PRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

Extract of a Letter from the General-in-Chief. Count Galfarelli, to his Exectlency the Duke de Feltre, Minister at War.

" Monstigneren-I had the honour to announce to your Excellency, that we were expecting, from one moment to another, a favourable opportunity to advance and relieve the fort of Burgos. On the 20th we made a reconnoissance, of which I have had the honour of giving you an account. On the 22d several corps of cavalry and infantry, among which were the 15th regiment of mounted chasseurs, the Berg lancers, and the Gendarmeric legion, belonging to the Army of the North, as well as the 1st regiment of hussars, and 31st regiment of chasseurs, were placed at the extreme right of the army; the Infantry of the Army of the North had its head at Breviesca, and its left at Pancorbo; the last troops of the Army of Portugal were but half a league from Breviesca. I expected from one instant to another that General Souham would determine to attack the English army. Yesterday morning, at cleven o'clock, we were informed it was in full retreat. We immediately put ourselves lu motion .-About fire in the evening, an affair with the rearguard took place before Burgos, and we made some prisopers. The enemy, in raising the siege of Burgos, ahandoned two six-pounders, and a howitzer. Yesterday evening I arrived in Burgos.

"It appears that the enemy were determined ppon a retrograde movement by the arrival of the succours of the Army of the North, and by the intelligence they received of a battle having been lost he General Hill upon the Tagus. I can hardly describe to your Excellency all the joy I experienced at again seeing the garrison of the fort of Burgos, and the brave General Dubreton, who commanded it. I have walked over the ground: every step affords proof of what troops, well directed, and enimated by a good spirit, can do. Every thing that was necessary to the defence was foreseen, and every thing was employed, because the orders were given with discernment, and their execution pursued with perseverance; every one was eager to obey by duty, by honour, by zeni, by attachment and devotion to his Majesty. General Dabreton and the garrison of the fort deserve rewards-I solicit them from your Excellency. The journal which I am going to have the honour of laying before you, will prove, Monseigneur, what titles the officers and soldiers of this garrison have to the benevolence of his Majesty. This morning I expect the arrival of two divisions of infantry and artillery, and I am going to continue to support the army of Portugal, until I know that it no longer wants my assistance. "I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "General Count CAPPARELLI." Extract from another Letter, from the Generalin-Chief. Cafforelli, to the Minister of the War Department.

44 Burgos, Oct. 23. " My Long-Your Excellency knows that the fort of Burgos is bullt with earth; this fort has sustained a siege of 35 days-and, if it had been attacked by the means prescribed by the common rules. this fort would have fatten. The enemy have made breaches by means of shells, and, favoured by the disorder occasioned by the explosion of the shells, they attempted to make five assaults. I can say with trath, that the defence, was so obstinute, that a pact of the palisades of the entrenched camp were entirely cut by the balls, at a foot and a half from the ground, and that it was merely through the bravery of the troops that this part, which was the weakest of the entrenched camp, was not carried by who were lodged on the ridge of the " I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "General Count CAFFARELLIA" Extract from a third dispatch from the Generalin-Chief, Count Caffarelli, to the Minister of the War Department, detal Cigales, near Val-ladolid, the 30th October

" My Lond-I have had the honour of rendering your Excellency an account of the raising the niege of Burgos, and of the retreat of the English nemy from before that city on the 22d of this month. The army of Portugal put itself in motion to pursue them, and I directed its motions. From the evening, the cavalry were formed in line. The 23d, this cavalry and two other regiments which belong to the Army of the North, the light cavalry, and the dragoons of the army of Portugal, fell in with the rear-guard of the enemy near Villadrigo. They were charged vigorously by the gendarmeric, the 15th chasseurs, and the lancers of Berg; never was n more brilliant charge made, or one more decisive. The attack was dreadful, and cost the enemy above 300 men. By some inconceivable fatality, the division of dragoons, which was in line to the right of these corps, and should have sustained them, took itself off to the right at full trot, and disappeared. If they had been supported by this division, the English cavalry would have been destroyed; the English cavalry, which was formed in square in Villadrigo, would have been taken; and it is assured, that Lord Wellington and the Prince of Orange were within the square.

