DRURY-LAND THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, the 10th, agreeably to the original promise, this splendid Theatre was opened for the performance of plays. The eager curiosity of the public to see the interior, of the beauty of which so much had been said, could not be restrained; and it was with the utmost difficulty that the boxes could be secured for the parties who had engaged them. Arrangements of the best kind, however, had been made, and we think there were few disappointments. We saw at least in their places most of the families whose names appeared on the books. It is seldom that the gratification of the judgment is equal to the warm images which the fancy bad formed on an occasion like this; but we must say, that we did not hear a dissentient roice in the verdict pronounced after the inspection of this building. It is chastely and elegantly beautiful .--The unity and simplicity of the form-the subdued richness of the decoration -the nearness to the stage, n and yet the capacity of the circle—the absence of all, the means of annovance-the equal spread of light and sound by the uniform depth of the areaall combined to make an impression on the spectatom most honourable to the genius of the Architect, and to the taste of the Managers who adopted his plan. Every thing, indeed, that depended on them has been executed with skill and celerity. Never. perhaps, was a building of such extent projected and executed so parfectly within the time specified, y and so accurately within the estimate agreed on .-.The subscribers and the public owe it to the exertion: of Mr. Wyatt and Mr., Rolles, the Architect and Builder under the unwearled attention, care and authority of Mr. Whitbread, and the other Members'of the Committee.

At half-past six o'clock the curtain was drawn up, and discovered all the performers on the stage. They thinds their reverence to the company, and sung 14 God sure the King." the whole of the audience standing. The effect was truly impressive. They then sung " Rule Britannia," in the chorus of which three thousand voices joined. The national soing was crowned with the most enthusiastic ap-

Mr. Elliston then came forward and delirered the following Prize Address. We cannot houst of the cloqueine of the delivery. It was neither gracefully nor correctly recited. The merits of the production kiself we submit to the criticism of our readers. We cannot suppose that it was selected as the most poetical composition of all the scores that were submitted to the Committee. But, perhaps, by its tenor, by the allusions to the fire, to Garrick, to Siddons, and to Sheridan, it was thought most applicable to the occasion, notwithstanding its being in parts unmusical, and in general tame.

ADDRESS ON THE OPENING OF DRURY-LANE . THEATRE. WRITTEN BY LORD BYRON.

In one dread night our city saw, and sighed, Bowed to the dust, the Drama's tower of pride In one short bour beheld the blazing fane, Arouto sink, and SHARSPEARE cease to reign.

Yo who beheld, oh sight, admired and mourned Whose radiance mocked the ruin it adorned ! Through clouds of fire, the massy fragments riven Like Israel's pillar, chase the night from heaven. Saw the long column of revolving flames Shako its red shadow o'er the startled Thames, While thousands, thronged around the burning dome, Shrank back appalled, and trembled for their home; As giared the volumed blaze, and ghastly shone The skies, with lightnings awful as their owe; Till blackening asher and the lonely wall Usurped the Muse's realm, and marked her fall; Say-shalf this new nor less aspiring pile, Reared, where once rose the mightiest in our isle. Nuov the same favour which the former knew, A shrine for SHARBPBARB-worthy him and you?

Yes-It shall be-The magic of that name Defice the scythe of thise, the torch of flame. On the same spot still consecrates the scene. And bids the Drama be where she hath been : Phis fabric's birth attests the potent spell, Indulge our honest pride, and sa . How well ! As sours this fane to emulate the last, Oh! might we draw our omens from the past. Some hour propitious to our prayers, may boast Names such as hallow still the dome we lost. On Drury first your Sippons' thrilling art O'erwholmed the goutiest, storined the sternest heart; On Drury, GARRICK's latest laurels grew : Here your hat tears retiring Roscius drew, Sighed his last thanks, and wept his last adicu. But stid for fiving wit the wreaths may bloom That only waste their odours o'er the tomb. Such Drury claimed and claims-nor you refuse Oactubute to revive his slumbering muse, With garlands deck your own MENANDER's head ! Nor hourd your honours idly for the dead I

Dear are the days which made our annals bright, Ere Gannick fled or Brinsury ceased to write, Heirs to their labours, like all high-born heirs, Vain of our uncestry as they of theirs. While thus Remembrance borrows Banquo's glass To claim the sceptred shadows as they pass, And we the mirror hold, where imaged shine Immortal names, emblazoned on our line, Passe-ere their feebler offspring you coudemn, Reflect how hard the task to rival them!

Priends of the Stage-to whom both Players and

Must succalike for pardon, or for praise, Whose judging voice and eye alone direct

The boundless power to cherish or reject. If c'er frivolity has led to fame, And made us blush that you forhore to blame, If e'er the sinking stage could condescend To southe the sickly taste it dare not mend, All past reproach may present scenes refute, And censure, wisely lond, he justly mute !-Oh! since your fiat stamps the Drama's laws Forbear to mock us with misplac'd applause. So pride shall doubly nerve the actor's powers And reason's voice be echo'd back by our's!-This greeting o'er-the ancient rule obey'd, The Drama's homage by her herald paid, Receive our welcome too-whose every tone Springs from our hearts and fain would win you

The curtain rises-may our stage unfold Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old! Britons our judges, nature for our guide, Still may we please, long-long may you preside.

62 The Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, to into competition, offered 20gs, for the best written

A mag has already published a small volume of Addresses rejected, in which, with admirable wit. all the poets of the day are assembled, contesting for he Prize Address at Drury-lane. And certainly he has assigned to the pen of Lord B. a superior poem to that which has gained the prize. It begins with a loyal effusion by W. T. F. Esq.

" Hail glorious Edifice, stupendous work! God bless the REGENT and the Duke of Your. Ye Musos, by whose aid I cried down Fox, Grant me in Drury-lane a private-box.

" Base Bongpantn filled with deadly ice, Sets, one by one, our Playhouses on fire: Some years ago he pounc'd with deadly glee on

The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon Nay still unsated in a coat of flames, Next at Millbank he cross d the river Thames, Thy hatch a halfpenny! passed he in a trice. Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astray's

Then burnt the Royal Circus in a hurry (Twas call'd the Circus then, but now the Surrey

" Who burnt (confound his soul!) the house

Of Covent-Garden and of Drury-lane? Who, while the Bratish squadron lay off Cork, (God bless the REGEST and the Luke of Your) With a foul earthquake ravag'd the Caraccas. And rais'd the price of dry goods and tobaccos Why he, who forging for this Isle a yoke, Reminds me of a tine I lately spoke-. The tree of freedom and the British oak."

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY EXPLAINED. From the Posthumous Works of the Right Hon

Edmond Burke, just published, col. 5. p. 301.

This system (meaning the Irlsh Government is

1797), in its rest nature, and under its proper ap-

polintions, is odious and unnatural, especially when

Constitution is admitted, which not only, as all of the multitude but in its theory makes profession of their power also. But of late this scheme of theirs has been new-christened, honestum nomen impositur vitio. A word has been lately struck in the mint of the Castle of Dublin, thence it was convey. ed to the Thotsell or City-hall, where, having passed the touch of the Corporation, so respectably stamped and vouched. It som became current in Parother person by love and reverence, or by superior or political use. But I admit it is taprible of being | than man, and to them we ought to leave it. so applied; and if the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Speaker of the Irish Parliament, who recommend the preservation of the Protestant Ascendancy, mean to employ the word in that sense, that is, they understand by it the preservation of the inatholics, by means of an authority derived from their wisdom and virtue; and from an opinion they raise in that people of a pious regard and affection for their freedom and impoluess, it is impossible not o commend their adoption of so apt a term into the family of politicks. It may be tenly said to earith the language. Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to inslouate that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, by managing them, by skilfully adapting themselves to the humours and passions of those whom they would govern, he must be a very untoward critic who would cavil even at this use of the word, though such cajoleries would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed. These are all meanings laudable, or at least tolerable. But when we look a little more narrowly, and compare it with the plan to | under the same force, often quietly settled in anowhich it owes its present technical application, I find it has strayed far from its original sense. It of their necessity. Man and his conscience cannot goes much further than the privilege allowed by always he at war. If the first races have not been Horace. It is more than parce detorsum. This Protestant ascendancy means nothing less than an land the convenience, their descendants come geneinfluence obtained by virtue, by love, or even by artifice and seduction, full as little an influence derived from the means by which Ministers have obtain-

England; that is, by a liberal distribution of places

I word. New ascendancy is old mastership. It is Protestant persocution, there is an and neither more nor less than the resolution of one set of people in Ireland to consider themselves as the of people in Ireland to consider memories as the sole citizens in the commonwealth, and to keep a ligion, and to its doctrines and prace dominion over the rest by reducing them to absolute dition of getting out of servitude. No ad slavery, under a military power; and thus fortified Let three millions of people but abandon in their power, to divide the public estate, which is they and their ancestors have been targets the result of general contribution, as a military sacred, and to forswear it publicly, in the

The poor word ascendancy, so soft and melo- of integrity and virtue, and to abuse the dious in its sound, so fenitive and emollient in its their former lives, and to slander the education first usage, is now employed to cover to the world have received, and nothing more is required. the most rigid, and perhaps not the most wise of all them. There is no system of folly, or plans of policy. The word is large enough in its or blasphemy, or atheism, into which they comprehension. I cannot conceive what mode of throw themselves, and which they may no oppression in civil life, or what mode of religious openly, and as a system, consultally with persecution, may not come within the methods of preserving an ascendance. In plain old English, as her apoly it, it signifies pride and dominion on the ne part of the relation, and on the other subscriency and contempt; and it signifies nothing else. The old words are as fit to be set to music as the new; but use has long since affixed to them their true signification, and they sound, as the other will, harshly and odiously, to the moral and intelligent ears of mankind.

