the honest fears of some well-meaning men, as to the dangers of foreign interference; but against such dangers I think we have the best securities in the oaths of the Catholics, in their public spirit, and in the national pride of my Countrymen .and I will renture to assert, without a dread of con- Let the Protestants, therefore, dismiss those fears tradiction, that the Catholic cause has experienced, that are unworthy of them, because they are inulting to the People of Ireland, and let not the mison of distrust. [Much cheering.] - Let us leave the hypocrite his pretended panic-let us leave the Catholic Church her ancient freedom, and t us not call that Emancipation of the People, iich would be in reality but new bondage to their lergy. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] Since the Bigots have no other arguments but their fears, the least they can do, in justice, is to allow me mine; low my fears are not of Papal Bulls, or Papal anathemas, of excommunications, or of an imprisoued old man; [Applause] -but I have my fears that the Ministry, or even any future Ministry, would iot be mended by resting in themselves the whole Patronage of the Catholic Church. I DO FEAR THAT THE PLAIN BUT HONEST CHARACTER OF YOUR PRIESTHOOD WOULD NOT BE IMPROVED BY THEIR FREQUENT, AND ALMOST NECESSARY, VI-SITS TO THE C STLE :-- AND I DO PEAR THAT, SOONER OR LATER, THE MINISTER WOULD FIND MEANS OF TURNING THESE VISITS, AND THE IN-PLUENCE OF HIS NEW ADHERENTS, AGAINST THE EMAINING LIBERTIES OF OUR COUNTRY. Great Applause.]- With these fears on our minds hough the Ministers may persuade themselves, o their friends, that the concession of the Veto might ave them their places, they must excuse us who hick (still more on that account) that it is not the

neasure that would save the Country. [Mr. Wadly sat down amid peals of applause. Mr. CAREW .- It is, I should hope, unnecessary that I should state to this Meeting my sentiments o the Catholic Question. However, to prevent misonception, I shall, though unused to public speakng trespass for a short time on your indulgence.-Let it not be supposed that any views to the attainment of popularity, by flattery, have influenced my attendance. I stand here on public ground, and on public principle, as the decided advocate of the measure. I support your claims, because I consider them as indisputable in policy as in justice. - [Hear, hear, hear.] The present is a time, when every person is more particularly called upon, for an avowal of his sentiments. The House of Commons feeble voice can reach, let me warn you against that has decided that the question of Catholic Emancipa-Mr. WADDY.—In rising, Sir, to address this lukewarm zeal, which in public, as well as in private tion shall be taken into consideration at an early pe-Meating, and to roturn you my sincere thanks, I feel life, is but a bad earnest of sincerity; apathy to the riod in the ensuing Session; it becomes, therefore,

our duty, to lay open to the Compire such sources of nformation as are in our power, and to show to the People of England the increased and increasing strength of the Friends of Religious Toleration. Hear.]- When every energy of the nation should be exerted in resistance to the ambition of our ins. tiable enemy, it cannot be for our interests, that the right arm of the Empire should be paralised by the ncapacities under which the majority of the People of Ireland suffer. [Hear.] - Give them but a participation in the benefits of our glorious Constituion, and I feel confident, that, in the hour of danger, the Catholics of Ireland will not disgrace themselves or their country.-[Loud Applause.] The question of Emancipation may be considered as almost passed. No Ministry can now be formed which shall not at least wink at the concession of your claims, and as the amiable pleancy and discretion of the present Cabinet has, in many instances, led them to sacrifice their own principles and intentions to the better founded systems of their adversaries, it is not too much to suppose, that, in the ensuing Session, some of the present Ministry may, at least, not oppose your claims, if indeed their imbacility and incapacity should not (as most probably will be the case) provoke their dismissal before that period from a situation to which they are incompetent. [Hear, hear.] The public mind in Eng. land is friendly; let not their growing liberality be checked by any language, which, though perhaps only the effervescence of the warmth of feeling, so peculiar to Irishmen, may yet be misinterpreted by that cold prudence, which would analyse every sentiment, and weigh every period. I repeat, once more, that my attendance here is not to be attributed to any attempt to seek the ephemeral popularity which such conduct could confer. | Hear. hear, hear.] Neither my father or myself ever have been, or ever will be, promoters of the system of Party, so destructive to the prosperity of this country; - [hear, hear,] AND AT THE SAME TIME, O CONVINCED AM I OF THE ABSOLUTE RECESSION TY OF AN ARRANGEMENT WHICH SHALL CORCI-LIATE THE CATHOLIC BODY, THAT IF EVERY INDEPENDENT PERSON OF THAT PERSUASION SHOULD OPPOSE ME, I SHALL STILL BE THE DECIDED AD-VOCATE OF THEIR CLAIMS, BECAUSE I CONSIDER

EMPIRE, AND I SERVE MYSELF .- Loud and general acclumation. Mr. GROGAN.—After the very eloquent speeches which we have just heard delivered by our estremed friends. I would not take up your time by any obervation on my part, but that I feel it necessary to inform you, and the Roman Catholics of Ireland, that I and my family have, at all times, supported their claims, as must be known to many of these Gentlemen. [Hear, hear.] I have come here to assure you, though in bad health, that I am ready to continue my wishes and endeavours to support you in every measure that can tend to the attainment of the just rights of my Catholic Brethren; and I am confident, that, when they shall obtain them, they will prove, by their conduct and loyalty, that they merit the exertions made for them, and will add strength and tranquillity to his Majesty's Government.—[Loud applauses.]

THAT, IN SUPPORTING THEM, I STRENGTHEN THE

LIMERICE, JULY 18 .- This day, the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Baron, and the Hon. Baron George, arrived from Ennis, and opened their Commissions, when the City Grand Jury was sworn before the Chief Baron, and the County before Baron George,

CITY GRAND JURY.

Right Hon. Charles Vereker, M. P. Foreman. John Vereker, Esq. Alderman Henry D' Esterre, John Prendergast Smyth Vereker, Esq. Aldermin Audrew Watson, Alderman Arthur Vincent, Alderman John Crips, William Gabbett, Henry Collis, Thomas Francis Wilkinson, Thomas M'Adam, John Meade Thomas, William Johnston Westropp, Thomas G. Peacocke, Christopher Arbuthnot Marrett, Richard Kenny, Thomas Ormsby, Edward Lloyd, Henry Bindon Fitzgerald, and Joseph Sargent, Esqrs.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Wm. Odell, of the Grove, Esq. M. P. Foreman. Lord Viscount Glentworth, Sir John A. De Borgho, Bart. Thomas Gibbon Fitzgibbon, John Masay. Charles Conyers, Joseph Gubbios, John Blenperhassett, Eyre Evans, George Erans Bruce, George Tuthill, William Ryves, Rickard Lloyd, Charles Creed, Samuel Harding, John Studdert, John Crenghe, Edw. Crips, James Massy, George Fosbery, James Lyons, Edward Carter, and William Smyth, Esqrs.

At Eunis Assizes, Michael Murray and others were found guilty of private distillation; Pat. Kinns and others, for the murder of Tim. Neylan; and Tim. Ryan and others for the murder of Pat. Lynch, postponed by the Crown, and prisoners admitted to

His Grace the Lord Lieutenaut has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Wm. Betham, Esq. Deuty Ulster King at Arms. The Archbishop of Cashel has presented the

Rev. Mr. Woodward, late Rector of Glankeen, to the living of Fethard, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Benson.

