from a staff situation in England on account of his political opinions.]

Mr. John Power, and the independent Gentlemen of the County of Kilkenny."

Mr. Power returned thanks .-- It is particularly flattering, said he, to be identified with a county so respectable as this-a county remarkable for its spirit and liberality, in the history of our modern politicks. I am not, Gentlemen, so vain as to attribute this distinguished honour to any merit of my own, but to a cause, if possible, more flattering to my feelings, your private friendship and kind partiality-and as I want words adequate to express my gratitude, I must trust to that same partiality for doing justice to my feelings towards you .- I shall not longer detain you than to request that you will accept my warmest thanks, and to assure you though I must yield to all in power and in abilities, yet I pledge myself to be inferior to none in devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty. [Ap-

" Mr. Richard Power, the liberal promoter of clas sical and charitable amusements."-Three times three Mr. R. Power addressed the meeting in the following words :---

Gentlemen, I may most truly and sincerely say that I am altogether unprepared to express, in adequate terms, the gratitude I feel for the high compliment that I have now received. It is as unexpected as I feel it is upmerited-I must, however, say shet among the many pleasing recollections connect ed with the institution that has done me the honour of placing me at its head-none can be more gratifying to my heart than that it was considered not unworthy of mention, on such an occasion as the nonour of underessing my most slucere thanks to .-[Loud applause.]

" Mr. George Rothe-and may every Protestant Gentleman imitate the enthusiasm of his liberality !"-Three times three.

Mr. Rothe returned thanks in the following speech, which was delivered with the most graceful impressiveness, and received throughout with the most distinguished marks of approbation.

Mr. Rothe .- Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. said he, most unaffectedly and sincerely do I thank you for the honour you have done me-You have thought proper to exult me by your notice, and you have done it in such a way, that when I forget you, the power of grateful recollection must, indeed, be dend within me. Gentlemen, I am not a man of public station-perhaps so much the better, for in times like these the " post of honour" may be a private one. What I mean to say, however, is that circumstances have not so pressed me forward into public life, as to enable me to do you that full and fair service which your great cause merits, and which the atrongest impulses of my heart would prompt me to perform for you. Your cause is now no humble one-it now no longer creeps into the House of Commons, but, to borrow the language of your illustrious advocate, who sits amongst you-It stands at their bar in the majesty of its justice and its strength, " with the Imperial Crown of Ires land" on its brow. I have very little doubt, Gentiemen, of your final, indeed I should have said our final and even speedy success-Irishmen, thank Goo, are no longer the infatuated enemies of each other. It is the united voice of all that demands your freedom, and believe me, when that voice speaks out, when the voice of Ireland speaks in its full tone of terror to a corrupt and feeble Cabinet. they will got dare to prevent it from breaking in wholesome thunders on the ear of him who can and who ought to redress your wrongs. But, Gentleneither the time nor the place for long speeches, and even if it were so, neither my habits nor my talents would permit me to make them-you have my thanks-you have my heart-and you have this declaration springing warm from that heart, that until you, Catholics, are free, we Protestants cunnot be secure. I wish for Emancipation, and your unqualified Emancipation-I wish to see you free, and so free, that no paltry shackling of Veto, &c. We. may put you in mind of your former slavery. The Veto statesmen would strike off your chains but they would not rub out the degrading marks which the wearing of those chains must have indent-

ed upon you. " Mr. Henry Grattan, junior-Nay he emulate the patriotism, and rival the eloquence of his illustrious

Mr. Grattan returned thanks nearly to the fol-

lowing effect : Gentlemen-The admonition you convey, and the honour you confer, not only flatter but encourage. I am little able to speak, but fully capable to feel: and however inferior I may be in power of expression, I am not inferior in point of obligation. The health you have drunk, and the sentiment with which it is accompanied, call to my mind such private and public feelings as to render me inadequate to any thing but silent gratitude; for how can I not feel when you hold forth an examplehow must I not feel when I behold such instructors? that example a father; those instructors, my Countrymen. It is not for me to flatter you or any man (though Irisimen after all are not too often flattered). but sure, if ever an occasion could arise, where the tribute of filel affection can with sincerity and without offence be conveyed to the ear of a father, it is when paternal virtue is recommended to a son by the rapturous marks of popular approbation. [Applause.] These meetings, therefore, do somehing more than express ordinary obligations; they mark private worth; they extol public virtue; they teach the examples we should follow; they tell us that the post, and the only post, is to stand by our | tion from which they are ignominiously excluded country; and above all, they afford a proof that pa- | She might add, in defence of a system of legalized triotism, however difficult to be cultivated, is a proscription, of a code of Penal Laws that would of that long wished-for "new ara," when a bounda-

and in Ireland it should continue to grow—there it is prized as it deserves, and receives its best and greatest reward in a nation's praise-thus you appear doubly bounteous-to the rising as well as the passing generation-to the one by your advice, to the other by your admiration .- [Applause.]

For myself, I know the full extent of the sentiment you impart. I know my own situation and the situation of my country-I know how she stands, and among what nations she stands-I KNOW HER WRONGS, and believe me should the opportunity occur, that ardour which in me you desire to kindle, and which already burns with a hallowed flame, faint, perhaps, but faint because it has no exit, shall illumine the path in which you wish me to tread: it shall diminish the obscurity which surrounds me-attendant on my waking and sleeping moments, directing in prosperity, encouraging in adversity, watched with more than vestal care, and to the last preserved inextinguished and inextinguishable. Your kindness this day may afford a consolation for what is lost-for when, as a noble Lord observed, we look back some thirty years, and consider what Ireland was, and now behold what she is, we perceire a change indeed. If then to him it is matter for regret, how much more so must it he to me; but you have afforded me some consolation: for now, I may justly say, though I have been deprived of that which I proudly considered my birthright, that which to me was an inheritance-the der but with his life-still there remains one linke- Llaugh. 1 ritance which no being, no nation can take away, and that is a hereditary love for Ireland; I imbibpresent, and in such a company as I have now the ed it in my cradle-I shall descend with it to my grave. [Repeated cheers.] The next toast was

" Counsellor Walsh, and the rising genius of the

Mr. Walsh, we understand, is a young Protesant Barrister, who is now here during the thearical season, as one of the Corps Dramatique, and the same Gentleman who, with Mr. Christopher Hutchinson, lately presided at the Trinity College Dinner in London. On his health being drunk in so flattering a manner, he rose and made the following speech as a return of thanks-and, certain-, so splendid is the effort, that we think the Chairman must have known him well, when he at-

tached to his name the addition above mentioned. Counsellor Walsh began by expressing his sincere concern that the humble name of one who had as vet done nothing, hitherto annoticed and anknown, should suffer from the cruel contrast to which it was exposed in the wording of the present toast. He begged they would accept of his most respectful acknowledgments. However disposed to regret that such an honour should have fallen on a person In no way worthy of it, he trusted he understood their dignity, and his distance, better than to attempt, on the part of so obscure an individual, to bandy compliments' with such a meeting. [Applauses.] If however, he could clearly explain what he then so keenly felt-the surprise that defeated all expression—the painful pressure of a gratitude that wanted words-and yet the necessity of appealing, in such a state of embarrassment, to the beggary of language to relieve him-if he could explain all this -if, in a word, he could shew them his heart, they would understand and believe him. when he said, he knew not how to thank them. I am proceeding farther than I ought—this is [applauses]—that cause was theirs—he congratuumph—he congratulated them, not as Catholics about to be restored to their individual rights, but as Irishmen about to resume the great privilege of giving Ireland a name amongst the Nations. Their cause is not, nor never was, the mere emancipation of a sect, but the enfranchisement of a people-he was not going to enter on the great question itself-he would not attempt to hold his farthing candle to the sun, but if a plain man might put a plain question, he would ask who, that feels for the honour of his Country, but must share in the political degradation of four-fifths of his fellow-countrymen? [Applauses.] Could any man who really loved Ireland find matter of exultation in the exclusion of Irishmen from the rights of Freemen ! Impossible, and therefore was it, that, in England, every Irishman that stood out against his country, was either despised as an infatuated, murky-minded bigot, or abnorred us a self-interested apostate. [Applauses.] What arguments were left such men now? The Protestants of Ireland are with you. Yes, say they, out England is against you-false in fact-or, if true, false in reasoning; the groundless fears of one part of the Empire can never be admitted as a justifiable bar against the rightful claims of the other. Besides, if England will not fulfil the great condition upon which we gave up our resident Legislature, let her restore to us our Parliament, and leave the good work to those who are willing to do it. [Great applauses.] For what is England now fighting? She says her Constitu-