"This ascendance, by being a Protestant asendancy, thes not better it from the combination of a note or two more in this anti-harmonic scale .-If Protestant ascendancy means the proscription from citizenship of by far the major part of the peonle of may country, then Protestant ascendancy is bad thing, and it bught to have no existence .-But there is a deeper evil. By the use that is so frequently made of the term, and the policy which is ografted on it, the name Protestant becomes nothing more or better than the name of a persecuting faction, with a relation of some sort of theological nostility to others, but without any sort of ascerrained tenets of its own, upon the ground of which it persecutes other men; for the patrons of this Prorestant ascendancy neither do nor can, by any thing ositive, define or describe what they mean by the word Protestant. It is defined, as Cowley defines. wit, not by what it is, but by what it is not. It is not the Christian religion as professed in the churches holding communion with Rome, the majority of Christians; that is all which, In the latitude of the term, is known about its signification. This makes such persecutors ten times worse than any of that description that hitherto have been known in the world. The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholics, Anglicans of Calvinists, actually were, or at least had the decorum to pretend to be, strong dogmarists. They pretended that their religious maxims were clear and ascertained, and so useful, that they were bound, for the eternal benefit of mankind, to defend or diffuse them, though by any sacritices of the temporal good of those who were the objects of their system of experiment,

"The bottom of this theory of persecution is false It is not permitted to us to sacrifice the temporal good of any body of men to our own ideas of the rruth and falsehood of any religious opinions. By making men miserable in this life, they counteract one of the great ends of charity; which is, inasmuch Constitutions do profess, has a regard to the good as in us lies, to make men happy in every period of their existence, and most in what most depends ipon us. But give to these old persecutors their mistaken principle, in their rensoning they are consistent, and in their tempers they may be even kind and good-natured. But whenever a faction would render millions of mankind miserable, some millions of the race co-existent with themselves, and many millions in their succession, without knowing, or so liament, and was carried back by the Speaker of much as pretending to ascertain, the doctrines of the House of Commons, in great pomp, as an of- their own school (in which there is much of the lash fering of homage from whence it came. The word | and nothing of the lesson), the errors which the pers ascendancy. It is not absolutely new. But the sons in such a faction fall into are not those that are sense in which I have hitherto seen it used, was to I natural to human imbecility, nor is the least mixsignify an influence obtained over the mind of some | ture of mistaken kindness to mankind an ingredient in the severities they inflict. The whole is nothing management and dexterity. It had, therefore, to but pure and perfect malice. It is indeed a perthis its promotion, no more than a moral, not a civil fection in that kind belonging to a higher order

" This kind of persecutors, without zeal, without charity, know well enough that religion, to Luass by all questions of the truth or falsehood of any of its particular systems (a matter I abandon to the theologians on all sides), is a source of great comfluence of that description of gentlemen over the fort to us mortals, in this our short but tedious journey through the world. They know that, to enjoy this consolation, men must believe their religion upn some principle or other, whether of education bubit, theory, or authority. When men are driven from any of those principles on which they have received religion, without embracing, with the same assurance and cordiality, some other system, a readful soid is left in their minds, and a terrible shack is given to their morals. They lose their guide, their comfort, their hope. None but the most cruel and hard-hearted of men, who had banished all natural tenderness from their minds, such as those beings of iron, the Atheists, could bring themselves to any persecution like this. Strange it is. but so it is, that men, driven by force from their habits in one mode of religion, have by contrary habits, ther. They suborn their reason to declare in favour able to make a pacification between the conscience rally to submit to the violence of the laws, without violence to their minds. As things stood for merly, they possessed a positive scheme of direction, ed an influence; which might be called, without and of consolation. In this men may acquiesce straining, an ascendancy in public assemblies in The harsh methods in use with the old class of persecutors were to make converts, not apostates only. and pensions and other graces of Government .- If they perversely hated other sects and factions, This last is wide indeed of the signification of the they loved their own inordinately. But in this

most degrading, scurrilous, and indecent joyment of all the privileges of a free cairen happiest Constitution in the world."

" Mr. Burke, who was himself bredahm and educated in Ireland, was of course walks ed with the theory and practice of the hog he thus describes. He no doubt here alle oath against Pope and Popers, and the ble doctring of Rome." &c. which Catholice liged to take on reading their recantation well known, that the Protestants whom such join despise them for their oaths, and frequ sider them as unprincipled intruders on the ges; and still call them " Papists in their Phus the Catholics of Ireland have no possible from disqualification and contempt, but by ing themselves to a greater dishonour, the fion of perjury. This is a frightful dilemme we believe the most cruel of our modern to will not pretend to justify.

Mr. Burke asserts, that " the Popery la and were outrages on all the rights of natu laws of humanity," and his statement in the ing letter fully justifies the assertion; but we that such odious persecutions are for everand we sincerely wish that they could be oblin from the memory of mankind.

CORK. OCTOBER 17 .- On Thursday, his the Duke of Devoushire arrived at M Down tel, in this City, and on the following b town for Bandon, from which latter place his n here is shortly expected. During the night of stay in this city the popular feeling of theinhab was manifested in a manner that evinces the liar gratification excited by the visit of this esteemed young Nobleman. Bonfires were h The Grace testified repeated marks of the sense he entertained of so flattering a reception, by ing In person before the populace to thank ordered several tierces of porter among the presentative, tode assembled, with which, though not, here We had alre tifully regaled themselves .- Morning Intellige

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTOBER 21. ARRIVED.

16th-Fame, Band, Glasgow, sugar, tobec ms. Reag. Liverpool, in goods. 17th-Camden Packet, Nuttall-and A Packet, Richards; Hero, Long, Dumberton. ron, &c. Cork : Ann, Noble, Liverpool, frees. Dungarvan. 18th-Earl Leicester Packet, Steel: Minera ger, Holmstrand, timber and deals; Bucepla mith, Antigonich, timber, &c. i Sochtomston

Arundel, timber and deals, Ross; Maria, Henk

Southampton, ballast; Meeter, Tubb, Ner

12th and 20th-None

16th-Nemuh, Davis, Whitchaven, heffmer Ho Evans, Liverpool, wheat; James, Levingston, 0 to, wheat and barley: Gower Packet, Grey; C rine, Rowlands, from Liverpool, rock sell, Bame 17th-Auckland Packet, Richards; Swallow. tigan, Cardiff, ballast; Caruden Rovenue Cru

19th - Vionel, Roberts, Liverpool, wheat Minerva, Wilkinden, London, bacon, oats, Charles, Payne, Portsmouth and Southampton ter and bacon : Providence, Jones, Swansca, bat Jamden Packet, Nuttall.