His Majesty's ship Sybelle, Capt. Upton, has aptured and sent into Cove, on Tuesday nights, Aigle French cutter privateer, from L'Orient, out three days, mounting 16 guns and 65 mes. During the Sybelle's chase the privateer threw the whole of her guns overboard.—She has for a long time considerably aunoyed our trade; and is the same that captured the Chesterfield packet.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER WATERFURD: BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Waterford Chronicle. Kamsep's

/ No. 11,319.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

NUMEROUS and respectable MERTING of the A CATHOLICS of the COUNTY and CITY of WATERFORD took place this day, pursuant to pubhe notice, when, it appearing that the assembly could not be accommodated in Munery's Horic, it adjourned to the Puncic Rooms.

ourned to the conflict rooms. At half-past two o'clock Edmond Powns, of Ballydine, Esq was called to the Chair, when the following Resolutions were proposed by William BARRON of Carrickbarron, Esq. and seconded by RICHARD Cower, of Mahon Lodge, Esq. and unanimously

iopied: Resolved, That we do again petition the Legislature for the Repeal of those laws which affect our bo dy, convinced as we are, that such is the immortal principle for which we contend, and such the perishable nature of those prejudices with which we have to contend, that discussion alone must insure success. Resolved, That we do adopt the Petition agreed mon at the last Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, and that the same be signed as the Petition of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford. Resolved, That the Duke of Devossmen be re-

quested to present our l'etition to the House of Lords, d Sir John Newbont, and Richard Powen, of Cladenore, 1.89, to the Commons.

Resolved, That our most cordial Thanks are here by given to the above Nobleman and Gentlemen for

on uniform support of our claims. Resolved, That we owe to the Government of the Country, every satisfaction and pledge of Loyalty which can be reasonably demanded—that the Cacholies of Teeland had given these pledges in the fullest and must nacquivocal mander possible—that we have taken O the of Adegrance, the most comprehensive ladequite for the security of our Loyalty that hu-

min ingenenty could devise -that one of these Oaths Lis been trained by the most invoterate of our enemich. but, if our Oaths are believed, as we have a right to dominal (since they are the only barrier between os and every privilege under the British Cons dulions, we cannot conceive what further Security can be required.

Hesotred, That our most cordial Thanks be given to our Protestant Countrymen for their generous support of our claims. To their exertions we attribute he real progress of our Councillo their exections we would wish to owe its find success. We have but one common interest, and that interest must be the potes and prosperity of our native land-With them suck to be incorporated, persuaded, as we are that becomen, when united by ties of affection, mus

horoved. That the Thanks of the Catholics of the loun's and City of Waterford are eminently due and chy given to Lord Fisaxia, and the Carnonic Bases, for their zealous, ante, and successful exer tions in the Cause of the Catholics of Ireland. Resolved, That we have witnessed, with sentiment of the avenest gravitude, the man's and Constituticontexertions or some of the Royal Family on ou been to eathere derived new confidence and hope

here're given to his Royal Highness the DEKE of Sesser for the particular attention with which he has enverigated, and for the firmness, zeal, and ability will which he has supported the Catholic Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be given

to Cornseior Fixs, for his animated and excellent speech delivered at the meeting. Resolved. That our thanks are due and hereby on to the Protest of Gentlemen who have attended

this meeting, and delivered sentiments congenial to its Resolved. That these Resolutions be published i the Waterford Papers, and the Dublin Evening Post, and in the Morning Chronicle, and the Globe.

EDMUND POWER. (Signed) THOMAS HEARS, Sec. The Chair having been varied. RIGHERD POWER O'Sney, of Gardenmorris, Est, was called thereto

when the meeting, unanimously Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting are here by given to Mr. Powks, for his proper conduct in the

Possived. That our thanks be againg eigen to Dr Hexa's Secretary to the Catholics of this County and City, for his uniform attention to the (atholic cause Waterford, July 19, 1812. R. P. O'SHEA.

CLONMEL, CORK, AND LIMERICK ROYAL MAIL-COACHES.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that, from L the 185 invant, the CLONMEL, CORK, CA-HER and LIMERICK MAIL COACHES will be dispatched from this Office at SEVEN in the morning, and TWO in the afternoon of each day. Mail Coach Office, Waterford, July 15, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucelas, and Calcare ta WINE, of superior Quality, I wo and three years in the King's stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812. CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD

NITE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly decupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si-MOT STWPORT.

TO BE SOLD.

The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-CERNS at the Adeipin, Do in Thomas-Street, in Ballybricken.

Proposals will be received by Mr. Rruyns, 10. Core-Street, Dublin.

Waterford, July 11, 1912

TO BE SET. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE HOUSE AND LANDS of DUCKSPOOL now in the possession of Gronog Boart. Application to be made to him at Duckspool, or Willi July 20, 1812. nm-street, Waterford.

TO BE LET.

FRAHE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr DOYLE, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shencock. Inquire of MICHARL DOBRYS. next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 4812.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the third of August, will be sold, without reserve, the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE of MILFORT (near Portlaw, in the County of Waterford), comprising suitable and valuable Ar-

The HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and DE-MESNE, consisting of 42 Acres, will be LET, or the INTEREST SOLD. The Beauty and Convenience of the Situation cannot be surp issed. Apply to Mr. Birnie, Waterford, or Mr. Head, Milfort.

JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

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

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Counv of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Haif of Dungaryan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under . THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, commanding a beauti ful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan. For particular apply to George House, Esq. Carriek-on Surr : or Roome Ceenes, Esq. Witerford with whom the little deeds may be seen. The above

Sale must positively take place on that Day, and wil

be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

WAHE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTOWN, where the late T. Ba Kas resided, and now occupied by Mr. CLARKE, Surveyor of Excise .- Apply at said House, or to Richard Chedry, King-Street. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TO BE LET, For any Term of Years that may be agreed on,

AND INMIDIATE POSSESSION CIVEN. THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Mun-Street of the Town of Cannick-ox-Sein, lately occupied by WILLIAM SWYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them

cendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a ALSO TO BE LET. The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON

STORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above. The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and

COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of CAR-

tick aforesaid, late in the possession of Lywrisch Smyrir, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN YARD, DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CRI LARS and STORES, fit for inniediate work. These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ments made during a period of nearly sixty Years, in which the Tanung Trade was carried on with superior success, and possessing consequently eversuitable and necessary convenience, are well worth the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOUK agnexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy commu nication to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walled-in GARDEN, in good or der, 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 SHYTH, Log. Callan.

ALSO.

TO BE LET,

FOR THEER YOUNG LIVES. From the 25th March last, or 29th Sept. next A MOST FLIGHBLE SITUATION :

THE large and commodious PACKET HOTEL at Theekroist, with two excellent KITCHEN JARDRNS; about twelve Acres of LAND, highly proved; new TABLING and double COACH HOUSES. It is the station for his Midesty's Packets onveying the Mails to and from Milford-Six estalished Packets on the Station. The Proprietor, James Howney, wishing to de-

line that time of Business, will close with a solven Tenant as soon as the value is offered. The Tenant r Purchaser, can have any part of the FURNITURE that may answer him. It a valuation. 67 Two excellent POST CARRIAGES to be sold.

FIDDOWN.

tofore advertised. Apply to Perca Warsh, Altorney, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812-

TO BE LET. FOR A LONG TERM.

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE. IN KING-STREET. IN WHICH DR. HEARN NOW BESIDES.

TO BE SOLD.

T TOURIN, which is situated on the Black We A ter, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very gross OAK, ASH, ELM, WALMUT, FIR, SYCA MORE, &c .- Proposals, in writing, will be received by Richard Muscrave, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cap

■ WOBE LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or 3 Years, the LANDS of BALLY ROBBIN, within the berties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposili to be made to Mr. ADRAHAM Blocks; o Mr. Thomas Quin.

Waterford, June 11, 1812.