ontending that the exclusion complained of is at worst but an imaginary évil. He would ask those gentlemen, were the blessings of that constitution which they enjoyed with such a jealous avarice, sere these blessings but an imaginary good !-Applause.] All the apprehended ills of the Orlers in Council Ministers contanded would prove but imaginary evils-But the substantial faculties of the sober John Bulls of Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Leeds, kicked against this doctrine; and many of the poor fellows, after fasting for 48 hours, could not help beginning to fancy themselves hungry - [A laugh] - And it certainly required no very vivacious start of very mercurial imagination to suppose a stomach empty, if nothing had been post the most precious, which none should surrous. put in it, for the last two or three days. [A When, therefore, the Catholic, whe ther Peer or Peasant, saw daily proofs, that came home to his own bosom, of his degradation, because he was sincere in the worship of his Maker, it was adding insult to injury to impute his complaints of this mischief to the workings of a dis-tempered fancy. An imaginary evill What! ex-claused Mr. Walsh, need I go far from the spot where now stand, to remind you how thick and substantial its pressure. Take a young Catholic Nubleman. he hope of an illustrious house, inheriting all the great qualities that made its antiquity venerable, and orning with that high ardour for honournist distiuction that " makes ambition virtue"~ Suppose, upon that rich and springing soil, the lessons of tra-ditional widous—of recorded achievement—departed worth-living example-contemporary emplationand scattered their redundant seeds, and that all the ntluence of a genial Beaven had smiled opon their rowth, until his mind ripened into a glorious harest of moral and intellectual virtues! | Great opplauses. Take such a young man, so trained-s sampered for the race of glory-and when you have rought him to the goal-when you see him, as it were, straining on the start, or, like Yirgil's Courser, restest-nescit stare loco-redless in the nervous irrita tion of a high-wrought spirit, to bound to some bright destiny-then meet him with this sentence of exclu ion-more merciles at that moment than the stroke of death-tell him, that, because the stream of time and not washed away his hereditary altar-because the storms of civil strife could not root his family from the faith of their forefathers-that there forc he must not advance—that therefore he mus stop and stagnate where he is, and his virtue be left to rot in their own riches .- The preceding passage was immediately applied by the prompt sympa thy of the meeting, to Lord Killeen, who sat on Mr If alsh's left hand, und whose presence, no doubt, had inspired this passionate burst of eloquence which his Lordship seemed to feel most keenly, and which was greeted with the repeated cheerings of the whole meeting.] " And," continued Mr. Walsh, "is it not an inhuman mockery to tell such a man, even at the moment when despair has palsied every aspiring energy of his soul-to tell him that all this is bu an imaginary evil? [Applauses.] But it does not stop here—the evil is not only substantial but univer-Applauses. This solitary claim to their good | sal-its torpedo touch shoots from the extremities to wishes he shared in common with every Irishman, I the heart, and benumbs the whole system; the peathat of being animated by a fond, a zealous, and santry feel the sting that wounds their aristocracya holy devotion in the cause of his natire land the nation feels the wound that cuts off four-fifths of her population-[applauses]-but mark the inconsistency of falsehood-they urge the indifference of the cople against their claims, and, in the same breath mplain of their discontent as an objection-as if it was so extraordinary, so unnatural, that a people of sensibility as quick as their intelligence, sho contented, while labouring under the indiction of beceditary brand, stigmatising them from generation to generation, because they are sincere in the aith that they profess. What would these Gentlemen have? One would think that they would not be conented with less than an apology from the poor Catholic, for presuming to put in his own proper preten-sions to salvation, like drunken Cassio in the Play-For mine own part, meaning no offence to the Geaeral, or any great man of quality. I do verily hope be saved. -- [langhter and applause.] -- But were uch men aware of the insulting tendency of such complaint? What! Withhold from a people their birth-right, and then complain that they are dissatis-fied ! I say rather, in the name of those blessings which have made England what she is in the name of that spirit which must make Ireland what she ought to be-Goo roanio that as long as their thraldom lasta, my countrymen could be base enough to be conented. [Loud and repeated cheerings.] What contitutes a people's greatness? their corn fields and green hills? their flocks and herds? their navigable rivers? their safe, cupacious and commodious har bours! Let this fair and fertile, poor, unhappy Is land, answer that question-sick and languishing a she is beneath the miserable splendour of that beau y in which the couning foudness of nature seems to are so gloriously bedecked her-[Loud applauses -No? it is not in the sunshine or the soil in the climate or the clod-but in the life-giving influence of that all-pervading, all-uniting spirit issuing from the common enjoyment of common rights, and the ommon protection of impartial laws-that spirit with which a people is one, indivisible and invincible -without which they are a body without a soul. " a Why then refuse its blessings to those by orld without a sun." It is the heat in which is all their life-it is the light in which is all their joy-its whom she is maintained in the enjoyment of it?-Can the Constitution be endangered, by giving blessedness centres in its universality—it is the circle of which the centre is every where, and the circumall parties an interest in preserving it? Is liberty ference no where-a partial diffusion of it is a genelessened by participation? England understands ral curse—it is an attempt—not to speak it profunely these great truths, and your cause never comes -to bring heaven and hell together-neutralizing the happiness of the one, by making it witness misery before her discussion, that she does not put this question to her good sense-With what face can a it cannot cure, and sublimating the torments of the other, by making it witness bliss, from which it is thinking people call upon four millions of brave men execlustingly shut out. [Great Applauses.] And is it treason to wish-to foil for the removal of such to lavish their best blood in defence of a Constituodious, perilous distinctions? Is it treason to avow, as I do now, that I long, I pant for the speedy coming

horror of the penalty is called in, to dignify the

pation. If they be, they deserve to continue what

they are-[great applauser]-If they be, they de-

serve to be treated for the next six centuries, as they

have been for the last. [Great Applauses.] But

never was a more insolent calumny—to tell a peo-

ple, more disposed to pardon injury than insult,

that they are not yet sufficiently advanced in the

scale of intellectual being, to be fit for freedom,

that they cannot yet be sufficiently humanized to

mpudent libel attempted to be proved? Why by

last General, we understand, had been displaced | plant of Irish growth—that in Ireland it has grown, | shock the common sonse of a Hottentot—a fantas- | ry of light and darkness shall no longer divide the shock the common sense of a Hottentot—a fantasa ry or light and outrage, in which the tical medley of absurdity and outrage, in which the beinghted millions a gibbous form and a waning held but rather, when brightening in the lustre of her on nonsense of the enactment! But we are told the fires, she shall rise full orbed, the luminary of an en great mass of the people are indifferent to emanci- lightened world-

And shine and sour, another and the same." That such may be her ultimate destiny, is the me ond wish of my heart, but whatever be her fate, sure tiam, that the crisis of it is rapidly approaching, and I know of no more awful symptom, than the disdain I apathy with which her people look to all public men and measures; they have sunk into a sulky des pair of both-they seem to think. I know not hor ustly, that most of their public men are sufficiently keen sighted to the interests of party, but altogether that they cannot yet be sufficiently humanized to blind to the common danger—they look used for have a good for rational liberty 1. And how is this land as if she was falling with a velocity that made her fall imperceptible. Unquestionably there reigns throughout the political atmosphere an unbeathy attliness—an awful calm, that promises, I fear, an thing but tranquillity, " The torrent's smoothness ere it dash below." [As-

> Let it, however, he the last crime of Trishmen, to despair of Ireland [appleurer]. The destinies of the lovely land are in the hands of Him who created it se fair, and peopled it with millions of brave spirits shrewd heads, and warm hearts. For what purpose as this Island been distinguished by such a redudancy of natural blessings-to what end her people are so quick, so brave, and so discerning—time he ret to discover, for the venerable Father of the Contitution of 1782 has told you this night, that the ole object of his past and present exertions was and is, to obtain for you your liberties; they are, there-fore, yet to be obtained and, as long as they are in expectancy, let us hope that the destinies of Ireland are not fulfilled. In times like the present the least of us may be useful: bet no man think himself to humble to be of service to his country-[applimes] think only of the great, the awful power now lodge n the discretion of the most obscure Newry Berters there is not a single vote given at that election that will not be an individual contribution to the honour, or the infumy of Ireland. [great applauses.] Each nan's vote will take a shape, according to the use of abuse of it; if you will permit me the comparison. each vote, as it is given, will change, like the rod . loses, either into a sorpent, stinging the national character, or operate like the magic wand that struck the rock in the wilderness, and let loose a food of hope and consolation upon a thirsty, fainting, and despairing People.-[repeated applauses] | have respassed too long, indecorously long, upon you ntience-[a general cry of no, no! go of. go en!] Scuttemen, your cause hils you with a zeal that ever cannot weary - applauser]-I have religious cont fence in its speedy and complext success. He who clessed the suil, and peopled it with such a race, as-THE YET MADE ANY THANG IN TAIN I Great applemen. once more, Gentlemen, I thank you; and, if thed claration ran make me less naworthy of your goodicas. Incknowledge that I feel an exultation I would of cheaply part with, in the consciousness that I am ncapable of rising upon the ruins of my countryncapable of foreseeing any possible contingency, con ecturing any possible erisis; in which I shall not be repared to live for her interests, or die in her de

> Mr. Walsh then sat down, amidst the applause he assembly , nor is it the least flattering circumstance attendant on this splendid exertion, that no person present contributed more frequently, or more ully, to the general plaudits, than the idustriou Grattan.

"Counsellor O'Connell"-given by a Protestant Gen

Connecllor Finn returned thanks in the name of his elative, whose absence on this memorable occasion was caused by his being obliged to remain in Dublin or the most laudable purpose, that of sustaining the iberty of the press-assailed, as it is, in the person of Mr. John Magee, whose health had been drunk. who was the patriotic proprietor of The Dublin Est ring Post-no man could be more ardent in his demion to Ireland than Counsellor O Conneil. " The Stewards."