Put back-James, Levingston. 20th-Earl Leicester Packet, Steel; Alfred, Mi Swansca, ballast. Wind-West at 8 a. m

WALERTORD MARKET PRICES-OURS

Butter, first Quality, 116s. Od.	
second, 1115. 0d.	
third, 101s. Od.	
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 0d.	
Lard (flake) Os. Od Os. Od.	ı
(casks, rendered) - 76s. Od 78s. Od.	1
Burnt Pigs 59s. Od 61s. Od.]	ł
Pork,	ı
Beef, 30s, Od, - 25s, 04	ı
Oatmeal, 24s. Od 25s. 5d.	ł
Flour, first Quality,sdsd.	۱
second, 64s. Od 68s. Od.	ŧ
third, 50s. od - 58s. Od	ı
fourth, 404. Od 46s. od.	۱
Wheat,	ı
Barley,21s. 0d 23s. 0d.	ı
Oats (common) 195. Od 00s. Od. per B	1
(potatoc) 201. 0d 001. 0d. rd.	
Malt, 439. od 459. od.	ł
Coals, 4s. Od 5s. Od.	1
Tallow (rough), 9s. Od 10s Od.	4
Potatocs, 6d. to 7d.	ł
Beef { (quarters), 4 d 5d. } (joints), 4 d 6d. }	ı
(joints), 41d 0d.	ł
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. (joints), 5 dd 7d.	ı
Veal	1
Pork,	ı
Pork, and an analysis of the seal of the s	١
Butter,	ď
TWhishes to Ad 154 66, per	4
Williney, 138. 44 139. 00. 5	١
C. D. C. M. Washing on Caturday la	4
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday la	Ł
481 Barrels Wheat.	
2149 — Oats, Averaging \ 0 198	.
2458 Barley. 1 31. 1	_

WATER ORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTEL BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,358.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PRICE.

TO THE FREEMEN AND PRESHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

TILE Dissolution of Parliament has replaced In your hands the valuable Trust which, during Ten Years, you have confided to my charge. I restore it (as I hope) neither deserted by Indotends, nor sullied by Misconduct.

Recated Testimonials of your distinguished Approbation are the Honouroble Credentials with which I solicit de Renewal; and if, on a Reniew of my past Conduct, you shall believe me to have, with my best ability, zealously discharged the Dutier which bind me to you, and to Ireland, I canat doubt the result of this Appeal to your Unbiassed and Independent Suffrages.

I have the honour to remain. Your obliged and attached Friend and Servant, JOHN NEWPORT. Newpark, October 3, 1812.

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS WAS PRESENTED TO THE DUKE OF DEPONSHIRE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF TOUGHAL. ON HIS GRACE'S ARRIVAL IN THAT TOWN.

TO THE MOST NOBLE WILLIAM SPENCER, CAVENDISH, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

TT is with the most sincere Satisfaction that Wi the ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS of the in the public parts of the city, and a display a Town of You and L. feel enabled to offer to your works continued for a considerable part of the GRACE our warm Congratulations on your arrivs mounted us; we await ourselves, with pleasure, o the earliest opportunity of expressing our grateful Acknowledgments for the liberal and enlightened Support which our Cause has, at all times, receive upon the occasion; and, with becoming house from the Illustribus House of which you are the Re

We had already experienced the kind exertions of without some clamorous debating, they most rour Noble Prodecessors, in their endearours to pro be BRITISH CONSTITUTION, and the recent condu Notic Grace in Parliament has afforded us amin and placking assurance of your participation with same generous sentiments. Whatever reason, niure of those exertions and endeavours. not suffer ourselves to believe, that our disappoint ments can be of much longer continuance.

Such a Cause, so supported, cannot, we are per usded, fail, not merely of ultimate, but even of speedy success: and we beg leave to assure you Singerithal we feel your manly and independent en dearours on our behalf, as a most flattering presage of that desirable event.

Weforbear to expatiate further on this subject, as eare most anxious to guard the honest expression four genuine sentiments from any possible imputaion of being the language of adulation; we shall berefore, only add, that we trust your GRACE will hereafter have ample occasion to feel, that the CAmounts or Inchaso are not unworthy the exertion which have been made on their behalf; and We roin our local Connections with your Grack, hope o have future opportunities of testifying our sinere Gratitude for your kind Assistance.

We have the Honour to be, On behalf of the Catholics of Youghal Your Grace's Most humble and obedient Servants,

DENIS O'BRIEN. DENIS M'CARTHY. RICEARD RONATNE. CHARLES MURPHY, M. D. RICHARD FITZGBRALD, (Castle-Richard).

To which his Grace was pleased to return the follow ing Answer : College, 13th October, 1812.

GENTLEMEN. With the most sincere feelings of respect, I return you my thanks for the approbation which you have been pleased to apply to my bumble endeavours in fromoting a cause which I conceive to be of such essential importance, as the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, while I assure you, that those endeavours shall continue to be made on my part.

To the interest I must naturally feel for the Prosperity of the Town of Youghal, will be added my est wishes for that part of it formed by the Roman I have the honour to be,

Your obliged obedient Servant,

DEVONSHIRE. lo Denis O'Brien. Esq. and the other Gentle men, composing the Delegates from the Roman Catholic Inhabi unts of Youghal.

TOBACCO. TILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale. Thirty W Hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superio riced Quality, which he will sell for the value. Iment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, TEN COUPLE of the thoroughest bred BRAGLES in either England or Ireland, whose Pedigree be traced back for Twenty Years. Require of ARTHOR BIRNER. Waterford, October 13, 1812.

FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

GENTLEMEN,

Allow me, at the same time that I once more olicit your kind Support at the ensuing Election. to return my most unfrigned Thanks for the Honour you have so repeatedly conferred upon me Should you, by a continuance of that Favour. again elect me as one of your Representatives. I. Thall endeavour by my Conduct to prove myself not unworthy of that distinguished Situation.

> Gentlemen. With sincere gratitude and respect, Your obliged, humble Servant, JAMES BUTLER.

I have the honour to be.

Kilkeany Castle, Oct. 6, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 16TH OCTOBER, 1812. TIMB Respective Officers of his Mujesty's Ordance do hereby give Notice, that, in consequence of the Proposals recently received, being nuch too high, they will on Monday, the 9th Noven bor next, again receive scaled Proposals (in Writing). from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying Five Hundred Thousand BRICKS from Youghal to. Duncannon Fort, at sand. The Proposals, which are to be scaled up, and endorsed, " Proposals for conveyance of Bricks," are to state in what time the Person proposing will engage to deliver the same. Payment will be made monthly, by the Ordnance

Storekeeper at Duncannon Fort. Security will be required for the due Performance of the Contract, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the alrove Day, nor any attended to, unless accompanied by the written assent of two responsible persons to become the Proposer's Sure

SACKS FOR SALE.

HENRY SMITH has just received, per the Bonus, a targe supply of the best English SACKS, which he will sell at 4s. 2d. each, for approved Bills at Three Months date.

Waterford, October 20, 1812.

#70 BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at the Stores of Pan and SEROSE NEVIEE. 102 Hogsheads of prime Janalca SUGAR, Samples of which may be seen at their Office any

ay previous to Sale. Approved Bills, at four Months, will be taken in payment, or suitable Discount allowed. THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

35 Hazzheads of prime Wrapper TOBACCO, & 50 Barkete Double & Single Glo'ster CHEESE, Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.
Waterford, October 20, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE LET OF NOVEMBER NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon,

DART of the LANDS of AHBNNY and FAR NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing 5 Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining. These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick onir, and six of Callan, and will be set together of n separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to sol rent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (post paid), will be received by H. H. LANIGAN, Esq. October 14, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-

LRY. containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a flalf of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir 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 beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to John White, or John Wogan, Bigri. Carrick on-Suir, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must posi toyale take place on that Dur, and will be found wel worthy the attention of Purchasers. October 19, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

RICHARD ROSSITER will take an Apprentice to the Inchmonogent and Hardwarz Business. and one to the GROCERY, TRA, WINE, and SPIRIT Trade. None will be taken without solvent Security. and, if agreeable, an Addition of Time will be taken

He begs to assure his Priends, that both Shops are now fully assorted, and that every attention shall be paid to all Orders given him. New-Ross, October 14, 1812.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the Countr of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as here tofore advertised. Apply to PETER WALSH, Attor-Waterford, June 27, 1812.

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE, in George's treet, in which Saply at his Office. H mover-Street. Waterford, 10th Month 19, 1812.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND | BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TINO BE LET, and immediate possession given soc: as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmal, 5 of Caber 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Cloghean. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carringo from Listnore, aid also from Clonmel to Waterford.

N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonah ternis, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn minion Buriness. Application to be made t Lord Vaccount Lismont, Shanbally, Cloghocu-or to Rogen Carnin, Waterford.

October 1st, 18197

TO BE SOLD, WHIR FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCUL-

LtP, containing 479 Acres, situated within g-niles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Cappawhite. It many years since to R. Sause, of Carrickon-Suir, Esq. at the low Reat of 3s. 14d. per Acre, for the Tern of three Lives, one of which went to America, and has not been heard of these 12 years.