Waterford, July 4, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

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

#THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWS in the County of Wexford, situated on the m igable River Barrow, within two miles of Hoss, and ten of Waterford : also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD he above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGUIRE, and Doctor WALLIE, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JANES NORTH, Wood Ranger, will show the several Lots. February 25, 4812.

MAY-PARK.

130 BE LET, for such Term as may be agree upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY ARK, 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 modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimennons, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient O FICES, two COACH HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gurdens are walled in, well plant ed and cropped. Application to be made to HUMPHRY MAY, Esq. at May Park, near Waterford.

67 The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold. April 11, 1812.

County of the City of County of BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the tenth day of August next. at the Exchange, between the hours of twelve and one o Clock in the Afternoon, in several Lots, or Digrions, for the Term of 99 Years, commencing from the 15th day of March, 1815-That part of the Lands of GRACEDIEU, called the City part, also the Town nd Lands of BALLYNEMONA, BALLYNEMONA-REGG and CARRIGPHERIS, all in the Liberties of this City, being part of the Estate of the Corporation of the City of Waterford. One-third part of the Yearly Rents to which the said Lots or Divisions shall be canted, to be fined off at the rate of sixteen Years' purchase; of which fines one-half is to be deposited nonediately in Cash or City Scals, and the remainder in City Orders, within ten days from the day of the Auction, otherwise the Deposits to be forfeited, and the Premises set up to Cantagain. All Mines, Minerals, and Royalties, as also the use of the Water on the Premises, to be reserved to the Corporation, and the Tenants to pay all the expenses of the Leases. and the Mayor's, Recorder's, and Town Clerk's fees hereon. A Map of the said Town and Lands, marked, and laid out in Lots, or Divisions, as they are intended to be set, may be seen at the Mayor's Office .- Dated this 13th day of July, 1812.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor, 11 MES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

THIS Composition produces the most brilliant Jr. BLACK ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly free from any nauseous Smell, and will retain its Vir tues in any Chimate.

Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnic, R. Farrell, and J. Bull, Stationers, Quay, Waterford Banks, Ross; C. Taylor, Wexford; Farrell and Gorman, Clonmel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint and Quarts 3s. 9d. each.

Cantion .- The superior Quality of this Blacking has nduced several base impostors to sell spurious Com positions under the above name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine unless " Robert War-BUR," is signed on the Label, and " 14, St. Martin's Lane," stainped in the Bottle.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY DE AGREED ON,

TARE DWELLING-HOUSE in Counsues statut, lately occupied by Mrs. Virginit, with a large walled in GARDEN at the rere thereof. Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto ad oining, being now in the possession of Mr. Abbott. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the those Concern. known by the name of Janks's can-DET. containing one Acre and fone Perches .- Appli THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in DET. containing one Acre and four Perches.—Applitue County of Kilkenny. TO BE LET, as here: cation to Mt. HAEL DOBBER, Bailey's-New-street, or Robert Cooke, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

BARL STANHOPE AND MR. W. SMITH To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR-I rejoice that I have brought before the Public the consideration of the miserable project of Mr. William Smith. In my letter of the 8th lustant. I asked him, 46 What the feture system of laws would have been, supposing that his intended Bill had actually passed?" And, in his letter of confession (for I must so consider it) to the Editor of the Mor. Ohran, dated July 11, he does not venture to deny the perfect accuracy of my pointed questions respecting the state in which his abominable project. would have left the laws about religion. For, he does not even assert, that " Non-Conformists, cither men or women, could, notwithstanding the passing of his Bill, go to any meeting-house legally, and without fear of punishment, till after such men or such women, respectively, should have trarelled to the General Sessions of the Peace, in order, in open Court, to qualify themselves." Nor rices he alternat to deny the enormous expenses that this would wantonly have occasioned to them, independently of the loss of their valuable time.

My fourth question was as follows :- " Does Mr. W. Smith, who affects in his Letter such mighty respect for decorum, deem it either decent or decorous, that the female part of the community, of all ages, should be stuck up, in open Court, in presence of a grave Bench of Laical and Clerical Justices, and a gazing Public, to take oaths, and to make declarations, before those females are, by law. to be permitted to attend a place of worship, and to offer up to the DEITY either their thanksgivings or their prayers?" And he does not deny that would be the fact as to the law; but, he observes, that my fourth interrogatory states a bare possibility." What is it that Mr. Smith means by " a bare possibility?" Let me ask him, Whetherst would, or would not, have been in the power, not only of every Clerical Justice, but also of every bigotted, priestridden, or malignant common informer, so to have enforced the statute law? And let me then ask him, whether that abject state were such a situation is the Methodists, the Dissenters, and the Non-Conformists ought, by law, to be left in, by Mr. Wm. Smith, who obscurely tells us of the magnifient feats which he has been endeavouring to do for the Dissenters? If such were the wretched result of all his doings, then, my sayings (as he terms them,) were surely a great deal better; for, I have proclaimed to the world, in the Preamble to my Bill. these two grand principles; namely, 1st, that " liberty of conscience is an unalienable right of all nankind, and which ought ever to be held most sacred;" and Edly, that " a man can only enjoy a thing lawfully, when no man lawfully can hinder

his enjoying it." I have just been reading, in the 12th chapter of St. Luke, that " there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops."-I will now ask Mr William Smith (however unwilling he may be to continue with me this discussion), Whether he does, or does not, know, that it is a common report, long since current, that he encouraged Lord Sidmouth to bring in his Bill of the last Session? If that be not the case, much it not be expedient (as Mr. William Smith, is such a famous advocate for expediency) for him to call upon Lord Sidmouth publicly, just to state to the Country what the exact fact was upon that subject?

I will also ask him, When Lord Liverpool sent to the Dissenters, and also to the Methodists, to call upon his Lordsbip, and to meet Mr. William Smith. whether they did not respectively accept of his Lorde ship's invitation, and whether they did not also decline positively to meet Mr. William Smith? And I must now ask him, Whether such refusal, even to meet him at the Earl of Liverpool's, did proceed. or could proceed, from any very marked approbation which they respectively bestowed on the miserable measure of this present Member for Norwich, whose sentiments upon this topic may, peradventure, not exactly agree with those of his truly espectable Constituents.

Since I am now about asking questions, I may as well, perhaps, ask a few more. Pray, what body of Dissenters has delegated to Mr. Smith the power of negociating away, with the late Mr. Perceval, with the present Lord Liverpool, or with any other Minister of the Crown, their mutual and unalienable rights to perfect religious liberty? Have the Dissenters in the country chosen him as their negociator? If he shall answer in the negative; does he then speak the particular sentiments of the Dissenters in and about the metropolis?

The copy of the admirable Petition presented by Lord Holland to the House of Lords, from a great number of the " Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three Denominations, residing in and about the City of London and Westminster," Hes now before me. That Petition shows, " That your Petitioners, conceiving the right of worshipping God acthe orders of General Baron Vattler, and Generals | bau." Counts Sebastiani and Defrauce.

" Marshal Prince d'Eckmuhl, commanding the fifft borps, moved his head-quarters to the skirts of the great forest of Pilwisky .- The second corps and the Imperial Guards followed the line of march of the first corps. - The third corps took the direction by Marlenpol; the Vicercy, with the fourth and sixth corps, which remained in the rear, marched upon Kalwarry.