Mr. Michael Brenan rose to return thanks in the

name of his fellow-stewards. Allow me, said he, to express how much-how very much we feel indebted for the honour you confer upon us. It is truly gratifying to see assembled here, o many of the most distinguished characters in the British Empire-the true and stendy and religious liberty.

Gentlemen, so far back as the year 92, the Prote tant Grand Jurors, with that generous and manly spi rit which have ever distinguished our County, une quivocally pledged themselves to support the Cathohe Cause—that cause which must be emphatically called the cause of Ireland-the cause of the British Empire. The liberal and enlightened men who composed that Grand Jury sought from us no additional securities. They relied upon our solomu oaths of allegiance-upon our staked character-upon plighted faith-upon the name of Irishmen which we boast, and which Buzaco, Barossa, and Salamino

testify that we are not likely to disgrace. Permit mealso to say, that our ancestors haven en distinguished proofs of their attachment to principles of hereditary monarchy; and that ere Prince, and every Country, who have availed then clves of the services of Irish Catholics, have lound it them their best support and their most heroic defenders. Such are the people still whose hearts are open and offered, but whose bearts are spurned anay free the support of the British throne by an unwise as infatuated bigotry. Gentlemen, upon the subject securities, it is my duty to say that the Catholics, and only of this county, but of Ireland, are unanimons! agreed, that, in seeking an equality of rights, they re aire only what they consider the birth-right of every rishman-The party who oppose the Catholic Chie add insult to injury in demanding from us, as the price of Emancipation, securities or arrangements it however we may have differed on this subject-We all disdain, and always did disdain, the idea o purchasing the repeal of those unjust laws which is rieve and oppress us, and which, considered in an and every point of view, a wise government ought! anxious to expunge for ever from the states books which they disgrace.-Permit me, before Is down, to repeat the sentiments of gratitude and fection we feel towards our Protestant Brethren have promoted our cause, and particularly to the elevated characters and patriotic Gentlemen, ave this day honoured us with their presence. The Chairman then left the chair about 2 o'clock midst the loudest acclaimmations—and Mr. Filmosi

Smith, of Callan, being called thereto, the comit der of the Evening was spent in characteristic conf viality. WATERFORD Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUE

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No. 11,359.

GENTLEMEY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1813.

PRICE RIVE PRICE.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD

Permit me to return you my sincere Thanks, to the high Honnir you have this day conferred be manimously re-electing me one of your Representatives. You miny rest assured that I shall continue to pursue that line of conduct, which has posten met your approbation.

I have the Honour to be. Gentlemen. Your much obliged, And faithful, humble Servant, RICHARD POWER. Waterford, Od. 23, 1812.

SOLID SALT.

THE Patentocs have given the shove name to a Sait of British manufacture, (to distinguish it yom Stoved, Common, British Ray, Patent, or Fishery.) which will be found, upon trial, to be equal, i not superior, to the west Policies Saft, possessing it a pre-eminent degree its essential property, of durability and firmness of grains in pickle, and between lavers of Provision, or Fish, and containing mor

BELL SALT IN A given weight The Manufacture of "South Saux" being fusion by heat only, without the intervention of Either brine or water, renders it not only free from any adhering noisture, but also from the quantity of water form ing a constituent part of every other variety of Salt, milish or Foreign, amounting together frequently t 10 per cent.

The South Sauris encommended, therefore, in the fullest confidence of its giving the atmost satisfac tion to every department of the Provision Trade. and owing to its peculiar characteristic solidity, par timilarly for parking, not only Meat of all kinds

The Patentens has a also to observe, that by their process they can manufacture the South Saur of env exired size of grain; small for the first operation of Mriking of kalting, or large grained for packing.

The Sourd Saur has been made use of by many of the most emittent practical men in the Provision Trade, as well as those in the Fishery in all cases riving the greatest antisfaction. It has also, by or-ter of the Hodourable the Commissioners of the Vicacr of the Hollouranie the Lommissioners of the Vic-tualling Board, begassubjected to experiment at Dept-ford, where a most decidor preference has been given

With the most perfect conviction of its superiorit and value, the Patentees feel assuced that it only re quires to be known, to be universally upage use of Messrs. J. and T. Marshall and Co. of Northwich, the only magafacturers of the Solid Sale: have appointed Messes. Whitehouse and Galun, of Liverpool, Agents for the sale of it, to whom any orders and communications are requested to be addressed.

The Price is Forty Shillings per Ton, of Forts Binhels. A Specimen of the Salt may be seen, on application to Mr. FREDERICK KRATING, of Waterford which the Patentees carnestly solicit the Houses in the Provision Trade to suspect, being confident it will be found to possess every requisite, to ensure the general use of it.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

DART of the LANDS of AHENNY and FAR NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining. These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on fuir, and vix of Callan, and will be set together o n separate Lots. Long (Lbases can be given to sol vent and improving Temasts. Proposals, in Weiting (post paid), will be received by H.-H.: Langana Esq. October 14, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Monday, the 9th day of November, receive seglet Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may willing to supply FORAGE for the ORDNANCE MORSES in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January port, to the 31st of December, 1813, at the under-

mentioned Places, vita Enniskillen. Beifast. Fermoy, Limerick, Ballincollig, Longford, Charlemont, Longhrea, Island-bridge; Piecon house, and City of Dubline

The Rations per Day for each Horse are to be exteen Pounds of Hay, Ten Pounds of Cats, and Six bunds of Straw.

Ballincollig Horses of Civil Department.

f Hay. 20.69 Ration per Horse per Day, Oats. Straw,

Security will be required for the due Performance I such Contract as may be accounted, and no Tender ill be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above b), nor any attended to, unless the Proposer, or pome Person properly authorised on his behalf, be Present at the time, to name his Securities, whose name his Securities, whose Assent to become his Assent to become his Sureties must be produced, in Sureties must be produced in writing under their own

Friting, under their own Hands. hands. The printed Regulations may be seen on Applicahon at the Office, Lower Castle Yard; or to the Offi-We commanding the Actillary at each Station.

THOOBE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Welferday. the 28th instant at the Stores of Pra and PENROSE NEVERS

102 Hagshends of prime Jameion SUGAR: Samples of which may be seen at their Office hay day pregious to Sale. Approved Mills, at four Months, will be taken in payment, or suitable Discount allowed.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.

35 Hogsheads of poinc Wrapper TOBACGO. 50 Barkets Double & Single Glo'ster CHEESE. Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms. Waterford, October 29, 1811.

TO BE SOLD, THE FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCIT-

LUP, containing 410 Acres, situated within p miles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Cappawhite, let many yours since to R: Sabin, of Carrickon-Suir, Bsq. at the low Rent of 3s. 1 d. per Acre. fo the Term of three Lives, one of which went to America, and has not been heard of these 12 years. Also, the BANDS of PHYSICIANSTOWN, held

or a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Two Guinea Fine, containing 167. Acres, situated within miles of the Town of Callan, and now hald under a Lease of 3 Lives, by Sinon Bresney, Esq. made many years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of £85. Proposite (in writing buty) will be received by Ra mano Borse Ornonin. Ref. Waterford, or Wie IMBRET BRASSIAW. But. 48, Harcoutt-street. Dub in, who will close with a Purchaser as soon as the

Waterford, October 10, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER MEET, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, HE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Coun of Waterford, and within Twi Miletand a Half of Dungarven, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Year growth. These Lands are held by Lease under St l'HOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which Se Years are vectonexpired. There is a comfortable Dwolling House on the Lands, commanding a beau-

lifed View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan For particulars apply to Jona White, or Jona Woman, Boyce, Carrick-surfuir, with whom the Ti the Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must post tively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

October 19, 1812.

Coals

Mutton

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

bublin, 16th october, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord A nance do hereby give Notice, that, in consequence of the Proposals recently received, being much too high, they will on Monday, the 9th November next, again receive scaled Proposals (in Writing) from such Persons ax may be willing to contract for onveying Five Hundred Thousand BBICKS from Youghal to Duncannon Fort, at per Thousand. The Proposals, which are to be scaled up, and endorsed, " Proposal's 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 Storckeeper at Duncannon Fort.

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 6TH OCTOBER 1812.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November, receive scaled Proposile (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to supply FUEE and CANDERS for the UNITYANCE BARRACES and STATIONS in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the 1st day of December, 1813, at the under-mentioned Places, Viz. :

Clanmel. Athlone. Duncaunon Fort. Enniskillen, Dandon, Fermor. Bantry Bay. Limerick. Banagher, Longford, Shannon Bridge, Meelick, and Loughrea, Loughswilly, (Killogue, Carrickforgus, Naas. Omagh, Charles Fort. Stations in Cork Harbour.

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

Mend in Pound.