Notwithstanding this misfortune, our caralry continued fighting with the greatest success, forced the two lines, made some prisoners, and when they rollied and would have made a second charge, the enemy refused it, and retired in the greatest haste. They had amongst them the best of the English cavalry. Upon the right, the 1st Hussars and 31st regiment of Chasseurs managered to turn the encmy's left. The badness of the road and ground only allowed the first to charge the 16th Light Draothers, the Colonel, and put them to flight. Your abusive language, to give a blow to the said Mr. I sees the confidence of the Government at home,

Legion, have been wounded; that in the 15th re- O'Connell, with the intent maliciously and fejonigiment of Chasseurs, the Colonel, and all the officers, except two, received sabre cuts or contosions: and that the Berg lancers had, in their squadron, several officers wounded. I have desired the names of the soldiers who particularly distingui hed themselves; I shall have the bonour of submitting them to eulogiums upon the Army of the North. I will upon that warrant by the Chief Constable of the disform your Excellency of what relates to his army. On the 25th, M. de Toll, Chef d'Escadron of couvey, defeated it, and carried off 400 men and much baggage. The enemy, on retiring from Torquemada, took a position behind the Carrion and Pisuegra, and destroyed all the bridges. They ofterwards marched behind Cabezon, a formidable position; broke down the bridge At Valladolid; ollected their forces at Cabezon, and caused their baggage to file by Puente de Duero, and towards Tudela. The fords of the Pisnegra have been sound-

ed. The infantry would be up to their shoulders Tordesillas; and then Lord Wellington decided to exacuate Cabezon, the bridge of which he vesterday norning blew up. I am going to Valladolid, the bridge belonging to which is being repaired; that of Cabezon will require some time, because the arch is at least 55 feet, and there are neither materials nor vorkmen to be found there. The army of Portugal marches to-day to take a position upon the erritory of the army.

" I have the honour to be, &c. " CAFFARELLI"

Fifth Dispatch from the Same to the Same. " Burgos, Nov. 3.

" I yesterday learned that the courier who carled the dispatches I had the hohour to address to . your Excellency on the 23d, was intercepted by a party of brigands who infest the high road from the ide of Villa Real; as it is possible the dispatches of General Souham may have been intercepted. I take the liberty of sending to your Excellency M. d'Herrelly, my aid-de-camp, who has followed all the movements of the army. Since the siege of Burges, the enemy have retired upon the high road by Valladolid; there was, on the 23d October, at Villadrigo, an engagement between the cavalry of the Army of the North, joined to that of Portugal, and all the English cavalry, in which the latter was completely beaten. Since that time, the enemy have continued their retreat in defending, but very weakly, the bridge of Torquemado. They afterwards placed themselves behind the Carrion, Orlania, and Pisuegra, taking care to destroy the bridges. of Tarruego, Villamurul, and St. Isidor. There was from the side of the bridge of Villamurul an engagement on the other side the river, which our troops passed by fording, and in which the enemy

ost more than 900 men. A division had marched upon Palencia, the bridge of which, that was about to be blown up, we were able to save. A detachment of light caralry belonging to the army of Portugal, commanded by the Chef & Excadron Toll, debouched by this bridge, fell upon the rear of a convey, took 400 prisoners, and carried 100,000 rations of biscuits, and a great quantity of baggage. The next day the enemy eracuated Ducnas, and established themselves between Cabezon, which position they strongly occupied, and Valladolid, the bridge of which city they blew selves time to insure the means of retreat, they blew up the bridge of Cabezon at the same time as that of Semaneas, and retired by Puente Duero, whose bridge they likewise destroyed. That of Tordesillas, those of Tudela and Toro have also been ruined,

and perhaps that of Zamora. All these events took place between the 23d and 29th of last month. All the bridges have been re-established. The Army of Portugal is posted on the Duero, having its right at Toro, and its left towards Tudela. Four divisions of the English army are in front of Tordesillas. Durie . Fir retreat the enemy lost, at least, 7000 men. . . . d, wounded, taken, or deserted. The fort of Ungos, according to their own confession, cost them 3000; by their dwn account they lost 6000 in the battle of Salamanca. They have only received a reinforcement of 1600 men; thus this army i considerably weakened; the greater part of their woo alled have porished in the long marches from Burgos to Sala-