" The King of Westphalia proceeded to Nortgorod with the fifth, seventh, and eighth corps. The first Austrian corps, commanded by the Prince of Schwartzenberg, quitted Lemberg on the made a movement on its left, and drew nearer to Lubliu. The montoon train, under the orders of Gen. Eble, arrived on the 23d within two leagues of the

" On the 23d, at two in the morning, the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts near Kowno. took a Polish clock and cap from one of the light cavalry, and Inspected the Banks of the Niemen. accompanied by General Hose, of the engineers,

" At eight in the evening, the army was again in motion. At ten, Count Morand, General of Division, passed over three companies of voltigeurs. and at the same time three bridges were thrown across the Niemen. At eleven, three columns debouched over the three bridges. At a quarter past one, day began to appear. At moon, General Bayou Pajol drove before him a cloud of Cossneks, and took possession of Kowno, with a single batta-

"On the 24th, the Emperor proceeded to Kowno. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl pushed forward his head-quarters to Roumchicki, and the King of Naples to Eketamoni. During the whole of the 25th and of the 25th, the army was defiling by the three bridges. In the evening of the 24th, the Emperor caused a new bridge to be thrown over the Villa opposite Kowno, and directed Marshal the Duke of Reggio to pass it with the second corps. The Polish light horse of the guards crossed the river by swimming. Two men were drowning, when they were picked up by two swimmers of the 20th light infantry. Colonel Gueheneuc having imprudently exposed himself to afford them assistance, had pearly fatten a sacrifice himself: a swimmer of his regiment saved him. On the 25th, the Duke of Elchingen pushed on to Kormeton: the King of Naples advanced to Jigmoroui. The enemy's light Troops were driven in and pursued on every side. --On the 20th, Marshal the Duke of Elchingen arrived at Skoroule. The light divisions of cavalry covered the whole plain to within ten leagues of

" Marshal the Duke of Tarentem, who commands the 10th corps, composed in part of the Prussians, passed the Niemen on the 24th, of Tilsit, and moved upon Rossiana, in order to clear the right bank of that river, and to protect the navigation. Marshal the Duke of Belluno, commanding the ninth corps, and baving under his orders the divisions Houdelet, Lagrange, Duratte, and Partonneaux, occupies the country between the Elhe and the Oder.-The General of Division Count Rapp, Governor of Dantzic, has under his orders the division Daendels .- The General of Division Count Hogendorp is Governor of Konigsberg.

"The Emperor of Russia is at. Wilna with his guards, and one part of his army occupying Robikontoni and Newtrocki, The Russian General Bagawort, commanding the second corps, and a part of the Russian army, having been cut off from Wilna, had no other means of safety than by proceeding towards the Dwina.

"The Niemen is navigable for vessels of two or three hundred tous as far as Kowno. The commumicrimes by water are also secured as far as Dantzie and with the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe. An immense supply of brandy, flour, and biscuit, i palaing from Dantzic and Konigsberg towards Kowno. The Vilia, which flows by Wilms, is navigable for very small hoats from Kowno to Wilna .--Wilna, the enpital of Lithuania, Is also the chief town of all Polish Russia. The Emperor of Russia has been for several months in this city with a part of his Court. The possession of this place will be the first fruit of victory. Several Cossack Officers, and Officers charged with dispatches, have been captured by the light cavalry." - (Moniteur, July

Pants, July 7 .- The arrival of her Majesty the Empress and Queen is speedily expected at the Page lace of St. Cloud. All the household of this august Princess have received orders accordingly, and every preparation is made for her recention.

BERLIN. JUNE 26 .- Afthe departure of the last news, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon was at Preur, upon the Niemen, at the most remote frontier of Prossian Lithuania, and about twelve miles

ANHOLT MAIL.

A Gotténuran, July 11 .- Some trifling akirmishes have taken place, and the Russians are retreating towards Riga, after throwing 20,000 borrels of griffi into the sea at Liebau. The Fifuch army continue, to slevert; the whole corps of black Hussars have gone over to the Russians.

West inexpected peace with England will be proclaimed here on the return of the coorier, who went to England by the last packet. Every thing seems also-amicably urranged between Russia and Great Britain. Aumiral Martin is off Riga, where he has

by Generals Counts Nansouty and Montheun; the ferecting a telegraph, and inspecting their gun-boats. I the subject. There might be nothing more harm- I to form a nunction with Diouet, in order to artist by General's Counts Annsoury and months in a creeking a renegation, and inspecting the composed of the divisions under the command. In every part of the Russian coast the greatest ener- less, and even nothing more humans, than his Lord Wellington with effect. General Balas, to

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, JULY 17. LATE ATTEMPTS AT NEGOCIATION.

Lord HOLLAND, before he moved the Or der of the Day, begged leave to ask of the Noble any information respecting a negociation between the | the Bill in question. In the first instance, what was Spain, yet he was far from seeing the utter impossibility of entering into a negociation on a basis which | colonies was by information? And if so, what was would afford a tolerable opportunity of Spain being left independent of France.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, he had no difficulty in stating that, as far as his Majesty's Gorernment were aware, the papers alluded to by the Noble Baron were authentic copies of what passed between the Government of France and that of his Ministers would have acted inconsistently with their duty, if they had laid papers before Parliament were not unlikely to have been given. - With respect to any other point, he was at a loss to conceive how there could exist a difference of opinion respecting the substantial part of the answer given to the Goveriment of France relative to Spain.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE wished to be formed by the Noble Earl, whether there had been any subsequent proceeding, or any explaintions wintever between the two Governments, since the publication of the Papers ?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL answered that, since the documents in question had appeared in the Papers, there had been no proceeding whatever, or any communication on the subject,

FX-OFFICIO INFORMATION BILLS. The Order of the Day (upon which their Lordships were summoned) respecting these bills being

Lord HOLLAND prefected his motion for their second reading with a speech of considerable length. After some general observations as to the great legal and constitutional importance of the subject, he cotered upon a historical aketch from the earliest peried of the practice of proceeding upon informations. until the era of the Revolution. The extensive and Officers of the Crown, was, from its very nature. liable to the greatest abuses; and those which had prevailed, and were on record, were amply sufficient'to shew to the House and to the world the necessity for retreaching and regulating that power. --The Noble Lord then referred to the subject as applicable to Ireland, where, he believed, until about the last 25 years, the practice was noknown, and, therefore, the sword of this Golinth of the lass was till then left untouched in the Temple! It would appear that the Attorney-General of that country had resolved to make up for such a long loss of time, when he proceeded to summon the party to appear. before him at his own house, a proceeding which he pointedly censured. The Noble Lord they advert-*d to the leading provisions of his Bills, one of which was to limit the period from the commission subject in the determination of an Attorney-General of the offence to the time of the accusation; and another to limit the interval between the accusation and the trial. Some minor regulations were also described by his Lordship; and he wished to introduce a part of the principle of the Treason Laws, as opticable to the offences in question, under which, if the party were not brought to trial, within the given period after accusation, he should be discharged as free from the offence. The intended regulations he should not propose, in the present state of the country and the revenue, to extend to the Revenue Laws. With respect to the second Bill, he seemed to say, that if strong objections were entertained he should not press its adoption this Session. His Lordship concluded by moving the second reading of he Bills

he was astonished at some of the assertions of the No- | the Noble and Learned Lord was not very well acble Lord (Holland). That Noble Lord had thought roper to state the law of Information Ex-Officio as not known to the ancient law of England. Where had be found this singular fact? This question was not asked in the spirit of triumph, but of | forced, it was probable so many Scotchmen would genuine surprise. He (Lord Effenberough) was quite above any idea of triumphing on the subject he was seeking for the simple truth; and the disovery of truth was the best of triumphs. But the Noble Lord was, perhaps, to learn, that this mode of information was part of the original law of Eng- ing the House of strangers. land, formed to the freest times, and sustained by the most constitutional lawyers. Judge Blackstone had been urged forward in support of this opinion but he (Lord Ellenborough) would say, that at the time of writing his Commentaries, Judge Black. stone was extremely ignorant of criminal fast. Hi Lordship here went into a length of argument to prove the antiquity of the law of informations As to the act of the Attorney-General in Ireland, he had not been acquainted distinctly with it; but journed. from what he had heard, he should have no hesitation in saying, that he should not have done as that officer did; not that the conduct of Mr. Saurin was not capable of legal defence, or that there was actually any impropriety in his sending for the party in question to his house; but the step was injudi-