Also, the LANDS of PHYSICIANSTOWN, held for a Lesse of Lives renewable for ever, at a Two-Guinea Fine, containing 187 Acres, situated within 2 miles of the Town of Callan, and now held under a lease of 3 Lives, by Simon Brunden, Esq. made nany years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of 285 Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Ri-CHARD BOYSE OSDORNE, Esq. Waterford, or WM. fander Bradshaw, Rsq. 48, Harcourt-street, Dubwho will close with a Purchaser as soon as the

Waterford, October 10, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812. WINE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord-

Value is offered.

nance do hereby give Notice, that they will, Monday, the 9th day of November, receive scaled Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may e willing to supply PORAGE for the ORDNANCE HORSES in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the 31st of December, 1815, at the undermentioned Places, viz. :

Athlone. Fermuy. Belfast. Limerick, Ballincollig, Longford. Charlemont. Loughten Island-bridge, Pigeon bouse, and

City of Dublin. The Rations per Day for each Horse are to fixteen Pounds of Hay, Ten Pounds of Osts, and Six

Pounds of Straw. Ballincollig Horses of Civil Department. {Hay, Oats, Ration per Horse per Day, Straw.

The Respective Officers of the Ordnance reservit o themselves the Power of accepting such Proposal a may be offered, either for the Term of Six o welve Months, as they shall think proper. Security will be required for the due Performance

of such Contract as may be accepted, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended to, unless the Proposer, or ome Person properly authorised on his behall, he present at the time, to name his Securities, whose Assent to become his Sureties must be produced in Writing, under their own Hands.

The printed Regulations may be seen on Applica tion at the Office. Lower Castle-Yard; or to the Officer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

првым, бти остовка 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they will on Wednesday, the 11th day of November, receive sealed Proposits (in writing) from such Persons a may be willing to supply FUEL and CANDLES for the ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS in IRREAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the list day of December, 1813, at the under-mentioned

Doncannon Fort. Belfast, Enpiskillen, Bandon. Fermoy. Bantry Bay, Banagber Longford, Meelick, and Loughres, Killogue. Loughswilly, Nane, Carrickforgus, Charles Fort, Omagh, Stations in Cork Harbour, Tullamore, and

Waterford. Charlemont. The Proposals to mention the Price of Coals (bes Quality) per Ton; Turf, per Kish or Box; and Can-

{Mould - } per Pound.

The Contractor is also to deliver such Fuel and Candles for the Engineers' and Storekeepers' Depart ments as may be required, at the same rate as for the Royal Artillery, and Royal Artillery Drivers. Security will be required for the due Performance of the Contract, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor may attended to, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorised on his behalf, be present at the time, to

The printed Regulations may be seen on Applica-

TO BE LET. FOR LIVES REMEWABLE.

Or for any Term that may be agreed spon, THAT Pict of the LANDS of DRUMDOWNEY called CASTLE JOHN, adjoining Mr. LAC-TAN's Demester communding a fine View of the River Suir, from which Manure may be drawn, at a short distance, to the centre of the Pateur cobtaining between 10 and 80 Acres, well enclosed. A Quantity of well-sayed upland HAY to be disphoed of, on encouraging Terms. Proposals will be received by Mr. Jonn Klan, Waterford.

LONDON:

VRIDAY, OCTOBER 18. Our Private Letters from St. Peterskorgh, and

thich came from the most resplictable suthority. are calculated to inspire us with the most ardeat hopes that the day of retribution for the grand incendiary of Moscow is at hand.

The calamity which has overtaken that once beantiful collection of all that was grand and sublime in architecture, was known at St. Petrysburgh on the Tid. where our letters came away. No de pondency, no gloom pervaded the countenances of the libable tants-there were no brawlers for Peace-no murmorers against their Generals or Government to be heard. Private meetings were held by the Merchants. and by the enlightened classes of society, for the purpose of respectfully requesting their Sovereign to make known the worst, and to assure him al their unalterable loyalty to his person, and their daters - frecht lo-word a sild with trapport blood rengined in their veins, or a rouble in their porser! -Overwhelmed with the sountions which thus inessantly ribrated in his ears, the mild and generous Alexander barat late; tears in presence of his Ministors, and appealing to liceves to second his offorts to save his country, in a solemn tond histired the Nobles around lim, that he had resolved to die in the field, rather than eater into any negociation with the execrable villain who now occupied the Palace of the Cuars !- Lord Cathcart, the English Ambassador, was instititly sent for. The Eniperity was of opinion, that a formal communication through the medium of a Minister would be a cold und lifeless made of inforthing the representative of his magnanimous and powerful ally of the effect which the fall of Moscow had open his Isolingai-ice Tell your Master, (said the Emperor to Love Cathcart) that Moscow has fallen; but my armies have not been defeated. My people have been manacred; but every gibed Russian, in a few weeks, will be in arms to avenge their loss. For my part, I shall put myself in person at their head : je ruis au chevalje ne jamais descenderai mais comme vaingusur!--"I am now on horsebuck-I shall bever dismount unless victorious i''

The strongest proof that despondency holds no

place to the bearts of the Russians at this moment

is, that the Exchange at St. Petersburgh femalical

at 25. Their confidence in their Emperor, in his Generals, and in their brave soldlers, was great beyond example; us was also their eagerness to fearn what further exertions were to be made, and what new positions were to be taken up to distress the Invader. In the direction of Riga, an operating upon at most formidable blan has been concerted among the Russian Generals, which is likely to abnihilate the corns of Macdonald and Oudlant (or rather Sc. Cyr) left upon the Duna. Those who suppose the Russlans cannot act in winter, will be happy to hear, that the very busis of this expedition is its alliance with the bleak elements of November and December! Generals Liewis and Steinskill, two approved Generals, are to command on this service under the superintendance of General Von Essen, of whom we have already spoken in terms of panegyric. In this service Wittgenstein's Victorious Heroes will also participate. The name of Von Essen naturally brings to our recollection a piece of information which we received a few days ago, but which we emitted to mention, namely, that a General Officer in the Prussian service has had repeated interviews with the brave Governor of Riga. The French untiliation in Courland are all Prossians. May we not hope, then, for their surrender on some amicable terms, to the force opposed to them from Riga? We are at a loss to conceive what the Crown Prince of Sweden can mean by delaying the sailing of the expedition, for of this painful circumstance the Gottenburgh Mails inform os. Surely the fairest prospects open to Sweden in the event of her cordially uniting in the common cause, and let us still hope that the ambition of the Crown Prince is truly honourable. Opposed to the glorious and animating spirit which pervades the Rassiaus and Swedes in the North, and the Spanish and Portuguese in the South, we have to contemplate, with sentiments of mixed pity and disgust, the state of Denmark. What base, abject souls must those Sovereigns possess, who, like the Kings of Denmark and Prussla, and so many others on the Continent, ean descend to be the slaves of a slave of the Corsican Depot ! name his Securities, whose Assent to become his How shameless in them, to demand loyalty and obe-Sureties must be produced in writing under their own dience from subjects whom they have betrayed, and delivered up to conscription and slaughter, in pro-

tion at the Office. Lower Castle-Yard ; or to the Offi- moting a scheme of universal subjugation to the bloodiest tyranny which has ever existed! cor commanding the Artillery at each Station.

success.—The page of history teems with examples of its prejudicial effects; let that be avoided, and and in the name of his whole family, thanks for the forgetting private wrongs, let us only remember the common good of our country. -[Applause.] " The Earl of Besshorough, and our supporters in

the House of Lords."-Drank with three times three and great applause.

Lord Bessborough rose and said, that he thanked the company from the bottom of his heart for the flattering manner in which they had done him the bonour to drink his bealth .- He considered it a firetunate circumstance, and most pleasing to himself, to be present at so unmerous and respectable a meeting as this was, in the county with which he had the happiness to be connected,-It was also no little heightening to the pleasure which he felt, that the purpose of their meeting was so sacred and pa-Triotic. -[Applause.] - He ever was a friend to civil and religious liberty, and of course the claims of the Catholics had in him a supporter. - The pray er of the Catholic petition ought to be granted, and would, he hoped, soon be grunted by Parliament. The Catholics asked nothing but their rights-[applaase] -and those rights would not long b withheld from them.—His Lordship concluded by baying, that unless prevented, by severe illuess, he herer should be absent when the Catholic Petition should be brought before Parliament-hitherto he

had been al ways at his post. After the health of Lord Clifden was drunk, the Chairman said that he had to propose the health of a dignitary of the Church, whose name was celebrated in the history of the Catholic Cause. He had been ordered by his Fellow-Catholics to invite the Bishop of Norwich while he was in Dublin to their Dinner on this day, and he had now to read to them a letter which he had the honour of receiving from his Lordship, and which he conceived would be satisfactory in the most flattering degree to the Meeting.