55 Such was, Monseigneur, the situation of the Army of Portugation the 3d instant. The health of the soldiers was excellent, and they are animated by the best spirit .- I have the honour, &c.

" CAFFARELLL"

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN-NOV. 21. From the Dublin Evening Post.

Mr. O'Connell moved for a conditional rule for information against Sir Rowland Bleanerhassett and Edward Colles, Esq. two Magistrates for the county of Kerry. He said that this application was founded upon two affidavits, by which it appeared that a Mr. Maurice O'Confior, of the town of Tra-Ace, stood charged upon the oath of John O'Connell, of Grenagh, in that county, Esq. who was also a Magistrate, with laving, on the 13th Novemgoods, of whom they took some prisoners, among | ber just, first provoked him, by scurribus and

fought, when you are informed, that the brave Co- provoked blow offorded him, to discharge a pistol, lonel Betulle, and six officers of the Gendarmerie Loaded with powder and ball, at him, the said John ously to murder or to would him. It further oppeaced, by the same testimony, that the ball had forn the sleere of Mr. O'Connell's surtent and cost, and passing along hisarm, had pierced out by his elbowthat a warrant bad been grauted by James Lawler, Esq. another Magistrate for that county, for such your Excellency. All the army bestows the highest felony—and that Mr. O'Conner had been arrested entograms upon the Army of the North. I will appoint the Court would be surprised the power. Every view of the matter, therefore only allow myself to speak of it; the General-in- triet, Mr. Walker. The Court would be surprised the power. Every view of the matter, therefore Chief of the Army of Portugal will, in detail, in- to hear, that Mr. O'Conner was not still in custody upon this charge. In point of fact, he had been libernted. He could not say he was bailed-for it the Berg lancers, met, near Palencia, the tail of | was clearly a case where no power was given to Maristrates to ball. The document on which Mr. O'Connor was admitted to bail, deserred to be stated at full length.

Mr. O'Connell then read it to the Court, and it excited no small degree of merriment amongst the Gentlemen of the Bar. It began by rebiting, that those Magistrates had taken bail for the above capital felow, and for any other charge whatsoever that might be made equinst the said Maurice O Connor by the said John O Cornell; and after in water. We manuscred upon Semaneas and this recital, it directed all Constables, &c. &c. &c. not to apprehend the said Maurice O'Connor for any such offence.

Thus it appeared, that those two Magistrates and thought fit to grant a pardon for one offence, and ceneral indulgence for any other. An act so clearillegal, the Counsel contended, as not to require any argument to show the necessity of putting the matter is a train of legal investigation; the more Douro. I have followed it to this place. In two or three days I will set out on my return for the by Mr. O'Connor himself—was in his frand-writng-and only signed by the Magistrates.

Motires were attributed to those Magistrates which the Counsel said he did not wish then to state :- but it would be difficult to frame any that could justify so absurd and unfounded a proceeding as they had adopted. Ignorance, in matters of such plain and simple import, could be no excuse, at least one of them, as he (Sir Rowland Blennerhassett) had been for many years a practising Attorney.

The Court said, they could have no hesitation in granting a rule to shew cause. They expressed a rong hope that it would turn out that no such innument had been really signed by the Magistrates ccused. It was not to be lightly believed, that spectable persons, entrusted with the King's Comission, would proceed so illegally. Those Gen emen should have an opportunity of proving the faischood of the charge, if they could—if not, the law should take its course.