The Contractor is also to deliver such Fuel and Can lles for the Engineers' and Storekeepers' Departments as may be required, at the same rate as for he Royal Artillery, and Royal Artillery Drivers. Security will be required for the due Performance I the Contract, and no Tendor will be received after Ewelve o'Clock on the above days non any attended to, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorised on his behalf, he present at the time, to

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

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE. I tions which were recently wild to him been through

TO BE LET, and introducte possession gives soon MINOSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and to Acces of AND, plantation measure. This place is particulary well situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within '18 Miles of Cork, 12 of Cloumel, 3 of Caher 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Chugheen. very considerable hame Market, and Water Carringe from bismore, and also from Cloamel to Watchford

N.B. If not immediately sot, the Mill. Stored and Lodge, would be let for the Sound, on reutinable terms to My bottent Person, to carry on the Lord Commission Butliess. Application to be made to lord Viscount Limitude. Application to be made to Roben Cassin, Waterford.

SACKS FOR SALE.

TENRY SMITH has Just received, per the Bonks, which be wall will at thred cach, for approved title at

Three Months date. Waterford, October 20, 1818.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFURD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City I THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assixo), was last week 55a. 6d. Her Barret, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings poe Quarter, by Act of Purllament, on White and Rangod, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE. RANGED. MODBERGED Tohey Louf, 0 3 0 0 4 5 0 0 1 Two-Penny, 0 6 1 0 9 3 0 18 9 Four-Penny, 0 12 3 . 1 \$ 5 1 8 4 Six-Penny. 1 2 5 | 1 18 0 | 2 4 6

63" All other Serts of Losves are to weigh in proortion-and hesides the two initial Letters of the Baer or Maker's Same, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Hanged with an R, and the lousehold with an H and the Weight must likewise e imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weckly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliamont for regulating the Asias of Bread, or the Penalties will be evied according to Las.

October 2th JAMES II: RETNETT. Muser.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-OCT. 28.

1	I a nest and abbie
r, first Quality, 116s. 0d. - second, 111s. 0d. - third, 104s. 0d. - (rendered) about 90s. 0d.	Sinte of the Por Bigwell Mathew Prittie
(flicke) Os. Od Os. Od. per Ciris cirks, rendered) - 7 for Od 78s. Od. per Ciris Pigs, 63s. Od 84s. Od.	Ragne'li
	Prittie Majority for f M
first Quality,adaddddddddd	Cunk, Oct.
t,	commenced this cept having been reed to the appo
(common) 22s. 0d 60s. 0d. per Bar- (pntalvo) 23s. 0d 60s. 0d. per Bar- rel 43s. 0d 45s. 0d.	Augustus Warre
(rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. perStone.	Richard Boyle Sampson Stav
(joints), 4 490 0d. (quarters), 5 d 6d. on (quarters), 5 d 6d.	Pousonby and reminded the E

Whiskey, ---- 164. 64. - 17s. 0d. per Gal Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. .f. @2 90. 10 d.

1 3s. 14d.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

ADCTARINE

(joints). - - - - 5 d. - 1d. > per 1b.

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

Pork, - - - - - - - - - 4 d. - 5d.

Butter, -- -- - - - - - - 94d. - 28d.

Train Oil, - - - - - £40 004. - 1

201 Barrels Wheat. 1

and that of his family.

1726 ---- Oats.

From the Clonmel Advertiser of the 24th. On the opening of the Court on Thursday morning, the Right Hon. W. Bagwell stated that he held in his hand a paper which was a gross libel on some of the Deputies, particularly on the Members of his (Mr. B.'s) family who were appointed for that duty by the High Sheriff. He stated that there were seven Members of that body who were no way connected with him; all he had to say was, that the paper which he held in his hand was a gross libel against his family, and appeared to be the production of a Gentleman-and that any man in the County of that rank, who would arow himself the Author, might depend apon it that no prosecution should be instituted against him; to this the Right Hon. Gentleman salemaly pledged his own honour

As soon as the Hight Hon. Gentleman sat down, for a short time, in consequence of some insinua- | red to their Agents.] Mr. Leader then proceeded,

out against film and life deputies. When he last me the County he had the honour to receive its unant mous thanks. He unfottufately now addressed their from necessity, report thirting impeached some part of his conduct relative to the supposed partials. to one of the Candidate (Mr. Bazwell), whom he would ever call his revered and bespected friend; and whose friendship and attachment he would ever continue to cultivate as long as he lived, and from whom no threat or consideration could divide hims " In my primite situation," said he, " he shall ever have my support ;-hi my bublic iluly as your She Hil, I am'not hiffuented by any onn. I determine early on the fine of conduct I would obrine at this First. I weletted His my Asses orn Gentleman whose next connexion with me has given me the fallest opportunity to flight, that his abilities and principles are equile to the task -by his instructions 4 have been directed in this important duty; and though more shackled by official chains, the dayis not far off when they will be broken ! then I shall be sendy as a private individual to account with any man that may honour me by that call, for any ships posed misconduct in me on that occasion. 'And ub threat non no thenace shall prevail on me to remove one of you (addressing himself to the Deputies), excent at your own requests.

" My respect to my County and to my friend obliges me to dely even an insinuation of my using that influence (and great it is), as your Therin, to promote the interest be that friend. Among the whole of the Agents, I dely a single Attorney to time forward to say, if over the house of misfereuna or distress was visited by me or my Suh-Sherfti to promote that sciend's-interest at this Election ! and if I pleased, Gentlemen, to apply that nower to so base a purpose in this great and extensive County. the professional Gentlemen on that table know well the weight It would carry: But I defr has fagin tharge of the kind to be made and again I report it, that no Deputy shall be changed but at his dwar raphest, having a perfect reliance on the honour, the abilities,

and the respectability of curh." Yesterday morning the Mayor: Amillie, Fren Burgesses, and Communalty of Clothel quembled, for the purpose of returning a Member to serve in the cultiling Parliament for this Town and Borough. ir Richard Jones, one of the Butgesses, proposed the Right Hon. Wm. Bagwell, and James Morton, Esa, one of the Precinen, seconded the nomination -when the Right Hon. Govellanan will declared duly elected. He returned his warmest thatiks in

a next and appropriate speech on the occasion. ibe County Ball, October 21. "

Amount of Green Poll. 1858

The Mercantile Chronicle.

25 .- The Election for this County day at eleven o'clock. The preen read, directing the Sheriff to procointment of two Representatives, Sir. ren, after a few profatory objects. Lord Bernard : he was seconded by Townsend, Esq.

well, Esq. next rose, and detailed. ility and vigour, the claims of Mr. Pousonby and his filmly on the Irish Public. He reminded the Electors of the great duty which they were called upon to perform, the importance of which fie described as very much increased by the present alarming state of affairs in Europe, and concluded by proposing the Hon. Geo. Porsonby, as a Gentleman emisorily qualified, by his principles and proved attachment to the dearest interests of his country, to represent this populous and respeciable county in Parliament; he was seconded by Thomas Rochefort, of Garrett's-town, I'aq. who expressed his complete collicidence with the sentiments dellentil by Colonel Stawell."

Richard Aldworth, Esq. next rose and proposed he Hon. Richard Hare, as a gentleman who rested his claims on their favour as a resident of the counv. and an independent gentleman : he was seconded by Robt. Hedges Fyre, Esq.

Sampson Stawell, jun, next proposed Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq. grounding his pretensions on his well-known attachment to Ireland; he was soorded by Richard Barry, of Barry's Lodge, Foq.

Mr. Leader then addressed the Electors at some ength, in a most animated and cloquent manner. --Ie assured them that his only motives for appear-

ing before them in the character of a Cannidato were, to contribute to the Independence of his native County, and to procure for his Honourable Friend what is commonly called " Fair Play," against the united forces of his opponents. [Here Lord Bernard and Mr. Hare disclaimed a junctionbut on Mr. Leader's asking how they intended to the High Sheriff requested the attention of the Court | poll their tallies, they declined answering, and refer-

That the French Government can fabricate Laws [and Decrees for special purposes, by antedsting the Milan Decreed was brought forward-is proved by a fact within the cognizance of every individual. -Proforms, Decrees for calling out conscripts reguire the Sitting of the Senate. On the first of September the Senate decreed the calling out of 120,000 conscripts and on the fourth of Septemben that is on the third day after the sitting, Napoleou, who was six hundred leagues distant, orders the Decree to be put in execution !

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Price of Stocks this day at Onc. S per Cent. Cons. 551 1 Ex. Bille (34d.) 1 8 pm Ditto (31d) 4 6 pm. # per Cent. Hed. 57 h Omaium 413 prem. 4 per Conts. 724 73 5 per Cont. 8911

Comols for Acet. 584 WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OUT. 17. It appears by a Dispatch received this morning from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, Arh October, that a mine under the exterior thosof the Castle of Burgos was exploded on the 29th ult. It was necessary to improve by fire the breach which had been made by this explosion. A second breach was made by the explosion of another mine on the 4th. Both were then stormed by the 2d battalion of the 24th, under Capt: Heddewick, and our troops were established within the exterior line. These operations were effected without suffering any very Abstract of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the

Army under the Command of the Marquis of H tan, in the Siege of the Castle of Burgon, from the 21th September to the 5th of October, included. British and Portuguese Loss-5 serjeauts and 71 rank and file, killed i 1-Lieutemant-Colonel, 2 Captains, a ob Lieutenants, 3 Emigns, 30 serjeants, 4 drum-. . niers, 199 rank and file, wounded; and 4 rank and file missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED. Bt. Lieut-Colonel Jones, Royal Engineers, severely. Rosign M'Dowelt,' 1st Butt. 1fth Poot, right arm am-

-Captain Coole, 2d Batt: 24th Foot, severely Licut. Neville, Acting Engineer, 2d Batt. 50th Foot, severely. Posign Nugle, 2d Batt, 55d Regt, slightly.