The letter was conceived in the following lan-

" DEAR SIR-Accept my grateful acknowledge ments for the very kind manner in which you communicate to me the obliging invitation of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny-an invitation which I should be proud and happy to ac-

ept, if it were in my power to do so.
May I request the favour of you'to say for me to this respectable assembly, on the day of their meeting, that I consider the approbation of wise and good then as the best reward which an honest individual can receive for his conduct, either in private or in ablic life; and, consequently, that I cannot but public life; mine, consequence opinion which icel highly gratified by the favourable opinion which the Catholics of Ireland are so good as to entertain of me; and I must beg of you to add, that it shall be the constant endeavour of my life to merit the continuance of their regard, by a steady adherence to the principles of Religious Liberty, and to the practice of that love and charity, which are the hest chavacteristics of Christianity.

The health of the Bishop of Norwich was then drunk, amidst general cheers.

The Hight Honourable George Ponsonby. This toast was received with very lively marks of gratitude for the services rendered by Mr. Ponsonby to the Catholic cause, and the

Rev. Richard Ponsonby rose to return thanks -Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, said he, permit me to return my grateful thanks, for the honour which you have just conferred upon a person with whom I am so nearly connected-upon political subjects it is not for me to speak, were I even qualified to do so; I have therefore only to say, that I have uniformly endeavoured, as far as a very limited share of ability would permit, to enforce, not only the necessity, but the justice of religious liberty; and I have the consolation to reflect, that in defending the decision of my understanding, I am only discharging, in my humble opinion at least, some of the highest duties of my profession. [Great

Sir John Newport, and our advocates in the House

Sir John Newport rose, hailed by the acclamations of the whole assembly, and spoke briefly as follows :--

If my abilities, Sir, were in any degree correspondent to my feelings, I could thank you as I ought-I could thank you, as my acknowledgment of the numerited honour you confer on me, should be expressed by actions worthy of your approbation-my valued friend, the man of 82, the Father of Irish Freedom, has truly told you that your cause is already triumphant. Triumphant is the union of the people. Persevere -let your even be ever directed to the constitutional channel of redress, the doors of Parliamentthe Protestant voice is with you-the voice of Ireland is with you, and in a free country the voice of the people must prevail. The Day Star of religious liberty has already risen from the university of our country, and marks with splendour your triumphant progress .- [Hear, hear, and applause for some minutes.

The late Representatives of the County of Kil-

comy.
The Hon. James Butler returned thanks as one of those Members-With sentiments of gratitude and respect, said he, I heg to return thanks for the honour you liave just conferred upon me; a compliment peculiarly gratifying, proceeding, as it does, from so respectable a body of those whom I hope, ere long, to have the honour of again calling my

The Hon. Mr. Lambe returned thanks for Coloconstituents. nel Pousonby, the other Member, in a nest speech, of which the following is substructially a copy :

In the absence of my brother-in-law, Lieutenantknow the cause, a cause which, I trust, will be comaccepted as a sufficient excuse, as well by the comonly remuneration which a feeling heart can desire,

Your friends have set you a brilliant example, of saonly remuneration which a feeling heart can desire,

Your friends have set you a brilliant example, of sa-

are shout to be restored to that station from whence | pany here assembled, as by all those to whom, at | the approbation of bis countrymen. Perhaps, Gen- 'crificing the possession of power, when is compared to that station from whence | pany here assembled, as by all those to whom, at | the approbation of bis countrymen. Perhaps, Gen- 'crificing the possession of power, when is compared to that station from whence | pany here assembled, as by all those to whom, at | the approbation of bis countrymen. Perhaps, Gen- 'crificing the possession of power, when is compared to that station from whence | pany here assembled, as by all those to whom, at | the approbation of bis countrymen. Perhaps, Gen- 'crificing the possession of power, when is compared to that station from whence | pany here assembled, as by all those to whom, at | the approbation of bis countrymen. The persecution of a bigotted age unjustly expelled the present moment, his duty would lead him to pay sion—division would be destruction—and union is higher and more sacred duty. In his absence, Gen- his conduct in too partial a light; but you will, I honour which you have just conferred on him.unbounded applause. Engaged as he is in a desperate struggle against the mighty power of France, with Roman Catholic allies, and for the liberties of a Roman Catholic People, every day must necessarily present before his eyes, in the strongest and most striking colours, the injustice and absurdity of a system which excludes I would be devoid of all those emotions by which his country men at home of the same religious persuasion, as those for whom and with whom he is fighting abroad, from all the rewards of successful exer-

> ed to say, he has acquired such distinction, he will shew himself as steady and as intrepid an assertor of your rights in the Senate, as he has shown himself of the honour, the dignity, and the independence of his country in the field. "The Hoos Charles Butler, and may the City of Kilkenny never again be misrepresented by a stranger. The Hou. Charles Butler not being present, his brother, the Hon. James Butler, again rose, and spoke to the following effect :

tion, and closes, if I may use the ancient allegory,

the doors of the temple of honour upon those who

have won their way through the temple of virtue.

[applauses.] Gentlemen, you well know, however,

that he needs no such lesson, no such incentive ;-

you are well aware that he has always hitherto been

amongst the most steady and zealous maintainers of

your claims, and when he shall be released from the

duties of a profession, in which even I may be allow-

Words are inadequate to the expression of my gratitude for the repeated honours conferred this night on my family; a family inferior to many in ability to advocate your cause, but giving way to none in zeal and ardent wishes for your success. Mr. Butler then said, that before he should sit down, he would, with the permission of the Meeting, give the health of their Chairman, Mr. Bryan. This announcement of Mr. Bryan's health was received with the loudest and most general demonstrations of satisfaction. It was some minutes before he could obtain a hearing-at length, however, the acclamations subsided, and he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen - With feelings of the most heartfelt gratitude, I return you my most sincere thanks .-The favours which I have received from the inhabitants of the county and city of Kilkenny can never be obliterated from my mind-when I consider how little my claims are to such favours, I must at tribute them to your kind partiality, and not to any merit of my own. There is one point, however, Gentlemen, in which I yield to no man, that is in zeal and devotion to serve my country, and I should consider that day the happiest of my life, if hy shedding the last drop of my blood, I could ensure the prosperity of Ireland .- Gentlemen, you may rely on sleays finding me at my post, whether it be to oppose a corrupt Ministry at home, or to repel with you an inveterate foe, should be dare to pollute our shores .- Gentlemen, I have only to repeat my heartfelt thanks for the honour you have conferred upon

" Mr. (Sheriff) Harty, and the purity of Trial by

Mr. Harty having left the hall, his brother returned thanks in his name. He expressed his extreme concern that his brother, whose health had been just given, should have been obliged so soon to quit the table, and be thereby deprived of an opportunity of personally returning thanks for an honour the most distinguished that could be conferred, the identifying his name with the greatest and most in ratuable right of a British subject—the Trial by Jury. From some farther observations made by Mr. II. it would appear that such was the anxiety of the late illustrious Sheriff of Dublin to dine with his Catholic friends and townsmen, that he remained with them till ten o'clock, when he was obliged to set off for Dublin, and travel all night, in order to attend the Quarter Assembly, where his presence was indispensably necessary, to quell the raging of the dog-star.

Mr. George Lidwill spoke a few words of ac knowledgment in the name of his Lordship. The Hon. James Butler returned thanks for his .. Lord Lismore."

ordship, his relation.

" Lord Cloncurry,"-three times three. His Lordship returned thanks in a short speech, reathing the purest sentiments of liberality and the wisest principles of Catholic policy. He concluded by giving the health of Lord Fingall; - Lord Kileen was called up by this toast, and his Lordship ex-

ressed himself in the following terms:-Mr. Bryan and Gentlemen-In the absence of ny noble relative, permit me to return my warmest thanks for the honour you have just now conferred upon him. To you, Gentlemen, for the very haudsome manner in which the toast was received, to my noble and patriotic friend, (Lord Cloncurry) for the too flattering terms by which it was prefacd .- From an assembly, constituted as this is, so powerful in its numbers, so respectable in its membess, so unanimous as to its ultimate object, such a distinction becomes doubly valuable. - Upon the political conduct of that Noble Lord, whose health you have just drunk, it is forbidden me to make any comment-but this much I can safely aver, that the sole motive by which it has hitherto been, and will, I venture to say, henceforward be actuated, is the general welfare and prosperity of his country. Catholic Brethren, and I would fain flatter myself than amply rewarded, because he has received the much for you, your cause most shortly triumph.— of the People, and still speculating for creater that he has done so, he has only performed his duty

thanks.—This speech was received throughout with

" Mr. Lidwill, and may every Magistrate, like him resign his commission of the peace rather than sweeze from his duty."—Great cheering for some minutes. Mr. Lidwill at length rose, and spoke to the fol-