Mr. Justice Osborne said, that he understood this Supercedeus, as it was called, had issued without ny communication with Mr. Lawlor, who had aken the original informations -a proceeding which the Judges of that Court, who had that power to bail for felony which Magistrates had not, would nerer have adopted .- Rule granted.

A similar rule was obtained against Samuel Mor is, Esq. for impeding the execution of the warrant nrrest Mr. O'Connor.

Some paragraphs have formerly appeared in our paper relative to Lord Moira's recent appointment The London Journals are engaged in a warm con reversy on this subject. The Times asserts, that e nomination was made by the Regent without he advice of his confidential Servants, and that they have remonstrated. The Courier maintains that this is wholly unfounded, and that the appoint ment of the Noble Earl originated in the advice of Ministers. The Morning Chronicle thus speaks

" We cannot conceive how a dispute upon this subject could have arisen, unless that we have of late been so accustomed to hear of German fashions and German advisers, that we have lost all recollection of English habits and English principles. They must surely know little of the Prince Regent, who has made it his boast, that he educated his daughter the doctrines of Mr. Fox, and still less of the coble Earl, who has ever professed himself to be a Patrlot, who could imagine, that either the one ould arrogate to himself the power to give, or the other submit to receive, an appointment in violation of a fundamental rule of the British Constitution. The Prince Regent, in exercising the functions of the Crown, is protected, like the King himself, rom all blame by the responsibility of his Ministers nd he has, therefore, for every act of Majesty, a infidential adviser. It would be a libel on his Coyal Highness to impute to him the assumption of power (so diametrically opposite to the just preogatives of our limited Monarchy) to act from his wn will in the appointment of the subordinate Agents of the Government. There is necessarily ntrusted to the Crown the first selection of his confidential servants; but, having chosen and confided of them the Seals of Office, he is, by the principle and practice of the Constitution, to be guided by them in every other appointment, as well as in every neasure of his Government. This is the wise and wholesome Constitution of England, and it is a most novel, as well as dangerous thing, to talk of he appointment of a person to the important care of Beitish interests, in her wide dominion in the East. against whom the confidential servants of the Prince

Regent had remonstrated in vain. That the Noble Earl would accept of such an apsintment, is also improbable; for be must be aware hat, even if it were constitutional, it would be most unwise, as well as unsafe for himself-mort uniust to his Severeign, and most dangerous to his country, to do so for that a public servant of the Crown, with such important duties to discharge, should not pos-

Excellency will judge of the fury with which they [O'Connor, and then used the protext which such [would be is inconvenient and peritars to] it must be burtful to the service of his King at Country. We cannot for an instant imagine, it. any circumstances could have premiled on the A. ble Farl to commit himself so injuriously to own peace of mind and to his own character, de if an offer so unlikely had been made him? can we bring ourselves to believe so meanly of Earl of Liverpool as to suppose, that he would have submitted to continue an hour in the estensible day of Prime Minister, after so unequivocal a pract that he did not possess the confidence of the exem terries more and more to convince us, that the sent osition is unfounded; and it was from this comderation that we avoided all notice of the renor when first started."

> No accounts have yet been received of the Swall low tricket from Jamaica and the Leeward islands and which become due on the 3d inst. The mane still continued in the Post-office List, but there too much reason to believe that the packet ha either foundered at sea, or been captured by the

Lord Erskine has planted already above a millio Ctrees, on his estate in Sussex!