of Generals Counts Bruyeres, St. Germain, and Vas gy presuits, and orders are given to ship off every thus calling the printer to his own house, and hear—light counts bruyeres, St. Germain, and Vas thing, especially grain and provisions, from Lie-ling his story, to enable him to dismiss the man with—ling the affair of Bornos had come. out putting him to farther trouble, if he should ap- derably shattered. pear impocent .- (Here Lord Holland observed, in a low tone of roice, that the order of the Attorney-General used the words "Required to come,"-"Well," said Lord Ellenborough, " all this might he so, and the intention perfectly humane, but peoole in this world sometimes wanted not only the innocence of the dove, but something else [A lingh]. Earl, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's He should now come from the ornamental parts with Government to lay before Parliament or the public | which the Noble Lord had culivened this subject, to Government of this country and that of France, re- the House to do with the third clause of the first specting which some documents were published in Bill? He did not he state to assert, that it went to oreign papers? Adverse as he was to treating on render a great part of the efficiency of the Attorneyiny basis which should continue King Joseph in General a jest. Did the Noble Lord know that the method of proceeding against all delinquents in the to be done with a clause appointing the process to take place within three mouths from the offence? Why! did he know that offences might be committed abroad, not for months, but years, before they! could be brought to justice? Did the Noble Lord ing been once connected with the Hussars, and the hear of the case of Mr. Valentine Jones, who, in the very beginning of his employment shroad, had Royal Highness the Prince Regent. His Majesty's | contribed to cheat Government of \$\int\$150,000, and | this corps. was now, after his imprisonment, under a civil process for refunding £100,000 more. Did he hear of under circumstances in which further explanations | the case of Hunt, who had fled from justice, and we now learn by private letters, brought by the Andid he still talk of three months? This was its effect in colonial and revenue matters; but in others nearer home, in libels for instance, while the effect of the libel was working in the popular mind, while | ed the place, and fallen back on the Dwing. the public were still inflamed, how were the ends of justice to be answered by bringing the libeller before them in the moment of that heat and inflammation? No: to do justice, time must be suffered to intervene-the general mind must be suffered to cool; and it was by its returning wisdom that the merius of the case were to be decided. He could not help saying, that the Bill was decidedly unfit to be entertained by the House. It was of so slight and frivolous a nature, that he should not move its being read this day three months, but its immediate rejection. The imputations upon great law officers ought not to be carelessly encouraged. He, in his experience, had not seen one who was not strictly hoiourable, and utterly above the practices with which the spirit of these motions charged them in general. If there should ever be one base enough to degrade himself, and prostitute his situation to unworthy purposes. let him suffer like any other man-in the

> him; and I, said Lord Ellenborough, I will be the unconfronted power which those laws give to the man, under the verdict of a jury, to inflict that instice. I now move you that those bills be rejected. Lord ERSKINE contended, admitting that proceeding by information was as ancient as the law itself, yet that it had never been considered so favourable to the liberty of the subject as trial by indictment. As a Peer, he was bound to say, that no Attorney-General ought to be put on a footing with the Grand Jury. No man could suppose that he imputed to any individual Impropriety of conduct : but speaking generally, and without the slightest personal reference, he must say, that he knew nothing of the sauctity of the Attorney-General. He was an Officer of the Crown-removable at pleasure by the Crown-not amenable for a malicious prosecution-and no man should tell him that there was equal security for the liberty of a

name of God, let the hand of justice fall heavy upon

as in that of a Jury of his country men. Lord STANHOPE supported the Noble and Learned Lord had said, that Mr. Justice Blackstone had written ignorantly on this subject; had he (Lord Stanhope) made such an assertion, in what a rage would the Noble and Learned Lord have risen to take him to task for such a libel on the Bench! The Noble and Learned Lord and said, that Blackstone bad commenced his book in ignorance, but that he had become learned before he had concluded it. He would say something like it of the Noble and Learned Lord. He was more ignorant of the law when he was first made a Judge than he was at present; and perhaps he might know more than he did at present, before his death. Here his Lordship cited Lord ELLENBOROUGH must say, how much a certain ancient Statutes, with which he presumed quainted; one of which enacted, that any person giving a Scofchman a horse should lose his right and. It might have been well, if this law had not en suffered to become obsolete, as, rigidly ennot have come posting to that House. The Duke of MONTROSE observed, the House

had been amused with a fine speech from the Noble Lord, but if they were again treated with such a speech, he should certainly take the trouble of clear-Lord HOLLAND made a long and animated reply; after which the House divided.

For the Second Reading of the Bill 7 Against it......16 Majority.....9

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, JULY 17. A sufficient number of Members not having been resent at four o'clock, the House was of course ad-

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Cadiz Papers to the 23d alt, were received in Town last night, but they bring no intelligence of had a very friendly communication with the Gaver- closs, as allowing room for those conversations manual. It was reported that Soult had murched and suggestions which had already taken place on from Seville with 7000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, occupied on the 23d. managed. It was reported that Soult had marched Huerta, and has since remained in the position be

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Price of Stocks this Day at one c'clock. 3 per Ct. Red. 565-3 per Ct. Cons. 563k-for one 554 58-4 per Ct. 784--6 per Ct. 8734--Bink stock Bonds Is. S. dis.—Onn. 214 pre.—Bk. Long Ana. 45 t-16th—Exch. Bills. (Sid.) 3s. 4s pr -Do. (NI) 9s. 4s. dis.

s. 48. dis.

The fact of the desertion of the two Prussian regiments to the Russians is stated to distinctly in various communications from the North, that we can no longer withhold our credence on throubject. In a letter from Gottenburgh, dated on the 11th inst. their numbers are stated at 1500 privates and 82 officers. In another letter from Memel, the circumstance is mentioned with the additional particulars, that the deserters consisted of the celebrated regiment of Black Hussars, once commanded by General Blucher, and an infantry regiment of Fuzileers. The circumstance of this gallant officer havknown detestation in which he holds the French, account in a satisfactory manner for the desertion of

In addition to what we mentioned yesterday, respecting the retreat of the Russians towards Rica, holt Mail, of subsequent dates to the German Papers, that the French armies entered Wilna on the 1st instant, the Russians having previously exacuse-Whilst these proceedings were taking place on the right of the combined army, the left wing appears to have followed the Russian General Bagawert to Liebau. On their approach, he evacuated it and pursued his route to Righ; and several recent accounts from Sweden agree in stating, that Lieban was in possession of the enemy. The French had thus advanced one hundred miles into the Russian territory. and were likely to reach Petersburgh without any opposition on the part of Alexander. At Lieban the Russians are said to have thrown 20,000 harrels of grain into the aim.

Lord Cathebrt was presented yesterday to the Prince Regent, on his appointment of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Russia.

Mrs. Siddons has retired altogether from the tinge, and Mr. Kemble from the London Boards. He is said to have entered into a Brewing Concern, with a deposit of P22,000.

CORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21.

FROM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER. ? Our arrangements for this Evening's publication had been nearly completed, when, by the arrival of the Murrera, Captaini Moorhead, Irom Lishon, in a few days, we exclusively received I islam Gazetter to the 6th inst. which contain the following most important autelligence.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Wellington to Sr. D. Miguel Forjaz, dated afamanca, June 25.