man should be actuated, if I did not feel the most grateful pride for the very honourable distinction the Catholics of Kilkenny have conferred upon me, both on the present and some former occasions. trust I will be believed when I say, that if my power to promote the cause of that great body, of which you form so prominent a part, had been as great as my desire was ardent, I would not have to lament that my exertions in their favour were so wholly inadequate to the approbation they have obtained; nor would I now have to regret, that even at this moment I cannot find expressions sufficiently strong, to convey those sentiments of gratitude that are so firmly engraven on my heart. But, you who have imposed the obligation, will supply this deficiency on my part. I am not yet to learn that it is not from any effusion of words, however animated or strong, that great bodies are to receive any suitable return, when they stoops to raise an individual by their no tice. I know well it is from a more generous and corresponding source they are to find an appropriate reward. They will feel it only in those dignified and noble emotions, that are swelling in their own hosoms, while they are glving credit to honest intentions, despising the cold calculaions of the politician, who only estimates the exertion by the success, and knows well, that wishes alone, unaccompanied by rank, by station, or by talent, tend but little to promote the success of any mportant measure. However, there are some other circumstances that help to bear me up against the weight of your favours. Though I am conscious that my support to you has been limited, yet my zeel has been unbounded; and that zeel has given on an opportunity of conveying to the gentry of his kingdom, that it is in the power of any man wh will be honest, to obtain the approbation of the People, and thereby raise for himself a name, before which every mean and mercenary consideration will sick, as into nothing. It was to motives of whole some policy of this nature, mingled with the hones kindness of uncorrupted hearts, that I have ever atributed your favourable notice of me-and never, for one moment, to an opinion that I could be of the least value to you. But, from whatever cause it may have proceeded, it is most gratifying to my heart, and raises me far above either the frowns or the farours of a despicable and impotent Adminis-On an occasion similar to the present, though

tinguished mea who had preceded me in addressing your Body, I ventured to make some observations on the subject of your claims, as relating at that period to the alarming circumstances in which this country was placed, by the strides an unprincipled Administration was taking to irritate the public mind, while the hands of the Royal Personage at the head of the Government were bound, by those restrictions that, no doubt, were imposed for the purpose of carrying on those intrigues, which have had a too successful and fatal termination. The apparent apathy with which that Royal Personage? held the best rights of subjects, once supposed dear to him, invaded by men who had but a short time before forced themselves into his councils, could not but create some suspicions injusious to the Royal character, and, to my apprehension, calling for some expression of the public feeling. Under this impression I did offer to depart from that silence observed by many, for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect, more especially one now present, whose whole conduct, through a long political life I have been in the habit of revering nearly to devotion: a man whose unrivalled powers of mind can only be equalled by the matchless integrity of his heart, who has been the author of every blessing this country has derived for nearly the last half century, and whose evening splendour still illuminates the atmosphere, in which our name and our glory are so fast sinking. Moreover, I did then consider it to be the duty of every man anxious for the well-being of the country, to lay hold of any opportunity to vindicate the character of our future Sovereign from the charge of apostacy, which the present Ministers were imputing to his Royal Highness, by affirming they then had his approbation of their measures. That I thought such an approval inconsistent with the former habits, with the avowed principles, and the attachment to those early friends, in whose advice his Royal Highness had heretofore confided, I will freely admit; and, of course, I gave way to expectations of a more favourable nature, and was led to the expression of hopes, which I feel with sorrow we can no longer entertain. Shall we despair because events have not corresponded with our wishes? Surely not. We never can, for a moment, admit that the just rights of four millions of loyal subjects are dependant on the judgment or conduct of any individual, however exalted. I entertain the fullest conviction, that if you persevere with the same landable zeal with which you are If he has rendered any services to Ircland and to his now actuated, with the same constitutional firmness which has procured you so many advocates, and with the same grateful and steady attachment

arowed and dangerous farouritism. that success must apprecially crown you a to you, come a spentance of a dying sin-

to be forgotten with returning health. I beg

not to be imposed on by such hypotrisy.

t as you would rows of chastity in an auti-

as you rostitute, whose wrinkled cheeks and palsied

so repends the semblance of repentance and of

No Catholic can be imposed upon by such

he may affect to believe him, but he

de seeks a foundation to lay his feet on,

(To be continued in our next.)

if foreign-office, oct. 13.

Accounts have been this morning received

meral Viscount Catheart, dated St. Peters-

farshal Prince Kutusow having withdrawn

Deposition taken up by the Russians is nearly

is are kept in their positions.

join Wittgenstein."

rofouxiliaries.

delaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

to what is already before our readers.

Dutlin Correspondent states, that an ex-

on, conditing of from 20 to 30,000 men,

nally sailed from Righ, under the command

neral Essex, supposed to be destined against

counts from Plymouth state, that, on the 4th

at, the 2tth Regiment entered the breach of

enterior works of the Castle of Burgos, and

ralodyment, while the engineers were proceed-

lt. Grattan and Mr. Shaw bave been return-

Dublin - W. Tigne and W. Hume, From.

een recurred for Wicklow-Sir G. Hill

for Derry-Sir John Keane, for Youghal

ontest at Downpatrick is extremely warn

ROMAN CATHOLIC DINNER

OUS LIBERTY.

bust wait another opportunity.

MIRD POWER O'SHEE, of Gardenmorris,

Prided, and conducted the whole with an af-

and urbasity which afforded universal and

led satisfaction. The following are the

The exeming as circumstances will at present

to go. Most of the first were given with

times three, and accompanied with the most

and a brief outline of the Speeches, as far

COTTIN, Esq. for Mallow.

m would be thrown out.

Lidzill sat down.

de dicect er indirect.

Twer.

you have the two leading and preptions of the Constitution on your s both the Arlstocracy and the People with ven, a rain combination, no less demonstrative of the justice of your claims, then creditable to your supporters; a

combination not to be resisted without manifest ruin to the country. The issue of a contest, where reason, rank, wealth and talent are on one side, and lutrigue, undue infldence, and all the rittle passions are on the other, cannot long be doubtful. Even here, a central spot of the kingdom, what an acsemblage at this moment presents itself to your view. Every thing that can ennoble and dignify man appear before us, all uniting to accelerate your free-

dom. When I throw my eyes on those by whom ou, Sir, are surrounded, sensations of no ordinay nature fill my hosom. I cannot see that Noble . man (Bessborough) on your right, without the most grateful recollection of those heroes of his family. who are now contending for us on the field, and the many patriots it has given to assert our best interests in the Senate. I cannot see him on such an occasion as this, without once turning my thoughts to that member of his name and family, whose spicedid talents and persevering patriotism have called him to a situation more honourable and flattering. than any in the power of all sorerriges on earth to bestow, the successor to the dear and lamented Fex. the chosen leader of that party, by whose exertions and success this empire can alone be saved - bywhere failure it must inevitably perish. What joy, what hope, thust animate the breast of each of us, when we view that virtuous phalank that my eyes are now fixed on. In so just a cause as your emancipation, you have even here sufficient friends to secure success. You will obtain it. I hope speedily; if not, the boon will little avail. Unfortunately you have other advocates-I say unfortunately, for it is only the extremity of imbecility and wickedness in governors, that can connect the furtherance of any measure beneficial to the People, with the progress of the common enemies of the country. Oh melancholy advocacy I whose success is only the harbinger of eterial rulin. Miserable is that policy. which leaves to the enemy, oppressions on the People, to hold out the removal of. Here that cerruption, whose poison has been so fault at home, cannot paralize—here the riolence of the bigot, or the tyranny of the judge, cease to terrify. You have armed Russia against him in vain, the thunder of his cannon has silenced even her barbarism, tho? t has not been able to rouse the Spaniard from that apathy in which he if sunk by national slavery, so fatal and destructive are the example and influence of a debauched and profligate court, on the morals of he subjects. When we do so meet this enemy on our shores, and I fear that day is not far distant, hat will avail the hasty concessions of those frightened Ministers in repairing those breaches they are uncountenanced by the example of any of those disnow so intent on widening. The time for conciliation will be past, and though every measure advantageous to the country shall pass the Legislature by acclamation, yet these benefits that we would now derive from voluntary concession, will then be lost in confusion, resentment and dismay. I feel this subject is leading me too far; I will only trous