Earl Grey will be prevented by indisposition from attending Parliament at the commencement of the

Mr. Tierney, not having procured a return to the new Parliament, waits, like Mr. Sheridan, in ... occtation of an introduction from some vacant rising out of one of the double returns. No change is intended to take place at present

he Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Sir Frederick Flood is among the new Membe who have taken their seats in the House of Com nous. The neighbourhood lately experienced a re-

w high tide, but it may anticipate a settled Floor Our Yarmouth letter of this morning, mentioning he arrival of the Rosamond, Howe, from Scotland says, that " on board of her is one of the parties, prisoner, who was concerned in the murder of M. Marr's family, and who states, that he and for

cut Mrs. Marr's throat. Admiral Linzee is to have the command at Gieraltar, in the room of Commodore Penrose. Several of the Midshipmen, now prisoners of car in France, are promoted to the rank of Lieu

others were concerned in that murder, himself having

Rear-Admiral Bedford is appointed Captain o be fleet in the North Sea, under Admiral Young Rear-Admiral B. was First-Lieutenant of the Queen a under Admiral Lord Gardner, on the glorious st of June, 1791.

The Appelles, sloop of war, sailed from Leith Road on Sunday, with a convoy of six sail for God

The Armide, 44, arrived at Plymouth on Mo lay from off Quiberon Bay, where " she had land d a French General Officer on some special ser cien; but what is not known."

The landed property in the House of Common n this Parliament, is supposed to have suffered a diminution, as it has lost all its Fuller's carth.

Parsonstows, Nov. 23 .- We are informed that n Wednesday night last, as the Galway Coach sas proceeding on its way between that town and cuchrea, it was attacked by on armed banditti; out who were spiritedly resisted by the goard, who hot one of the villains, on which the rest of the and betook themselves to finisht. It is said a subcription has been set on foot to reward the guard for his bravery.—Leinster Chronicle.

BIRTHS -In Wexford, the Lady of C. Jacob, Esq. of a son .- in London, the Lady of C. Lambert, Es of a son -At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, the Hon-Mrs. Bland, of a son and heir.—At Bangor Place, th ady of H. Fynes, Esq. of a daughter.-Viscounte Kilcoursie, of a son. - The Lady of Col. Cumming

of the 11th Light Dragoons, of a daughter. MARRIAGES .- In Clonnel, Captain and Adju ant Gilder, of the Royal Montgomery Regiment. Miss Taylor, only daughter of the late Charles Tay lor, Esq.—Thomas Norton, Esq. Lieutenant in the littled West York Militin, to M. M. M. Mahon, onl daughter of the late Michael M. Mahon, of Limerick Esq.—In Cork, Mr. T. J. Cleary, to Maria, daug r of T. Burne, of the same city, Esq. -- in Corl John O'Leury, Esq. of Classis, to Miss C. McCarthy daughter of Sam. M. Carthy, Esq. of Castle Inch.-A Ballymony Church, R. Sullivan, Esq. of Dunmanway. o Eliza, daughter of Henry Jagoe, Esq. of said town n Cork, Jasper Holmes, Esq. of Market-street. Miss Hartnett, of Mallow-lane. - At St. John's Cath draf, by his Grace the Archbishop of Casher, Ley, Barton Buckle, Esq. of Rogate Lodge, Sumer, Cal lain in the 19th Light Dragoons, to Gerhrung daughter of Benjamin Lockwood, Esq. of Cushel. In London, Thomas Watkinson Payler, Esq. of Hor ien, in Kent, to Mrs. Ellen O'Callaghan, of Cadogo Place, rellet of Edmond O'Callaghan, Esq. Bayist at Law, and daughter of the late Denis O'Brien, Esq f Newcastle, near Limerick.

DEATHS .- At Runiscorths, Mrs. Devereux, relic f Mr. J. Devereux, Merchant.-Near Devon, t Rev. T. Wilson Morley, of Earby House, in the 661 year of his age.—In Dorsetshire, Charles Nowel, Est late of the Duke of York's Office .- Mrs. Crawfor reliet of the late Thomas Crawford, of Loughan, the County of Longford, Esq.-The Rev. Jame Clauchy, Roman Catholic Rector of the Parish Upper Church, in the County of Clare .- At the hou f her father, in Curzon-street, Miss R. Stanhope, cond daughter of the Hon, H. F. R. Stanhope.—. Inveresk, Scotland, Sir A. Purves, of Purvey, age 11 - At Southampton, John Burdett, Esq. the in arvivor of those unfortunate persons who were co tined in the Blackhole, at Calcutta. - In Bath, Mr. Lysight, widow of Nicholas Lysaght, Esq. formerly Governor of Cork .- In Cork, Henry O'Brice, Es son-in-law of the late Sir P. O'Connor

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

PROTESTANT MEETING.