" Marshal Marmout assembled his army on the Dourd, with the exception of General Bonnet's division (which I believe still-continues in Asturias), between the 16th and 19th of this month, and advanced from Fuente Sabaco, in this direction, on the 20th. I formed the Allied Army, with the exeption of the troops employed against the Forts of Salamanca, on the heights which extend from the vicinity of Vilhares to Mourisco; our advanced posts of cavalry and infantry fell back in good order ithout having suffered any loss to signify. The enemy remained during the night of the 20th and day of the 21st in our front; having established, during the night of the 20th, a post on our right flank, the possession of which, if left to him, might deprive us of some advantages which eventually might be of importance. I, therefore, desired Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham to attack that post on the 22d, with the troops of the right wing; which he accordingly did with the 7th division, under the orders of Major-Generals Hope and Bernewitz. The enemy was immediately driven from the ground, after having suffered some loss. Our troops behaved admirably well in the affair which took place in sight of both Armies. The enemy retired during the night; on the following evening took post with his right on the heights near Cabera Velloza, and his left in Huerta, on the former; the centre in A. dea Rubia. His object in this movement was to open a communication with the Forts of Salamane I, therefore, changed the front of the army, posting the right at Sauta Martha, and the advance of Aldea Lengura. I sent Major-General Bock . division of heavy cavalry to the other side of the formes, to observe the passages of that river.—The enemy crossed the river on the 24th with infantry.

cavatry, and artitlery, in considerable force, and appeared to intend a general movement in that direction. Gen. Bock's dragoous behaved admirably well on this occasion; they made every effort to make us acquainted with the enemy's movement. and, in spite of many disadvantages under which they laboured, opposed his advance with the otmorigour to give us time to make the necessary disperitious. As soon as I had ascertained, that the enemy had crossed the Tormes, I desired Sir Thos-Graham to pass it also, with the 1st and 7th divisions, and ordered to the same point Major-Gen. Le Marchant's brigade of Cavalry-1 concentrate ed the rest of the army - keeping, however, the advanced posts in Aldea Lengura. About mid-day, 602 nemy advanced as far as Calvacaza de Abaxo, here being the dispositions that were made to meet him, he retinced his steps, repassed the Tormes, a

therefore, provided what I thought adequate means, I find those difficulties to be of a more formidable support each other, and though not constructed regularly, are nevertheless extremely strong. The means which I had provided for their reduction not being sufficient, I shall order up some more powerful. We have made breaches in the Convent of St. Vincent, one of the principal works of the enemy; but it cannot be stormed until we get possession of Fort Cactano. Major-General Clinton attacked this latter fort on the night of the 23d, as it appeared to have suffered considerably from our fire-unfortunately, the attack falled, and I regret to state that Major-General Bowes, whose real inclosed him to advance with the storming party, was killed, after being wounded in the beginning of the affair -he returned to the attack after his wound was dressed, where he was a second time mortally wounded. Our loss of officers and men on this occasion was considerable. General Hill informs me, under date the 22d.

that General Drouet had received considerable reinforcements from Andalusia, after the defeat of Ballasteros at Bornos, in the beginning of the month. and that he had advanced as far as Almendraleje and Villafranca, upon which General Hill had concentrated his forces.

In the north, Gen. Santocildes, under the order of Capt.-Gen. Cistanos, has invested Astorga, with the army of Gallicia. I believe he will experience no interruption in his attack.

The Guerillas are in quiet possession of all parts o the country, and the weak and divided garrisons of the enemy are cut off from all communication with

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED. 1st Bussies K. G. L. Cornets Bokers, Holzeran, Levnards, wounded. Capt. Elije, artillery, killed. Ma jor Thompson, 74th, dange ously wounded. Capt. G. Colquhoun, ad foot, killed. Captain Connor 8th Portugueze regiment, wounded, slightly. Capt Stoberd, 36th foot, dangerously wounded. battalion, 11th foot, wounded. Lieut. Trumbell, do Major-Gen. Bowes, dead of his wounds. Major Ha ratition, 2d batt, 53d foot, wounded. Capt. Owen, 1st batt, 61st foot, lost an arm, Lieut, Priaham, 11th regi ment, lost a leg, and prisoner.

The following are the accounts received from the army by the Lisbon Editors up to the 30th Jane. The date of the Paper containing them is July 5th: On the day and night of the 28th, there were great rejoicings in the army on the occasion of the capture of the fortified convent the day before, in which 500 French were made prisoners. On the 30th, the head-quarters of the Great Lord were at Fuente Lapeurlin, and Marmont continued to retreat. It is thought Marmont will abandon the positions of Toro and Zamora, and collect his forces at Val-

A report has reached us by different channels that Joseph Bonnparte, after many difficulties, had collected 12,000 men and abandoned Madrid to join

On the morning of the 2nd July, General Hill quitted his entreached camp at Albaera to face the enemy, and on the 3d his infantry were in St. Martha, and the cavairy still farther in advance.

delaterford Chronúle.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Some proceedings in the Lords will be found our columns, and we shall here advert to other topics, whose nature is well known to the public, and oncerning which the conversations that have taken place have been chiefly of a contine character. Some time ago, Mr. Patsier's Compensation Bill passed the Commons, and was transmitted to the Lords, where it successfully went through the ordeal of two rendings. On the 14th, Lord Moira moved the Order of the day for the third reading, when a debate of some length occurred, but which disclosed only the same arguments and statements so often emplayed on former occasions. Lord Liverpoor snoved, that the Bill be read a third time that day three months, which was carried by 104 against 98. including Prexies upon both sides. The object of Mr. PALMER's wishes is, therefore, once more do? feated. On the 15th, Lord Lavenrooz, in pursu-

credit to the amount of three millions, and that an

Royal Highness, which paised without opposition.

On the 16th, several Appeal cases were heard, and

Botter Trade Bill. On the 14th, in the Commons, Mr. VANSITTART nade a motion for a vote of credit similar to that which passed in the other House. Mr. Trenney atempted to ascertain, to what purpose the money was to be applied, but the CHAN, of the Excus- declined explanation. Mr. HUTCHINSON spoke warmly in favour of the exertions of the British Army in "pain, but represented the war as hopeless in it's issue, and as accomplishing the views of the Ruler of France, in subjecting Britain to an expenditure she is not able to bear. Mr. VANSITTARI's motion was then agreed to. Sir W. Scorr brought in a Bill | ed the totality of the Bill, but was particularly for the regulation of Ecclesiastical Courts, and for Priesed with that part of it which empowered Mathe more speedy recovery of Church Rates and Tithes. Sir Walliam's statements upon a former eccasion lead to the conclusion, that the operation The Bill will not, in the first instance at least, be