ble you with a few words on what at this moment concerns us all. We inturn from this to our different countres. there to discharge at this time a most important duty I conjure you to examine into the respective clause of those men, who seek your support at the ensuing elections. Let no liberal Protestant, but, above all, let no Catholic be a traitor to his own cause, by promoting the views of any corrupt or mercenary candidate. This crisis demands a sacrifice of friendship, at the shrine of the country. Compare the past conduct of every man who seeks your support, with his present promises, and do not suffer yourselves to be duped by general declarations, or by tardy or reluctant engagements. He who is not your friend from principle, or who has preferred the wages of iniquity to the welfare of his neighbour, will easiy find means to evade, or render the fulfilment of his pledge nugatory and abortive. Above all others, decline to support that man who, systematically supporting the Minister, specially votes for you. He does your cause more mischief than the thoroughpaced back, who gallops through the mire of inliament up to his chin in dirt-inasmuch as he m favourable rote on a popular measure, he subtrace something from the total lufamy that would fol. undersating subserviency to a wicked administra tion, and thereby attaches some degree of circle to the general support he gives to men, who while they remain in office, your Body can only expense from them, treachery and desertion. It may be and ed, how are we to distinguish between the engagements of such men, and these who are sincere. The means to do so are sufficiently obvious. See the candidate who now offers you his promifor your support, is himself, or has any of family, in office. Does he wish to close a life of p. litical traffic with a peerage, or has be some hope son, whose honest brows a mitre might adorn-Consider what his past life has been, at what peri he makes those promises to you, what inducement he may have to do so, and if he has not deferred it h the last moment, probably to make terms with employers, or to get engagements from his brother gots, before they should be acquainted with his trechery to them. For example, if you know a man w! has been all his life your enemy, who has entito those distinguished men who have sacrificed so himself and his family by abusing the representati

pecessary for the attainment of his object - | ed with that enthusiastic rapture which men feel who] probable such a man will, by guile and love their country supremely, who are superior to processing to appear your friend? Ought the debasing meanness of faction and the ruinous of enquire if this man or his family still reared disgraceful sentiments of ignorant and bigotted it to enquire. aught you not to spurn his present offers of on which the safety and the glory of a people can aght you, either as the effort of despairs or alone be established. The King .- Band -God save the King. The Prince Regent, and may be never forget the

declarations of the Prince of Wales. The illustrious assertor of civil and religious liber ty, the Duke of Sussex, and our friends of the Hous o repellent to every amorous advance, force of Brunswick.

The Army and Navy. Ireland, and may she never forget the motto of he order, Quir separabit! The Duke of Devonshire, and the friends of civil and religious liberty in the County and City of Wa

is well persunded is built on sand, and must This Young Nobleman, whose animation an considered as the wilful confederate against pleasure showed how well he can appreciate the in welfare. I have too long trespassed, and true interests of his country, and how deeply the memse - Loud and repeated cheers when principles of Religious Liberty are fixed in his highly cultivated mind, returned thanks in a few brief. but impressive sentences. He said, that he felt himself highly honoured in having had the Petitions of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Waterford entrusted to his care—that he had presented them to the House of Lords with an auxiety Sept. 22, and stating to the following effor their success proportioned to the policy and justice of those Claims whose concession they solicited from the Legislature of their country -that every or from before Moscow, the enemy entered passing event added strength and energy to the with. But the Emperor of Russia has depledge of support which he had given in the full conalto persevere, and refuse every overture to election of his mind, and that every day furnished new proofs of the justice of the Roman Catholic Fereig account the French lost 40,000 men rause, and of the necessity which pressed upon the attle of Borodino, and retreated 13 wersts. State to admit them to a full participation of the us after the battle, Kutusow retired a short dessings of the Constitution. His Grace concludon the Moscow road; he then endeavoured ed by saying, in a voice and manner which evinced position more tenable near Moscow; but the ardent sincerity with which the prayer was utters being to be found, he retired, after a Couned-" God grant that the Claims of the Catholics War, to a strong position, leaving the enemy nay speedily be successful."

The friends of civil and religious liberty all over he world. The Earl of Bessherough, and the noble and patri

to beyond Moscow, near Podolsk and Wakeotic House of Ponsonby. The Earl of BESSBOROUGH then rose, and re-Decommunications of the enemy on the side urned thanks in a short address, but one that was lersk are menaced. Thirty thousand men comprehensive in it's views and sentiments. have always been a friend to Liberty, Civil and Rehemilitia of Kalouga and the surrounding ligious. I have always supported your Claims, because they are founded in Justice, Policy, and Rebut of Moscow is with Kutusoff. A battle ligion-In Justice, because it is the natural right of w position seems inevitable at an early day. every man to worship God according to his consciomasoff's corps would be near 100,000 men ence-In Policy, because, in the great and glorious cause in which we are engaged, the people ought be detachments from Riga and Finland were to be conciliated and united-In Religion, because Religion teaches us to lore one another. I have to assure you, that I have witnessed a most material and important change in the opinion of the people of England in your favour, and so great is that change, as not only to banks from your minds every idea of despondency, but to inspire you with the best founded hopes of success. I would exhort you Landen Journals of Friday and Saturday aldus, no mail having arrived since our last to continue your exertions with firm but temperate Wohave, therefore, but little intelperseverance. I shall, whenever my health will perfrom England, or from foreign countries, mit me, attend in my place in the House, and give my vote in your favour." His Lordship concluded

by proposing the health of the Earl of FINGALL, shich was received with warm approbation. The British Constitution, and may every subject that contributes to its support be admitted to its full n, where the enemy's force is composed

Henry Grattan, the man of our hearts, the friend of his Country. Lord Donoughmore, our scalous and intrepid adocate in the House of Peers. The Master of the Holis, and may eloqueuce be

always the support of patriotism. Sir John Newport, our late unwearied Represenstive, and may the voice of Ireland always be heard in the conneils of Great Britain

Sir JOHN NEWFORT here addressed the company

with great feeling and elequence. He bestowed an

nimated eulogy on the manly and constitutional liberality of his two Noble Friends who spoke before him, and observed, that they had left little for him Swax has been taken into custody, charged to say. " I," said the Right Honourable Baronet, thusing Electors. It was believed, that Mr. have no claims upon the kindness of this Meeting. but what may arise from zeal and perseverance in the public cause. I have long laboured in behalf of the Catholic Body, but hitherto, I fear, with very lit-THE FRIENDS OF CIVIL AND RELIGI tle effect. In that course of conduct, however, I will persevere until the final, and, I trust, the speedy accomplishment of the important object which we public Entertainment took place on Tuesday have all in view. I would exhort the Catholics to the Sew Rooms in this City. For the preook to Parliament, and to continue their system of re limited, both by want of space and of petitioning. You will thereby convince your the statements with which we are about to adversaries, that your Claims are not, as they our readers; but the subject is of too much assert, the pretensions of a few, but the wishes ance, as well in a local as in a general point of a whole People, combined in one great and to be passed over with the brief and imperdetails which follow. We shall, therefore, muanimous desire of obtaining their just and inaby return to it, and that, too, with all those lienable rights. Who are they that make this allegation against you, and say, that the great body v of admiration and esteem which it is so of the Catholics are indifferent on the subject? Not ally calculated to waken, and indelibly to the ancient pobility of the land, for hereditary vir-*spon the mind. It was, indeed, "the feast tue is willing to confer upon others that which itself n, and the flow of soul." It embraced the fections of the heart, and the highest and institutional interests of the Britisi, Empire. conducted with a spleadour and a dignity became the great occasion. It was a union ts and a display of propriety which merit the int record of even a nation's approbation. much more to say pport the occurrence,

enjoys. No; but the men who have themselves risen from the lower orders of the community, and who, in their elevation, have forgotten what it became them to have remembered, and to have been ready to concede. Look at those who fill the make of your English friends, compare them with those of your opponents, and you may with safety indulge the best expectations of success. A RUSSELL, CAVENDISH, and a POSSONBY, will not shut the temple of honour against those who tread in the paths of virtue! By a strange kind of policy, we admit foreign Catholics into our armies, and exclude our brethren of the same country. A Hompesch, a LINSINGER, and an ALTEN, enjoy those honours com which an O'SHEE, an O'DONGELL, and a BARRON, are excluded P. Sir John Neweder add-

ap hause. The latter spoke the purest lare led many other striking remarks, which have outers.

of patriotism and liberality, and were receir- tauntely escaped our recollection.

Richard Power, our late honest and zealous Coun

Mr. Power, in very few words, expressed his tratitude for the honour he had received, and also his firm and unalterable attachment to the cause of Religious Liberty, and of the Roman Catholica of Ireland.

The Hon. General Walpote.