Meeting of the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlenen. Clergy, Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitanti of the County and City of Kilkenny baving been held, pursuant to requisition, on the 30th ult, at the sneaf Inu, for the purpose of considering and signing Petition to the House of Commons, in oppositi to the unqualified demands of their Roman Catholic Brethren, Licut.-Colonel BALFH GOAR, of Barrowmount, was muchimously called to the Chair. Prerious to opening the business of the day, the Chairman entered thito an explanatory declaration of the mulives which influenced his determination in see

report of Col. Gone's Speech :-· ORYTHMEN-Previous to my taking the Chair, allow me to say a few words in my own behalf, and of several gentlemen who signed the Grand Jury Resolutions of this County in the year 1807, and who did not sign the General Protestant Petition of last year, to explain our reasons for agreeing to the esent Meeting, which by some may be represented u hostile to the Principle of those Resolutions-but Leonceire it will be easy to reconcile those professiens with any Resolutions, or Addresses, likely to be adopted at this Meeting.

In Me year 1807, it was generally understood, that Catholic Emuncipation was to be accompanied by some Security against further claims or encroachments; and that the whole Body of the Roman Catholic Laity, and even their Clergy, had agreed to the Teto : hence it was not thought of, or, if thought the concessions proposed unqualified demands did desirous of experiment, and thirsty for untried and unof, not considered necessary, to define any limits to not then rater into the conception of any man, how ever zealous in the Catholic cause. But now in what situation are we? We are told that every thing must be granted, even without consideration-no Feto, no Security against foreign Interference—that we, that the Legislature even, must be governed by the decisious of the Roman Catholic Prelates, who, they tay, have set that question at rest for ever. Rebellion and Destruction to the Empire is threatened if their unqualified demands are not immediately granted, and what was Petition is now Dictation. The Cathohe Delegate approaches the Imperial Parliament with a Capitalation (not a Petition) in one Hand, and a Sword in the other.-Are not these changes in the tone and temper of others, a sufficient reason for any change which may have taken place in our opinions? We are fully authorised by their conduct to adopt any line of opposition to them. But, Gentlemen, it is not my wish or intention to retract those declarations which were five years ago considered as the height of liberality, and hailed as such by the Roman Catholics. I avow, thus publicly, the same P-inciples and those honourable friends with whom I am now acting are also willing that every thing thould be conceded to them which can be done with safety-we trust that their claims may succeed. spreserred in a becoming manner; but they must not-they shall not, be taken from us by force. Being siscerely anxious that every Privilege should be estended to them which we cojoy, I lament the more that their conduct has of late been such as to throw obstacles. I fear insurmountable, in the way of their claims; the more realous one may be in their fayour, the more severely must be condemn and reprehend the Conduct of-1 will not say the Catholic Body, but their Leaders and Instigators.-Thus Gentlemen, I hope and trust I have shewn, to your satisfaction, the consistency of our Conduct." | Cries of " Fery fair! very fair! perfectly, perfectly"resounded from ALL sides.

Having read the Requisition and taken the Chair, the Chairman proceeded .- " Gentlemen, we have felt ourselves called upon, by Resolutions passed at a lite Roman Cathelic Meeting in this City, to come forward on this question .- They presumed to interpret the secret views of others, and to animadvert or a line of conduct which they presuppose, and this for the offensive purpose of holding up to us, in terrorem, the decision of their Prelates, and to threaten destruction to the Empire. We have received a public challenge, and it is impossible to refuse the call. Had we longer continued silent, it would have been presumed that we submitted to their unjustifiable Views-Views extending far beyond mere Emancipation. Separation and Radical Reform are now avowedly in their contemplation .--Under these circumstances, it is impossible for any man, with one spark of Spirit or Loyalty, to delay coming forward-it has now become the duty of every man to take a decided part; not to dictate to the Le rislature the limits to be placed to Concession-but to offer to support its decision, whatever it may be to the utmost of our ability -in maintenance of the Laws and our glorious Constitution against all Disturbers. Gentlemen, the Noble Lord (Desart) has. believe, prepared a Petition for your Consideration, which, I have little doubt, from its moderation, tem pered with firmness, will meet the approbation of every man present." [A loud burst of " no Peti-