ttended to Ireland. Lord Forastons brought

award once more the case of Captain Kasio. Some

Mr. Sitentbase moved for a Committee of Enquiry | pressive and pointed :first consin to Robert Emmett, and because he had Viscount (Castlerragh) that no tortures, no exbeen one day two hours too late at dinner, and that his object was, to have an opportunity of vindicating his character from the accusations brought against him, which he was fully able to refuse. Lord CASTLEREAGH defended Lord HARDWICKE'S conduct, and said, that Mr. Mason was concerned, not only in attempting to favour Mr. EMMETT's escape, but also that of Mr. Russell, who was convicted at Downpatrick Assizes. The motion was negatived by 51 to 11. It may be proper to state, that Mr Mason is the person, in consequence of whose public complaints, as to the treatment of the prisoners in Kilmaioham iail, a C. mmission was appointed by Government, at the head of which was Chief Jus tice Downes, to enquire into the truth of the allegations, the result of which was the establishment of various beneficial arrangements. Lord Castle REAGN moved the Order of the day for going lots Committee on the Peace-Preservation Bill, and stated, that it was merely for the purpose of making some technical amendments. His Lordship, however, afterwards proposed a new chause, which was, to give the King a power to appoint Magistrates is the disturbed districts who were not qualified by law, that is, who had neither £100 a year in the County where they resided, nor £1000 in the Funds. This clause was reproduced as enabling Government to appoint their own creatures to the office of a Magistrate, as decogatory to the Gentlemen of the Counties, and as taking the House completely by surprise. Mr. Trensey, in particular, said, that the proposal was moust ous, that such an attempt might have been tolerated in Ireland, but that it was quite unprecedented in England. His Lordship, finding the sense of the House decidedly against him, withdrew the clause, with an intimetion, that he would afterwards propose it in some other medified form. Lord Parme stone obtained leave to bring in a Bill for a mending and extending the Act of last Session, relative to half pay, and for allowing the same advantages to foreign officers, ns those of Britain. On the 15th, a number of Members sufficient to constitute a House did not at . 4 with respect to the Altorney-General of Ireland till tend. On the 16th, the House was chiefly occupied | Monday last, as digave notice of another motion for | Acundel, plank. considering the Peace, Preservation Bill. Lord Casterreagn introduced his rejected clause in a new form, and in words of the kindest conciliation. He now proposed to admit into the Commission of the Peace only the sons of Peers, or of persons qualifted to hold a seat in the Commons, or of persons who, though not qualified to hold the Commission from any qualification possessed in the disturbed disficts, possessed the required qualification in an adacent County. Even this dereliction of a previous tention did not meet with universal apprehation. but the clause which, on this occasion, met with the varmest opposition was the first in the Bill, which gives Magistrates the power of searching for arm. Mr. Tirkary cond much the principle, as giving enouragement to Informers, as invading the liberty of the subject, and the best rights of the Constitution. He admitted, that a disp sition to riot did "nuce of the REGENT's Message, moved for a rote of exist, but ridiculed the alarm that had been excited, and the folly of those cogaged in producing disturb-Address to this purport should be presented to his | ance. He stated the following circumstances. One person, who had got himself twisted in, and who was exemined before the Secret Committee, said various Bills passed; among which was the Irish | that the society into which he was introduced con sisted of a number of civil and military officers, that they were in great hooes of having an accession to their strength in the person of the Doke of Your, that they talked at another time of Sir F. BURDETT as the man who was to get rid of the Royal Family, who would then be Dictator for two years, that they afterwards named three persons of consideration likely to take the management of State affairs, that these were Lord Countain, Sir F. Burdett, & Mr. WHITBREAD, and that it was settled to seize upon the Tower, and surround the Army! Mr. MAR-TIN, of Galway, to use his own expression, supportgistrates to take arms from the loyal as well as from those suspected of disloyalty, giving it as his opinion that, to take away the arms of all, would prevent the possibility of strife. This called up Mr. SHERIDAN, who combuted the doctrine of Mr.

The progress in the siege of the forts has not been I that occasion Sir H. was appointed Commodore, served-" These proceedings reminded him of the Council must have reached America before much. The progress in the siege of the first wrote but without the power to appoint a Cap ain under sham-plots and conspiracies of 1793. He remem- if any thing, could have been performed in pursuso replid as I had retsoll to specify and the labour and expense which him. He, however, assumed that right, and apthe enemy had gone to in their construction, I was pointed Captain King to the command of the L'Es- were collected, in order to support the disaffected, dently believed, that all hostlie measures would then prepared to encounter some difficulties, and had, poir; and, after the capture of the Cape, on a far- and to organize them; and yet, it was proved upon ther promotion, made him Captain of his own ship, outh at the Old Bailey, that the whole amount of the Diadem. About the same time, Captain Kino | those funds was £9 15s .- that was their Exchequer ! nature than I imagined. The forts, three in number, was promoted to the rank of Commander by the Go- Another report, too, of a conspiracy at that pevernment at home. The expedition under Sir Home | ried he remembered, with all the additions of arms, POPHAM afterwards sailed to Buenos Ayres, at the training, &c. And how did it turn out : Nine capture of which place Captain King was appointed | tailors and one pike were discovered in a back garto the command of a battalion of Marines, with the ret, in Tooley-street, in the Borough! He recolrank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity be locted, also, that such was the eagerness to find acted till his recall to the command of his own ship. | plots at that time, that a Magistrate said to him on In the distribution of prize-money for the captures | the occasion . No young and tender mother ever made. Capt. King was ranked only as Lieutenant, | dwelt with more fondness upon her first-born child, and Lord FOLKESTONE sought the interposition of than we did upon the pike. He could not help Parliament in his behalf, maintaining, that he was expressing his decided objection to the Bill, Iramed, entitled to prize-money in a higher rank. Sir W. | as it was, upon the R port of a Committee where Scorr argued, that Sir H. Pornam had no right to | no evidence was permitted to guide their decision." make the promotion, that the decision of the Privy | The Bill was defended by Ministers on those grounds Council on the case proceeded on the strict rules of of absolute necessity and expediency which were so pearance, for some time, of a female servant, who law, and that Captain King could not make out a fully illustrated on its first introduction. In the had been employed in the neighbourhood, led to a higher title. After some farther conversation on the | course of the discussion, many allusions were made subject, the motion was negatived without a division. to Ireland, of which the following is the most im- spection of the clothes found on the body proved, into the well-known case of St. John Misson, who 1 "Mr. Hutteninson warned the Committee against

was imprisoned in Ireland during the Administra- subjecting themselves to the great responsibility of Greenville, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Coody, have tion of Lord HARDWICKE. Mr. Sittato ve stated, legislating in atter ignorance of the true nature of been actively employed in investigating this mystethat Mr. Mason had suffered an imprisonment of those proceedings which had been laid down as a two years in a dung-on, much because he had been precedent. It had again been asserted by the Noble cesses of any kind had been committed against the people of Ireland, previous to the commencement of the rebellion in 1798. He (Mr. HUTCHINSON) had in his place, upon a former night, denied that assertion, and he now rose again to give that assertion of the Noble Lord his most unqualified contradiction. He was therefore at complete issue with the Noble Viscount, and was prepared to prove, by evidence at heir bar, that he was but too well grounded in the harges he then made. He solemuly charged the fovernment of Lord CANDEN, of which the Noble Lind was for a considerable period the ostensible part, and for the whole period the confidential adiser; he solemaly charged that Government with permitting torture throughout Ireland before the rebellion .- " I assert," said Mr. HUTCHINSON. that under the eyes of that Government, before he rebellion, the people of Ireland were suffering under every infliction of outrage that could goad them to resistance. I assert, that for two years before the rebellion, the system of infliction was prosecuted through every means of torture and outrage, reaking open of houses at the dead of night, floging, picketting, burning, half-hanging, violation of women, depredation of property, licensed plunder, legalized murder-[Hear!]-horrors, that but to think of were sufficiently dreadful - to detail, disgusting. To be conscious that they once hapsened might have its use in warning an English louse of Commons how they opened an avenue for he introduction of such calamities. —[Hear, hear !] They knew not what Ireland had suffered - let them eware how they took the first step that was to lead his country ton knowledge of such misery. [Hear, hear !] - He again solemnly pledged himself, if renited, to prove at their bar, by undoubted evidence, the truth of all the assertions he had advanced .-Hear, hear !]"