The General said, that he would not occupy much | Bishop of the company's time by the expression of his thanks. He was not much in the habit of making | sal burst or speeches in public, and he well knew, that high- | derable time ounding promises were often made, that they were frequently forgatten, and not seldom poorly performed. His past conduct would, he trusted, be received as the pledge of his future course. " It is usual," said the General, " on such occasions to remember our absent friends. With the permission of the Chairman, I will, therefore, propose to drink an absent triend, and give you

Religious Liberty. This toast produced an unexampled burst of astonishment and applause, which marked in the most and virtuous Representative is held by the public. R & Creek; Jun. and the independent Blectors of

Mr. Can't wexpressed warmly the gratitude he elt for the honour which had been conferred upon im, and avowed an artlent and persevering zeal in he cause of Religious Freedom, and of the Catholic Rights. " If," said Mr. CAREN, emphatically, you can imagine, that a man would desert the principles which have so long been maintained or his family, and to which he is himself not less. ardentic attached, then may you suppose, that I will abandon that line of conduct which my own conviction and my duty to my country demand from

John Augent Humble, our worthy High Sheriff. Mr. Humair in a brief but impressive reply,

aid-1 l beg leave to return thanks for the honeur you have done me, and I shall at all times feel happy in rendering every assistance in my power to the attainment of the just and reasonable Claims of my Roman Catholic Brethren." Lord Spencer Chichester.

His Lordship said, that he felt deeply grateful for the bonourable mention of his name, and that he was sincerely and ardently auxious for success to the Catholic Claims. These few words were recrived with the warmest approbation.

The glorious and immortal memory of Charles James Fox-in deep mience.

Mr. LAMB then rose, and delivered a speech replots with commine eloquence, and marked by those constitutional and patriotic principles by which his public conduct has ever been distinguished. He commenced his deeply interesting address to the company by returning thanks for the honour conferred pon so humble an individual as himself. In or out of Parliament, he should always exert his poor abllitles in the glorious tause of civil and religious liberty. He much feared that, in consequence of the votes he had given in support of that cause, and especially in favour of the Catholics of Ireland, he would not be able to secure a seat in Parliament 4 Many people assign, as a reason for voting for your Emancipation, the great struggle in which we are engaged against the gigantic power of France. For myself, it is the JUSTICE of your Claims that has made me vote as I have done. I would have supported your right to freedom in times of perfect tranquillity, with the same fervor and pereverance as I have done in times of war and danger. Others give you their support on account of your numbers. Still I my, I would support you for the pistice of your cause, for it is founded on unanswer- to say, that this triumph of independence would able and qualterable principles, and stands in need | henceforth prevent the wretched expedient of a juncof no other grounds of recommendation." then hestowed an eloquent encomium on the character of the Irish Nation, and concluded by saying-I would advise England to rest in confident security on the generosity and gratitude of Ireland." It is

bation which continued for a considerable time. Sir John Newsour then rose, and proposed the health of the Chairman, which was received by the sons unknown. ompany with general and warm acclamation. Mr. SHEE briefly expressed his gratitude for the hoyour he had received, and the high pleasure he felt seeing around him an assembly of such distinguished respectability, and of principles so truly liberal and constitutional.

with deep regret, that we can only convey to our

renders this faint sketch of one of the most able, can-

did, and argumentative speeches ever delivered on a

similar occasion. It was heard with the most pro-

found attention, and followed by plaudits of appro-

Our Countryman, the Marquis of Wellington, and our gallant soldiers of every persuasion. Sir Wm. Carr Beresford, and our Portugueso atlies. Charles William Wall, and the independent Protes-

ant Gentlemen of the County of Waterford. Mr. WALL returned thanks in a manner which deeply impassed the whole assembly, and which was well suited to the dignified and respectable charucter of the Country Gentleman. He was not, he said, accustomed to public speaking, but he was not less ardent in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and of the Catholic rights, than their ablest and most distinguished advocates, and that it would at all times afford him a satisfaction which he was inable to express, to promote the interests of his Catholic Brethren, and in them the luterests of the Empire at large.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby. The Lords Grey. Holland, Moira. Brekine and Grenville, our warm and steady friends in the House

The Marquis Wellesley.

Lord Harrington, and may the soldier ever meriie esteem of the citizen. The Lord Bishop of Norwich, and true piety graced

by the mildness of Christian Charity. The Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Sir Joux Newronr rose, and sald, that he had propose a toast which, he was cobfidents would but the most cordial approbation of the whole com-

Y. He had to offer to their attention the name Gentleman whose character ständs most deser-Figh in the general esteem, and who is worth? redly attion which he fills in society.

light Rev. Dr. Power, the Roman Catholic aterford and Lismore.

wire's name was received with one univers emirobation, which lasted for a consiand which strongly manifested the eswhich the public entertain for that reteem and love spectable Prela Illiw-citizon, Alderman Newport,

Our worthy fe in called up Sir John Newrokt. This toast aga feeling and animated manner, rewho, in the most this honour which was thus conlurned thanks for r. He said that the advanced erred apon his fathe. i his father hall arrived, along period of life, at whice ring in the benevolent festiprevented him from shi rom his cartiest years down rities of that day -that, 1 to an age which, compara lively, few men reach, he striking manner the esteem in which this independent had been the uniform and , wire supporter of civil and religious freedom-and first the principles, which he had so long underiath and maintained, he had incolested with incessant z wi apon those by whom he was to be sacceeded. "If," said Sir Jours, with great curnestness, 16 weathaft be so fifthpy, as to lay as good a foundation for publices, edin as our parent has done, we shall have Prife to fear. ?" The Rev. James Smyth, and may the principles of the Gospet ever be inculcated with genuine Christian

> Mr. Surru said, that he felt himself Incapable Ladequately expressing his gratitude for the honoue which was conferred upon him. Whatevar exertions he had been able to make in favour of the Catholic cause, he regarded as merely the discharge of his duty as a Protestant Minister. He was the friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, and it would ver De his most carnest desire to pursue that line of unduct which had met with so distinguished a mark of approbation.

We are here obliged to close our report for the present, and to postpone what remains till Saturdays On that day, we shall publish the other tousts which were given, insert, at considerable length, some speeches which we have not at present been able evelt o notice, and state various circumstances connects ed with the Meeting, which will indicate particulars. y the propriety and concord with which the whole was conducted. A song, intended for the occasion, shall likewise be published.

A considerable portion of the proceedings which took place at the Roman Catholic dinner to Kilkenwill be found in another part of our paper-These, also, we hope to be able to conclude wa Saturday, and the whole will afford a higher degree of gratification to the friends of vivil and refigious liberty, or, rather, to all who wish well to their ountry, than the inhabitants of this quarter of Ireland have at any former period enjoyed. After a ong and dreary night; a bright doy is fast hastening to meridian aplendor.

CLONERL, OCTOBER 21 .- Yesterday evening, at the close of the poll, the numbers stood thus : Benwell, 624-Mathew, 553-Prittle, 431.

General Mathew said, that though he still found himself in a minority, he could assure the Freeholders he would speedily be at the bend of the polls

Mr. W. Bagwell replied, and stated, that the he did not pretend to possess the gift of prophecy with which the Hon. General seemed to be inspired. he was warranted in concluding, from the state of the poil, that his father would maintain his ascendancy to the close of the contest; and he was bold tion in this County.

Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an unfortunate young man, of the name of John Sullivan, while in a state of elevation from having drank. a trifle, and hallooing for some of the electioneering parties, received a blow from some horrid harbarian, near the old horse-barrack, which haid him. senseless on the earth, nor did be utter a word after-He was humanely brought into the barrack by the noldiers, and died yesterday morning. A Coroner's Jury was held on the body, which brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or person

Price of Irish Stocks-October 19. Back Stock 5 per ct. Gov. Stock 904 34 per ct. Gov. Dob. 72 Ditto Debentures, 1004 itto Stock 714 City Bonds, 6 per ct. 99 Exchange, 14 per cent.

THE Friends of Sir JOHN NEW PORT are requested to assemble at the NEW ROOMS on SATURDAY next, the 21th imstant, at the Hour of PLEVEN o' Clock in the forenoon, in order to proceed from thence to the Hustings. Water ford, October 22, 1812.

> OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DUBLIN, 16TH OCTOBER, 1812.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that, in consequence of the Proposals recently received, being much too high, they will on Monday, the 9th Novemher next, again receive scaled Proposals (in Writing) from inch Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying Five Hundred Thousand BRICKS from Youghal to Duncannon Fort, at per Thousand. The Proposals, which are to be sealed up, and endorsed, "Proposals for conveyance of Bricks," are to state in what time the Person proposing will engage to deliver the same.

Payment will be made monthly, by the Ordnance torekeeper at Duncannon Fort.

Security will be required for the due Performance of the Contract, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above Day, nor any attended to, unless accompanied by the written assent of two responsible persons to become the Proposer's Sure-