When the Chairman had concluded his explanation which was heard with attention and applause, b proceeded to read the Petition, but was unexpectedinterrupted by the Homographe James Butkur. who affirmed that the Meeting had been irregularly and life willy convened. The Earl of Drayer, in a emperate and organicatative reply, sufficiently exused the futility of the objection. The chanour, or ever, which accompanied the intrusion continued so long that after fruitless endeavours to restore tranquility, it was deemed necessary, the Chairman hav Tad and signed the Petition, to adjourn to ingible situation, where the intentions of the dag could be effected without further interruption. It is an incontestable truth, that the tumult ex cited at the original place of inceting resulted from the ephosition of a very few only of those presents, on the adjournment, there existed no contrariety Sentiment, and the Polition was signed by 100 Per sms, within the space of one hour. The number and respectability of the assembly most fully evinced the impolency of all endeavours to impede the free, con-105. After Colonel Cong had a second time read the life Wisdom.

Petition, amid reiterated cheers, Lord DESSRT, in a 1 Speech replete with energy, thus addressed the Meet-

GENTLEBEN-Lam rejoiced to see, by your re assembling here, that you are determined not to shrink from your duty, though every exertion has been made by clamour to silence reur roice, and to intimidate your resolution. Believe me, while you act on the principles you now do, neither you nor our cause will ever want friends or supporters, who will be proud to hold up their hands against all that oppresses you, and make your sentiments and your rights known by all. Your Meeting has been called illegal, yet which of you knows not that Meetings motives when immuniced his declings resisting what is termed the Emancipation of his Catholic fellow-subjects. The following is a correct parts of the Kingdom? Which of you knows not take the following is a correct parts of the Kingdom? midst of this very City, debates on all manner of subjects, and receives no opposition? The Roman Ca-tholics at the Black Abbey may deal out to you, with out resistance, their wishes, their mandates, or their threats-but you, the Protestants of Kilkenny, must hear and receive them in silence. However indignantly you may feel them, you alone, of all the subfects of this Empire, must not if that has been said

s true, prefer your Petition to vour Representation

n Parliament, which elso would be, as far as you

are concurred, but an idle and ridiculous mockery " You are acting, Gentlemen, like men who are not insensible to the practical blewings which, under the shelter of your present Constitution, you continue to enjoy-and who are determined to preserve them. You do not come here dissatisfied or disconleated with your situation, anxious for innovation, Lertain advantages. Your only demand is to preserve what you now enjoy. You only seek to uphold your

Establishment in Church and State, to guard the freedoin of these Islands, and preserve from foreign influence the Civil and Religious Government of this Empire. I do not wish to inflame your minds against our Roman Catholic Fellow Subjects, nor to heat your passions by the recollection of their conduct at any period. Enther than is required to shew you what is necessary for your own Safety, for the Interest of your Religion, and your Liberty; most sincerely l wish they had not done so themselves by their recent Intemperance. To shew you that it is necessary to guard with diligent precaution these realms against loreign interference and papal power, duly reflect what is our natural liberty, but the complete residence of the power by which we are all governed within ourselves. Yet, Gentlemen, the Crown of the British Suppre was once laid at the feet of the Pope, and feceived in Vassalage from him by one of our Roman Catholic King -the Island on which you live, and the Earth on which you stand, was once given as a donation by him. Will you not guard against the recurrence of such scenes by every means within you each-and is it unfair, when the Roman Catholi Body ask you for Power, to ask them for Security This is the purport of the Petition you have heard it is not, as has been rumoured, I can solemnly assure ou, in the name of those who have called you to ether and my own, the result of Party Viewsor Pri vate Feelings-but has been dictated to us by a seri ous and dispassionate consideration of our duty, and s determination to obey its calling. If some amongst s have been enabled by Providence to enjoy the lessings of more extensive reading and more en ghtened education than others, what are the first uties that devolve upon us in return ?-To communicate to our fellow-subjects the opinion which we confidence by speaking to them as Friends-not in worthy the attention of Purchasers. the smooth and pusillanimous language of flattery. This duty we now come forward to discharge. the Roman Catholics, whom we consider to have