No reply was made to Mr. HUTCHINSON, and the chases of the Bill were immediately carried by 77 o 18, and the Report ordered to be brought up next day. Mr. Sheripan postponed his motion e day following. for the production of the Corre andence between the English and French Governments. He expressed his approbation of the answer given to the French Minister, because he had never cad of a more insidious, perfidious, and insulting een made by the French Government to the answer which Lord Castlemeach had returned? Lord

ASTIRU AGE replied in the negative. The Confinental Journals continue to announce he rapid advance of BONAPARTE into the Russian erritory. That there are desertions from his army, may be true, but the rumour is, on various grounds, extremely apestionable. It is not easy to discover. ow these deserters could have found an opportunity. of joining his enemies, nor is it at all probable, that his troops would prefer the Russian to the French

The intelligence from Portugal, for which we are udebted to an eminent Cork Journal, is in itself highly interesting, whilst it lays strong grounds to xpect accounts of the most important description. Some ime ago, we expressed an opinion, that the Imerican Senate would follow the example of the louse of Representatives, in passing the Declaration. of War. A Virginia pilot-boat, sent express to Lierpool, has brought accounts of the actual occurnce of this event, which is stated to have taken place on the 17th of last month. Of 34 Members, of which the Senate consists, two were absent during the discussion. On a division, there appraired in favour of war 19, and 13 against it. It is farther added, that the decision of the Senate was imnediately notified by the President to the various war departments, that, on the 20th of June, the intelligence was communicated by the Chief Militay Officer in New York, in the General Orders of the Day, to the troops under his command, that military forces were set in motion against the British ettlements, and that a number of privateers were preparing to put to sea, in pursuit of British Merchaut vessels. This is unquestionably an event of the most unfortunate and serious character; but MARTIN in a strain of the most manly and animat- still, it cannot be regarded as extinguishing the PARS ago, Sir Home went to the Cape of Good ed eloquence. After exposing in the seretest terms hopes of final adjustment between the two countries.

instantly be suspended .- No Mail due-

Accounts from Cadix, to the 1st of July, lave been received by the brig Wartha, Captain Wright, which arrived in this barbour on Monday last. Of late, the French have been more than usually active against that City, and their shells, being rendered more effectual by means of lead being melted into them, have deprived some of the hubabitants

About a week ago, a boy observed a human head in a field near Pory Hill, a few miles distant from this City. On communicating the circumstance to his friends, his story was discredited, and no farther notice taken of the matter. On Tuesday last, however, a body, deprived of the head, was discovered by some country people in a bog at the foot of the hill, covered with earthen sods. The disapsuspicion, that she had been murdered, and an inthat the suspicion was fatally truck. Humphry Jones, of Mullinabro, Esq. Joseph Greene, of rious transaction. But we have not yet learned the result of their meritorious exertions.

Yesterday, a melancholy accident occurred in Ballybricken. As a boy was leading a horse, the animal became unruly, dashed the unfortunate youth against a wall, and almost instantly deprived him of that life, which, from his good dispositions and industrious habits, promised to be valuable to his friends and to society.

The Right Hon. Sir Jour NEWPORT, Bart. has transmitted from Cheltenham to the Committee appointed to conduct the Fund for the relief of the Poor, the liberal donation of ten pounds.

CLONNEL, JULY 22 .- Testerday the Hon Ban ron Smith and the Hon. Justice Dely arrived here. The former opened the Commission in the County Court, when the following Gentlemen were sworn

Grand Jurors : John Bagwell, Esq. of Marlfield, Foreman. Hon. Montague Mathew. Hon. Francis Aldbotough Prittie. Sir John Judkin Fitzgeruld, Bart, of Lisheen. Henry Langley. Esq. of (astlebrittas. William Barton, Ksq. of Grove. Samuel Perry, Esq. of Woodroof. John Liter, Esq of Cradigh. Richard Butler Hamitton Lowb, Riq. of Cashel. Peter Hoimes, Esu, of Peterfield, William Baker, Esq. of Lismacue. Thomas Lidwill, Lsq. of Clonmore. do but Thomas Going, Esq. of Traverstown Denis O'Meagher, Esq. of Kilmoyler. ~t. " C##" Richard Crough, Esq. of Golden. George Lidwill, Req. of Dromatd! Robort Hamerton, Esq. of Hamerton. Andrew Ryan, Esq. of Tipperary. 1 201 Ambrose Going, Esq. of Sallyphilip. James Butler, Esq. of Park. John Willington, Esq. of Killowkehans. John Cooke, Raq. of Cordangan. Pierse Archer Butler, Esq. of Bassha.

DIBD-At his seat, in the County of Wexford, Henry Alcock. Esq. of Wilton, an Alderman and a Charter-Justice of this City, and formerly a Mambel of the Irish Parliament.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY #. ARRIVED.

17th-William, Trewnves, London, stafes & ifong Flora, M. Laughitn, Limerick, butter and oats, Glass gow : Earl Leicester Packet; Elizabeth, Streeter, 18th—Elizabeth, Jones. Liverpool, rock suit

wan, Evans, Plymouth, ballast,

19th-Earl Sandwich Packet; his Majesty's bired cutter Neptune, Licut. Anstruther, Cork. 20th-Martha, Wright, Cadiz, luggage; Modesty, Wise, Lishon, Iruit: Camden Revenue Cruiser: Cam roposition. Hawished to know, if any reply had den Packeta Warren, Jones, Beaumaris, states a Rinabeth and Grace, Gillard, Liverpool, white salt. 21st-Hannah, Hammond, Liverpool, rock sail-

22d-Gower Packet. 17th-Liberty, Palmer-& Prudent, George Portsmouth, butter, &c. i Rose, Lowther, Guernsey,

beef, pork, &c i Gower Picket. 18th-Robert and Mary Seward, Jersey, signr, beet, purk, &c. , Mary Ann Mathias, Newport, balist, Hope, Wilkin, Minford, timber, John and line, Hazeil, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c., Samuel Packet

19th-Earl Moirs, Shoppard, Liverpoul, wheat, lour, &c. : Biri Leicester Packet. 20th-Heart of Oak, Jones, Cardiff. live cattle

James Galgey, Matord datto a Boyal George, James -- and Sylph, White, from Cork, ave catte, Newport; Piora, from Lin erick, M Langillin, butter and ate. Glasgow: William and Ann. Courtenay-und lope, Grithiths, London, batter and pork i Dove. Alten-and Prince of Water, John, Newport, live cattie : Edward, Phillips, Cork coals : Betsey, Evens, Allford-and Daddon, Beer, Swansea, five cattle Hope, Griffiths, Liverpool, flour and outs; Earl Sandwich Packet; Saltom, Ponnement, Whitehaven, ballasti Cardiff Castic, Croker-and Eliza, Hancorn, Swansen, ditto; His Majesty's hired tender Neptune, C. Anstruther, men, Plymouth

21st-William and Mary, Moore, Whitehven, builast : James, Livingston, Bristol, barley, better, &err Venus, Lowther, Swames, live piger Camden acket : Catherine, Prancis, Swanson, ballasta Vaiant, Griffiths, Glosgow, butter, &c.

22d—Counters of Mexborough. Jines, Swanses, allast. Wind—North, at 8 s. m. ballast. AUUTION OF LEMONS.

O be soid by Auction, at one o'Clock this Day, on the Custom house Quay, 20 Boxes of Lk-MONS, just arrived, per the Modesty, from Lisbon. Waterford, 7th Mo. 23, 1812.

TO BE SET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. WHE HOUSE AND LANDS OF DUCKSPOOL I now in the possession of Gronce BOATE Application to be made to him at Duckspool, or Willi-Mape, with Capt. Krma as his First Lieutenant. On the plan of cisarming the people of England, he ob- The official account of the repeal of the Orders in | um-street, Waterford. July 29, 1818.