Captuin Dudgoon. 2d Batt. 58th Foot, severely. Lieut. Leslie, 1st Batt. 19th Foot, severely. Lieut. Meyer, 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion, severely. Lieut. Schnaroth, 5th ditto, difto, slightly.

The active Espoz y Mina has defeated the Go vernor of Pamplona, scho, with 2500 men, came out of the place to collect provisions. The enemy lost 1000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A letter has been received from Guernsey, statlog, that " a cutter had arrived from Rovido, bringing an account of a battle having been fought near Burgos, la which Lord Wellington gained a complets victory; the Freuch: loss is stated at 10,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; the battle took place on the 8th of October. Such are the contents' of the Guermey Letter-Most happy shall we be to, find it true; but no such intelligence has been received by. Government.

A Gottenburgh Mail in arrived, with intelligence from thence to the 11th.

Baron Nicolal, the Russian Minister to this country, arrived yesterday morning at Harwich, with his family.

GOTTEMBUROH, OCT. 10,-It is very currently reported, that Gen. Wittgenstein has defeated Gen. Macdonald, and that Gen. Tormazow is advancing towards Smolensk." m Lisbon arrived this morning, but has

not brought any intelligence from the Marquis of Wellington of so late a date as we obtain by the Corunea Mail. General Hill is pursuing his march to Madrid. Ballasteros is following Soult, and harassing his rear guard. But there is no doubt of Soult having effected his junction with Suchet.

" LISBON, OCT. 4 .- Gen. Hill is at Oropess He has deinched from bis army three Portuguese regiments (4000 men) to garrison Elvas.

CADIZ, SETT. 26 .- They write from Rues. under date of the 16th inst. that Joseph was in Tortosa.

it The Regency Gazettes of the 23d and 24th contain three dispatches from General Ballasteros In No. 1 he states, that Brigadier Basutil attacked two of the enemy's corps near fluero, and caused them a lass of upwards of 100 men. No. 2 states, from his head-quarters at Paul, that the Castile Regiment of Hussars, commanded by Don Casso Mayor, had routed the enemy's troops situated in Alenden and Gabra.

" In No. 3, General Ballasteros writes from his head-quarters, in Granada, that he had entered that city on the 17th, without the enemy daring to fight, although on the 16th they made demonstrations as if they intended so to do, and that Soult's rear guard having been attacked on the road from Gundig by Brigadier Balusal, he resolved to eracuate Granada, taking the direction of Guadix.

Courier-Office, two o'Clock. Private accounts from Petersburgh of the 22d ult. state, that Tormszow's army had advanced on the Muscow road, near Smolensk; that BONAPARTE HAD SENT OFFERS OF PEACE TO MARSHAL KUTOsow, on entering Moscow, which the Mar-SHAL INSTANTLY REJECTED, and said, " the Russians were preparing to advance."

It was stated at Stockholm on the 9th of October, that the Emperor of Russia had published a Proclamation, calling forth the exertions of all his subjects, and declaring his determination to resist all overtures from the enemy.

produced the deepest impression, and though we lie, the counterfeit coin of intolerance, has worn document-a crime with which we charged them find The National Intelligencer talk of prosecutwhen the pretended revocation of the Berlin and ling the campaign with new vigour, we cannot find deceit are at last visible. They have wondered at that General Dearborn, who was at Albany, had the insignificance of her voice, they have done jusbegun active operations.

After General Hull's surrender, Fort Wayne is said to have been taken by the Indians. Great apprehensions were entertained of an attack upon Plattsburg, the depot of the stores and provisious for the army. The Indians are said to be advancing to the Ohio, and the inhabitants were retiring in great numbers from the Northern Bank.

Mr. Munro is expected to be appointed Commander in Chief; and Mr. Jefferson, the late President, to be Secretary of State in his room. Commodore Rodgers had his leg broken in the action with the Belvidera.

Statesman Office, two o'clock. Government are stated to have received the 22d Freuch Bulletin, via Deal; but, if such be the case, they have not given it publicity.

The King continues nearly in the same state-afor the last three months, free from any violent recurrence of paroxysm, and enjoying an uniform bodily health.

Materford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

The principal articles conveyed by the London Journals of three days will be found in ourcolumns. Their intelligence is not of much importance. The Gazette, containing dispatches from Lord Wettington, came too late for insertion in this day's paper. Such parts of them, however, as are of immediate moment appear in the Government Bulletin. One Mail due.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DINNER TO THE FRIENDS OF CIVIL AND RELIGI

OUS LIBERTY. [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST PUBLICATION.]

Immediately after the proceedings already communicated to our readers, the Chairman gave the

The rising genius and liberality of our University This toust was received with the most enthusiastic approbation, and the applauses continued for a coniderable time. When silence took place, Mr. W NEWFORT rose, and proposed, as an appropriate accompaniment to the sentiment,

Mr. Wyse, jun, of Waterford.

following toast :

On this interesting name being mentioned, it was received with general and long-continued acclamation. Mr. Wrsk then rose, and addressed the company with great eloquence and animation, and was listened to with the profoundest attention. The following is the substance of a speech which bears the fairest promise of future eminence and fame :-

Mr-Chairman, and Gentlemen. I feel I am not capable of returning, with the em phasis it claims, the very flattering distinction with which your partiality has honoured me: If the conideration of so enlightened a portion of my countrymen could be enhanced by circumstance, you have doubled the obligation. I am happy in being connected with any literary body; I am proud of my relation to the FIRST literary Institution of IRE-LAND. Wherever the fortunes of Ireland have been concerned, the name of your University holds an eloquent deffilind on the tribute of Irishmen-and we know, perhaps better than any other Nation, What path of glory has not been illuminated by he trophies? On every soil, her sons have gathered honours for her brow -their country knows how well they have counselled, and Europe how nobly they have performed -they fight in the spirit of a HUTCHINSON or a WELLINGTON, and write with the same fervour with which they fight. Education in her links has recovered from the illiberality of an iron age -- l'atriotism and the Muses are worshipped on the same altar-her studies are consecrated to Ireland-and, instead of instructing for a SCHOOL, she educates for a Country, or a Speuss. While her rival sisters have rebelled against the best objects of their existence, and belied their birth-whilethey have in vain attempted to sanctify bigotry by their approbation, and to shield her ad herents from the pursuit, Trinlty College has remembered her rank, and rebuked them with a noble, expressive silence. To her, Ireland and mankind are indebted for the virtues and example of mea, whose single names are a sufficient eulogy on the page of your records-who have compressed within their own period all the glories of their country-with whom she may almost be said to have been born, and in whom she lives-whose efforts. independent of any other cause, have not only revived her in the memory and esteem of Europe, but en-

rolled in the very front of her Nations. It was in these walks of virtuous wisdom that our CURRAN first entwined the shamrock with the laurels of his eloquence, and our country first observed the veteran champion of her inheritance bracing on hat armour of celestial temper, which was destined lumny and corruption. There is about the young Irish heart a native luxuriance of feeling, which alnost of itself spreads out into virtue. The present generation have forgotten their errors, and prejudice and delusion are no longer the patrimony of the next. To their eye the face of the moral world is not disturbed its features-Ireland is no longer

off its brilliancy in circulation, and the dross and tice to themselves, and received your cause with pride and acclamation.

I am interested in the prospects of your University as an Irishman; as a Catholic, I am more than interested in the meeting of this evening. I cannot but regard it as a kind of atoning and expiatory sacrifice to the wronged genins of our Island -anhour, n which the reserved blessings of centuries seem to be distilled -- we are ourseves again, after a long period of delusion and degradation -we are commencing a long order of prosperty and concord—the spirit of union is amongst ui-there is a solidity, as well as hear, about our affections, which will preserve and perpetuate. The frish heart is not of that flinty character, " which emits a hasty spark, and straight is cold again." The scene is not only chang-

ed, but contrasted and reversed. Would the Protestant of 1611, or the Catholic of 1759, believe it less than miracle. Turn back but a few pages in your annals-look beyond the boundary of your present felicity-would you believe that this was the Island of your ancestors? A wicked, machiavellan policy, a despot to those below it, and a slave to those above, stood between the people and their interests—they squandered away the happiness of posterity, and worked out the heart of the soil-a mist was thrown into the moral sight-every event was alarming and gigantic - a land of horror and terrible romance-and why? because we knew not each other-we were at a distance-we were separated, and divided. Turn a little farther, and division and blood are still the sad varieties of your annals. The tree indeed sprang up profuse of promise, but do you ask me for its fruits? The fibres were forced from each other-there was barrenness about it, and poison and division were its fruits. Peace was little more than the absence of war: and war and conquest, emptiness, pageant, and proclamation: a ghastly smile open the face, while rotten ness and agony were within. Our history was a fragment and an invective-our crimes only were re nembered by an avenging destiny, and transmitted to the chancery of future history, without a single tear from the recording angel to blot them out. Bu what was our strength? we were broken one by offer and cast away, like the arrows in the fable; and why because we were separated, and durst not lean o each other; the idol of division and discord was se up sacrilegiously upon the fragments of our glory and these were the impious rites with which we wor shipped at its alters. But how soon have we rescued our energies from the distortions of this horrid su perstition 4. While stagnation appeared above, there wasa regenerative spirit fermenting below; there wa resuscitating Irish vigour within-an elasticity which repelled affliction. Our strides have been full and rapid; we have almost rushed up to achieve ment; our conquest has been sublime; the victory was over the accumulated prejudices of three centaries, and the conquerors a People! We are wise, I hope, as well as generous; we can forget our follies, and remember their lessons. Perhaps we have reason for congratulation, even in the protraction of our deliverance. It is a short and impatient policy, which would grasp into the space of a few years, events which are designed for the maturity of many ages. The moral, like the physical world. cannot proceed by jerks and bounds; we cannot wheel a comet from its orbit, or an event from it period, in our own prescribed path. We have had time to digest the moral of our history, and a mind well read in the philosophy of misfortune will know how to appreciate the advantage. Had France opened her annals sooner, she would have discriminated with facility the difference between the monarchy of Lewis, the anarchy of her revolution, and the tyanny of her present Ruler. Had Europe attended to the voice of France, she would not have been covered at this day, with the wrecks of thrones and sceptres, nor had to witness her whole continent accessively one France, one Camp, one. Despoism. We have had time to mhigle gradually with each other-to receive and concede-to associate, ympathize, and coalesce. We have left the mind its own natural changes-we could not revolutionize or usurp, without the danger of dividing-

ive peculiarity, a marked and impressive colouring, ver the combined exertions of society. Ireland already feels the influence of her approaching Emancipation; and England is recomensed for her investigations by discoveries of pernament and practical utility. Accidents are no loner misconstrued into characteristics—casualties are not constituted national traits-nor the Irish character of the day the Irishman of a party, or a sect, of this or the last century-but the abstracted, universal Patriot of all times and places. We have been found indeed rude, perhaps, and without form; but the materials of a rich Creation, awaiting only the hand of an enlightened Liberality (like that of our noble guests) to rouse and awaken.—An eye which can comprehend the paradoxes of our mind, will to preserve him invulnerable from the shafts of ca- easily improve and correct. The rices of our Peasantry are in many instances the rank redundancies of their virtues-it is necessary to direct the fertility, and subdue the richness of the soil-they cannot be persecuted from their barbarism, on whipped into cultivation; but they may share, and be taught to share, the independence and happiness of industry unclouded-the obliquities of party passions have they can peaceably reason away their errors by opposite experience, and be confuted by the eloquence afraid to know itself-they have approached each of facts. Why might not every village in the land be other in the confidence of frishmen—they have ex- so legislated? It is an ambition worthy our divine We received this morning New-York papers amined the anatomy of the heart—in an hour of nature—it is the true nobility of the soul—honours scribed in glowing colours the advantages want and intercept only, they did not Whilst Bacchus as butter will help welcom'd ger with the morning New-York papers amined the anatomy of the heart—in an hour of nature—it is the true nobility of the soul—honours because the present, and the present, and the present, and the present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and therefore only, they did not which a scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present, and the present of the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the advantages want to present the scribed in glowing colours the scribed in glowing colours the scribed i

we may still differ, indeed; but it is difference, and

ness and monotony, and diffuses a rich and distinc-

not dissension—it preserves our character from dull-

The surrender of General Hull and his army had reasoned, and confuted themselves. The splendid | away - deeds which a heraldry that has never a tered will emblazon and immortalize on the batheir Country. Much has been done, but we me look only to the future—the ranks of Intolen have been thinned—were their numbers beyond it violence, we have no cause for apprehension tice and David were a match for Goliath.

Mr. Wyse sat down amidst the warmest testi nies of applause, which were the unaffected spontaneous manifestation of the esteem and adration of the company. The Hon. William Ponsonby

Mr. Possonar briefly expressed the gratitu which he felt for the honour conferred upon h and said that, although he had not as jet bad a opportunity of declaring his political principles. was the ardent and firm friend of Civil and Relia ous Liberty, and that he would at all times be be py to lend his aid to the promotion of the Claims of the Catholics of Ireland.

forcible terms

Sir Henry Parnell.

County of Kilkenny.

great cause.

People's rights.

tors of Youghal

of his Catholic Countrymen.

Licutenant General Cockburne, our sincere and a

George Rothe, and the liberal Protestants of the

John Magee, and the Independent Press of Ireland

-may its liberal exertions and the public support be

Mr. Handerson, as connected with the indepen

obligations. He strongly recommended watchful-

ness to the Catholics, and to the Press, as the vic-

Mr. Whithread, the persevering Guardian of th

General Mathew and Mr. Prittie, and the indepen

Counsellor O'Connell, proposed by a Protestant

Doctor Hearn, the zealous and faithful supporter

Mr. O Keamer, and the free and independent Elec-

Mr. O'KEARNET returned thanks at some length.

The Stewards, and the warmest acknowledgments

f the company for the splendor of the entertain-

and warmly expatiated on the necessity and import-

Gentleman, and received with enthusiastic applause

dent Electors of the County of Tipperary.

ance of emancipation from Corporations.

The cause of Liberty all over the world

Catholic Emancipation

May Catholic Meetings be speedily dissolved

A considerable part of the company sat to a very

Inte hour, and all of them departed with those feel-

ligs of satisfaction and pleasure which it was utterly

impossible not to have indulged. The Dinner.

which was prepared by Mr. MURPHY, the Proprie-

ter of a highly respectable Hotel in this City, was

of the most elegant and sumptuous description, the

wines of the best kind, and every thing arranged

with the most unexceptionable propriety and taste.

Combined with the names noticed in our details, the

company consisted of a great and distinguished pro-

portion of the Protestant and Catholic respectability

of both the County and City of Waterford, but the

sure of seeing present on the occasion a considerable

number of other Protestant friends, and amongst

these the whole assembly had particularly to regret

the absence of HENRY GRATTAN and his highly-ac-

complished Sou, of Lord KILLERS, the Knight of

Kerry, and several others, whose attendance would

have still farther enhanced the joys of the day. The

Lord Bishop of Waterford, whose enlarged and

fininently cultivated mind can so well appreciate the

value of rational freedom, has arrived at that period

of life which shuns the bustle of public entertain-

ments, but his liberality was manifested on the oc-

casion by an elegant present of fruit. Three trans-

parencies, executed with the greatest taste, adorned

one of the tables. Before the Chairman, stood Hi-

Benia, with this appropriate and national inscrip-

mph over those evil passious which, engendered

the dark ages of bigotry, have so long placed

shmen at variance, repressed the full exercise of

delectual endowments which surpass those of

sland of the full possession of those blessings

Symptonics. 44 The Protestants and the Cathon

to use the language of Counsellor Buarows

pplauses of the company.

Mr. George Ponsonhy, and success to his Election for the County of Cork.

Right Hon. George Ponsonby, our late Chasce The Hon. General WALFOLE then rose, and p posed the following toast, which was hailed the warmest applause :

Colonel O'Shee, and may the talents and knowled of the Irish be transferred from the Austrian to

Colonel O'SHEE said, that Irishmen had acus ed honour and glory in every service in which the were engaged, and that there was no instance of failure in the faithful discharge of their duties. These duties it would be their supreme felicity perform towards their country, but they were ob ed to seek elsewhere for those occupations and he nours which they were denied at home.

These words excited a strong sensation is whole company, a sensation which feelingly me el the reputation which Mr. O'SHEE has so no nequired in a foreign service, and of which his a tire country has been deprived by a policy that without example in the history of nations, and which is as absurd as it is singular and unjust.

The Rev. James Marshall, and the enlightened erality of our Presbyterian Brethreo. Mr. MARSHALL replied in acurly the follow

rords: -

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, In the name of your Presbyterian Brethrer eturn you my sincerest thanks. They, at least, so worthy of the high distinction you have confe upon them, for it is amongst their first and a changeable principles, that Man is accountable to GOD ACONE for his Paith, that every civil prin tion, founded upon religious tenets, is an infrina ment upon the inherent and inaliemable rights human nature, a violation of the doctrines of Chris tianity, and at open warfare with the genuine si rit of the British Constitution. Thus thinking and thus acting, they rejoice in the prospect of the approaching extinction of intolerant prejudice, and f that triumph which religious and civil libery in about to attain, in the complete and unrestricted

Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland. That my humble name should have been mention ed with approbation by the Chairman of so respects ble a Body as the Roman Catholics of the Comy and City of Waterford, and in the hearing of sri distinguished Guests, is an honour which exalts a in my own estimation, which makes an indelle impression of gratitude upon my heart, and hide me to regard the present as the proudest momento my life. With the benerolett and liberal principle which have called this assembly together, and with the truly national objects which it contemplates, a my best feelings are intimately and indissolubly united. Into these principles and objects I will no resume to enter. They have been repeatedly ussed by the highest intellectual talents, and the ave again and again received the sanction of t refoundest political wisdom, and of the purest p riotism of the age in which we live. But there one circumstance which I cannot pass over in silesc observing the progress of that great regeneralist f the human mind which is so rapidly advancing naturity, I have seen, with peculiar satisfaction mi delight, that the youthful genius of the Protestal ins commenced it's brilliant carrer under the buters of civit and religious liberty—he embraced Catholic companion of his studies in all the afe ion of Country and of Brother, and becomen dvocate of his deliverance from degradation and ondage. With this prospect before us, and sill all the accessions of strength which the Catholic case ls daily attaining, it is impossible to despair, and i would congratulate the country on the speedy accomolishment of an event, the most important that is mals have ever had to record. I would congrain late her, also, on the hopes she may now with cofidence indulge, of having her name exalted and her reputation extended, by the free admission into the osom of the Constitution of such illustrious youth is a Shell and a Wyse, and by the advantages it will derive from the exertions of their highly gilled minds and successfully cultivated talents. Again! thank you from my heart. An honourable Genral has given as a toast an absent friend. If I my presume upon the permission of the Chairman, will give you a present friend, that presides over the assembly, without in any degree encroaching of that is valuable in life is closely and immutably unit-

his dispositions, or prerogatives: The Religious Concord of this Meeting. This toust was received with that approbati which was of itself sufficient fully to unfold the let ings and principles which universally and unequire cally prevailed.

Peter Burrowes, and the Irish Bar. Counsellors M. Dougall, Cooke, King, and the B

hich it has received at the hand of a bountiful This toast called up Counsellor M'Dovo who entered with great energy and strength of are ment into the justice of the Catholic Claims, & od therefore, and therefore only, they did not scribed in glowing colours the advantages which to

harted the Catholics to perseverance in a temperate | engendered autual dislike and distrust. They livand constitutional course of conduct. He spoke of ed-it is a heart-sickening reflection to say-they the virtue and independence of the Irish Bar in the lived for centuries within the same physically favour- Bernard, for Bandon Bridge-Lord Forbes, and most animated language of just encomium, and of ed, but morally degraded Island, with the feelings Sir J. Fetherstone, for Longford—Right Hon. W. the University, as the source which supplied that Bar with it's ablest and most illustrious members, feelings still more bitter and revolting. Proximity and which furnished to the Country a succession of without intercourse is the most odious state of human association. In such a state, every bad passion, integrity and talents that would continue to preserve the honour and purity of it's reputation. In alluevery poisonous prejudice reigns without impedision to what had been said by Mr. Wrse, he spoke ment, or antidote. In an atmosphere so stagnant of it as the off-pring of a mind endued with the naand noxious, nothing that is wholesome can circutive fire of genius, and produced by the internal conlate-nothing but the slanders of deluded or deluding bigots." We close the whole of our account viction of solid and rational views. Mr. M'Dougart was followed by Counsellor Cooke, who enwith another quotation from the words of this eloquent advocate of religious and civil liberty, which tered into a consideration of some of the penal statotes, and pointed out their injustice in strong and we apply, without hesitation, to the Dinner given on Tuesday last, in the same manner as he applied The Knight of Kerry, a true friend to his Country's them to the Meeting of the Friends of Liberty in Dublin. " I turn my eyes from a picture so disgust-Lord Hutchinson, and our warm advocates of tha ing, to the heart-enliveding spectacle now before me. In this edifying example of cordial and wide extend-An apright Jury, the true protection of the free ed intercourse, I hail the near approach of Jaisit George Lidwill, the honourable and unright Magis-GREATNESS. It premiers, that we soon shall be,

> NATION. The following song was prepared for the occasi on, and would have been sung, but for the indisposition of a Gentleman who was to have brought it forth, as we have been informed :-

what long since we might and ought to have been,

AN UNITED, A FLOURISHING, AND A RESPECTED

Tune " Billy O'Rourke." Of Europe's whole country, oh! Erin's the station, dent Press, thanked the company in the name of Where nature's most bountiful blessings do glow; that Press to which they had acknowledged their Whose womb's fully fertile to give animation To all the real comforts of high and of low. If you wish to indulge in the pure feast of reason tory was not yet won, and shewed, that the small-And calmly enjoy freest flow of the soul. On the wide world's map, where can you set eyes est remission on their part might be injurious to the A spot more propitious, from pole unto pole

What, then, bot the extreme of infatuation Can our Nobles and Gentry so bias to roam, And waste so profusely by misapplication The money that should be of right spent at home? For what should convey a more sensible pleasure To minds amor patrix properly fires, Than the country to cherish, by means of whose tres

They're able to compass their utmost desires. The time is gone by, 'the hop'd ne'er to return. When this paralized country bled from each pore; And long will its natives reflect on, to mourn. The ravage of bigotry in its heart's core. But the mist, thanks to Heaven, is now fast dispellin That religion and reason so deeply had weil'd. And prudence is seen open all sides repelling

ment, and the dignity and decorum with which it was Foul prejudice, by all sects of christians assail'd. This toast received that approbation which it so As not distant the day we most chearfully bail, largely merited. Mr. BARRON, of Carrick-barron, When religious liberty's reign will appear. Whose celestial reto will quickly repeal returned thanks in the name of the Stewards. I Those penal restrictions, so painful to bear was, he said, their most anxious desire to make

Oh! then, what a burst of joy will convulse this grate preparations suitable to the company they were to ful Land entertain, and their labour had been more than re-Lib'ralty's proud triumph aloud to proclain poid by the flattering testimony they had just receiv-And union, in one sacred compact of heart and hand Of the loyal subjects of Brin's demesne.

'Tis true, we are told, the dire demon of discord Of late took the shape of Paddy M.Kew. Essaying to loosen the tight knot of concord. Not having, however, the magical clue i For Irishmen's eves now so broadly are oper And see with such clearness the drift of their foce Their unanimity they swear shall again not be broke By those who have led them too long by the nose. Ye hacks and ye hirelings give o'er your vile croak

ings; Let Erin's dear children enjoy the sweet peace Whereof public sentiment gives the forebodings In every province and county and place. If war's what ye want, oh! haven't ye enough of it Look but to Portugal, Russia and Spain; And lest they should not make up a quantum sufficit, America adds one link more to the chain.

Brother Johnny (says Paddy), arrah do not be ba Consurning our small bits of dust and of row, In regard of self-scuffling are not your prints cram

With feats of King Ludd and his satellites now? What the' prim'd by the native we may quarrel a tri-And for fighting, for fighting sake, let us alone;

Of provisions our neighbours we never did rifle. When praties were scarce and a thirteen a stone." But talking of fighting, were you to see Irish boys Led on by brave Beresford and great Wellington, On Salamanca's plain carn victory's glorious joys By making wing'd Marmont's conquered host run Or did you but see them at fam'd Albuera. When wedg'd in by myriads of Frenchmen so proud

With clubb'd muskets, alpeco-like at fair of Tippe-The Connaught lads flatten'd their way thro' the

... Keadh meille foiltha. The Devoushire and Be dorough Arms were placed opposite to the re-In field or in senate, the brave sons of Brin seed no great pains taken to panegyrize: specific Heads of these illustrious Families. Doctor Their words or their actions both liaving the bearing RISCOLI, with his young and promising Band of The actors in each scene to immortalize buils, attended in the Orchestra, and enlivened Witness a Grattan, a Moira, a Curran, e evening with several national airs and interest-A Newport, a Ponsonby, and Hutchinson spieces of music, performed in a manner which With Mathew, and others too tedions to dwell on, equently drew forth the warm and well-merited Brave Ber'sford not naming or great Wellington. Tho' in charity's race Erin of her sister Island We cannot finally quit this subject without a few For reasons too obvious cannot take the lead; Yet, cases comparing, is not far behind hand marks. Such Meetings as that which we have at-In meting her mite of pecuniary aid: apted to describe, founded upon the purest prin-For instances many witness this single City uples of the Constitution, and upon the noblest feel-May ability with inclination advance, bes of human nature, are worthy of Men, of Chris-To favor again your extension of pity fare, and of that common country with which all To natives and neighbours, poor pristners in Fran In life's gayest circles, what can with such glee The Assembly of Tuesday last was a splendid

To social souls impart more heartfelt delight, Than a group of guests met on the like harmony, As the eye of philanthropy gladdens to-night. Thanks to our enlighten'd and tiberal brethren, Whose examples all party distinctions rebuke, And their names will hand down to posterity's prais

other country upon earth, and deprived this With Besboro's Earl and Devonshire's Duke. Leave off, Master Bull, pray, poor Paddy to slander, for poverty, laz'ness, and such lying stuff. ave us but our rights, let our nobles not wander, Oh! 'tis then we'll be busy and rich, sure enough. memorable occasion, "did not know each other, Hospitality at each door will as usual stand sentry, Pleaty as cook in the kitchen give law.

laish Elections .- Mr. Hawthorne has been returned for Downpatrick-The Hon. R. Boyle of distant and hostile nations-they so lived, with W. Pole, and Sir H. Parnell, for the Queen's County of Wesford-Lord Castlereagh and Col. of ELEVEN. Meade will be returned for the County of Down. Mr. Savage having declined with stating, that the business should be brought before Parliament-The following is the state of the Poll at Clonmel, at it's close on Thursday last-Bagwell, 1219-Mathew, 1155-Printie, 911. Majority for Bagwell over Prittie, 308-over Mathew, 54. On Wednesday, in consequence of a disagreement respecting the Sheritl's Deputies, Mr. Prittle, with whom the message had originated, and Mr. Bagwell, sen, met in by unanimously re-electing me one of your Repres a field behind the barracks, and were about to take sentatives. You may rest assured that I shall their ground and fire, when the Sheriff appeared, and arrested them both. They then went to the to offen met your approbation. County of Waterford, but were there again arrested by Mr. Palliser. It was afterwards agreed upon to postpone this contest till after the Election. Mr. Printie was attended by Lord Lismore, and BR. Bagwell by Mr. A. Ryau. On Thursday, in consequence of some dispute, Mr. Edmond Scully, of Mount Bruis, and Mr. Richard Sadlier, of Tipperary, met in the County of Waterford; being there interrupted, and bound over, by H. H. Bradshaw, Esq. they proceeded to a field near Two Mile Brilge, where each discharged a pistol, but, happily, without effect. On the Interference of the Seconds and some other Gentlemen, the matter was ndiusted. Mr. Val. O'Mengher attended Mr. Sculy, and Captain Hammersly Mr. Sadlier. Another duel was expected to have taken place yesterday but, as we do not know that it has actually occurred, we forbear to mention names. Some of our by the manner in which they had done him the ho-Cork papers having miscarried, we cannot give the

> City of Kilkenny. Yesterday the Election of two Representatives for this County took place at St. Patrick's Hall, when Richard Power, of Clashmore, Esq. was Sir William Care Beresford was proposed by Tho- I spirit in either country .- He considered the excitethe above two Gentlemen were, after the custom- | the sympathies evinced by the independent Protestary forms having been gone through, declared duly | ants, as having engendered and hourished a public

thurst. 81-Hutchinson, 66. An effort, we un-

A letter, from a highly respectable source in Milblew a horricane upon that coast, and that 18 vessels blown down, and that those who were in it have erished.

Two young men, belonging to Passage, were unortunately drowned, on Thursday, near Credan prehension, that other melancholy occurrences are yet to be told.

Some local articles, and Advertisements, neces sarily postponed, shall appear on Tuesday.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTOBER 23. Anniver-21st-Flora, Stobe, Whitehaven, coals: 22d-Gower and Auckland Packets: Sophia, Bo and, Ayr, coals : Pomona, Mickem, Workington, do SAILED-None

SOLID SALT.

THE Patentees have given the above name to A Salt of British manufacture, (to distinguish i rom Stoved, Common, British Bay, Patent, or Fishery.) which will be found, upon trial, to be equal, i not superior, to the hest Foreign Salt, postersing it a pre-eminent degree its essential property, of dura pility and firmness of grain in pickle, and between layers of Provision, or Fish, and containing more EAL SALT in a given weight.

The Manufacture of " South Skit" being fusion by heat only, without the intervention of either brin r water, renders it not only free from any adhering poisture, but also from the quantity of water forming a constituent part of every other variety of Salt, British or Foreign, amounting together frequently to 10 bet cent.

The South Sautis recommended, therefore, in the fullest confidence of its giving the utmost satisfac-tion in every department of the Provision Trade, and owing to its peculiar characteristic solidity, par ticularly for packing, not only Meat of all kinds The Patentees have also to observe, that by their

rocess they can manufacture the Solid Salt of any desired size of grain; small for the first operation of striking or salting, or large-grained for packing.
The Source Saut has been made use of by many o the most emineut practical men in the Provision Trade, as well as those in the Fishery; in all cases giving the greatest satisfaction. It has also, by order of the Honographe the Commissioners of the Victualling Board, been subjected to experiment at Deptford, where a most decided preference has been given

With the most perfect conviction of its superiority and value, the Patentees feel assured that it only requires to be known, to be universally made use of Messrs. J. and T. Marshall and Co. of Northwich, the ouly manufacturers of the Solid Salt, have appointed Messrs. Whitehouse and Galun, of Liverpool, Agents for the sale of it, to whom any orders and commuications are requested to be addressed.

The Price is Porty Shillings per Ton, of Forty Bushels. A Specimen of the Salt may be seen, on application to Mr. FREDERICK KRATING, of Waterford which the Patentees earnestly solicit the Houses in the Provision Trade to inspect, being confident if will be found to prossess every requisite, to ensure the general use of it.

GENERAL ELECTION

THE Friends of Sir John Newbort are requested to assemble at the NEW Rooks this day, the 24th instant, at half-past TRN County-Col. Vereker, for the City of Limerick b'Clock in the forestoon, from whence they will -R. S. Carew, jun. and Sir F. Flood, for the proceed to the Husting's PARCISBLY at the Hour

Waterford, October 24, 1812.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN, Permit me to return you my sincere Thanks, for the high Honour you have this day conferred continue to pursue that line of conduct, which has

I have the Honour to be

Gentlemen. Four much obliged, And fullful, humble Servant, RICHARD POWER Waterford, Oct. 23, 1812.

DINNER TO THE FRIENDS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AT KILKENNY.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

" The Knight of Kerry."-three times three.

This distinguished Irishman returned thanks in a peech full of point and elegance. He said he felt extremely flattered by so highly respectable a body. nour to notice his name. He rejoiced in the frequent state of the Poll for that City farther down than to occurrence of such meetings .- They tended much it's close on Wednesday-Longfield, 122-Col- to advance the great object in view, made a most important impression on the public mind of Engderstand, is making for the independence of the land, instructing the enlightened gentry of that country in the relative importance of the Catholic body, and attesting the numbers, weight, and re-

spectability of the Protestants who espouse their cause. - The sentiments expressed on such occasions proposed by Humphry May, Eq. seconded by by Catholic leaders did them great honour, and en-Richard Power O'Shee, Esq. and Field-Marshal listed in their service all reflecting men of public nas Wyse, Esq. seconded by Edmund Power, of ment of Catholic energy in the noble pursuit of Ballytline, Esq. No other Candidate appearing, I freedom within the last two years, together with spirit highly important to the public weal, and catculated to promote and to sustain the objects of goord, informs us that, on the night of Monday last, it | neval freedom .- In that respect he should lack with exultation to the accession of the Catholics, not are stranded and some totally wrecked, in the har- | merely as beneficial to themselves separately, but as our. We understand, that no lives were lost. The a host added to the ranks of those who contend Sandwich packet was obliged to put back, and got | for true constitutional liberty; - [Acor,] and he aground, but without receiving much damage. It was convinced that the Catholics themselves felt also said, that the Smalls Light-house has been their interests wholly merged and absorbed in their grander duties as Irishmen .- [Applause.]-It had been truly said, that the Catholic cause was the cause of the Protestant as well as the Catholic .-in the state of division, and in the thraidom of the head. The late boisterous weather leads to the ap- | Catholic, the privileged Protestant was, as a citixen, degraded; the effect of freedom would be, to elevate all-[applause]-to raise us from the character of partizans and sectarians to the rank of patriots and Christians. No doubt could be entertained now of the success of the Catholics. The independent spirit and the property of both countries were embarked in their cause —a combination which would hazard the empire to retain for a short time a nrecarious power. [Great applause.] But he was destrous to restrain his feelings, which on the Catholic subject were wont to carry him away. He would prefer to evince the enthusiasm which sine cerely unimated him in their cause, in those places where he coold encounter their eremier, to any una necessary proof of it, where all were unanimous in the noble purpose for which they assembled. He

> ferred upon him. Mr. Christopher Hely Hutchinson .- Mr. John Hutchinson rose again to return thanks for his father-he said that he could not resist the impulse of the moment to thank them for their grateful notice of the father he revered .- Ile could not then, or at any time, speak as he felt. He should have risen before to thank them for drinking the health of his uncle (Lord Hutchinson)-but he shrunk from the presumption of obtruding himself again on their attention :- [Applauser] - Nor dld he feel that he was warranted in taking upon himself the privilege of answering in the name of a character so illustrious as a patriot, a statesman, a soldier, and a scholar. [Loud and resterated applauses.] It is impossible to convey to our readers, who were not present, the graceful modest energy of this young gentlemun's delivery.

> sincerely thanked them for the honour they had con-

The Chairman then rose, to propose the health of a man bound to him for 32 years, by every tie of private friendship and public principle—a man who was the friend of the Catholics, when it was not only unfashionable but dangerous to avow such friendship-and who, tho' young yet, had lived long enough to see the great majority of the Protestants of Ireland come round to his liberal system of thinking-He should give the bealth of

" General Cockburn." This toast being received with great applause, the gallant General returned thanks in a short but neat speech, in which he gave his testimony to the merits of the Catholic character, not only in this, but in other countries; and in which, also, he took occasion to allude to the sacrifices which he had made to the cause of civil and religious liberty .- [The gal-