pend the preservation of the noblest Constitution verformed by the wisdom of man in the revolution of years. Under it the glories and blessings which dorn this happy Empire have arisen, and under it alone can they be maintained." Thanks were then unanimously voted to the Earl DESART, for his prompt, dignified, and unanswerable reply to the argument urged by the Hon. James Bur- Pgiven, that whoever shall dare to harbour or emplo LER against the legality of the Meeting. It is but ust to add, that the conduct of the Chairman on this critical occasion, when the enemies to Petition laboured so indefatigably and so clamorously to frustrate the purpose of the Meeting, was equally firm, liberal, and dispassionate.

cen deceived, we endeavour to shew those errors in

which they have fallen-we endeavour to poin

out the injurious effect of their violence, and the no

essity of a conciliating and conceding disposition, for

the attainment of their own views. To you we re

ommend a spirit of the same moderation and reci-

rocal kindness; but, above all things, we recom-

It is not irrelevant to record thus publicly the sentiment of approbation with which the entire conduct of the Rev. Doctor PACK has impressed the Meeting of Protestants convened on Monday last

The Petition, which has already been signed by 500 Persons, lies at the House of Samura Madden, Esq. of Patrick-street, for Signatures : the sentiment conveys are moderate and conciliatory, equally distant from the extremes of Intolerant Exclusion and Unlimited Concession.

In Refutation of some observations which have been made, relative to the quality and situation in life of those who signed, it may be stated, that many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first respectability, with thirty Magistrates, have affixed their Signatures.

TO THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Protestant No. blemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County and City of Kilkennu, at a public Meeting held at the Sheaf Inn, in said City, on Monday, the thirtieth day of Novem ber. 1812.

SHEWFTH. That it appears to be the Intention of Parliament this Session to take the Pelition of the Roman Cathodutional, and independent expression of public feel- lies into consideration, and we chearfully confide in

Yet when a great Alteration in those Laws and Principles which have been long esteemed the Basis of our Constitution, as formed at the Revolution, and secured by the Union, is to become the Subject of its Deliberations, we are desirous to lay before it those Opinions which anxious Observation and local Experience comble us to suggest.

Attached as we are to the Homan Catholics by most f those ties which connect men together in social life, and anxious as we must be to soothe their feelings and retain their affections, we have yet a more sacred duty to perform, in guarding the source of our common blessings, and handing down unimpair ed to our posterity the Constitution from which they

With these feelings, we cannot but express the mo ively regret at many parts of the conduct recently pursued by the Roman Catholic Rody-in our opi iron, most injuriously to their own objects.

We regret the inflammatory and threatening la guage, the intemperate Resolutions, and the Intolt rance to all who differ from their views, to which they have resorted for the support of their Cause.
We hear much of their indignation at those Law which still remain in force against them; but nothing of their grateful Recollection of those which have een pasted in their favour during the present Reign. though these are numerous and extensive-nor can we conceal from ourselves, warned by such indications, if none other existed, the danger of admitting into Power Men animated by these dispositions without Provisions adequate to assuage, regulate and controul such a Spirit.

Yet, while we remember and regret all this, we trust our minds are free from every feeling of Aninosity or Rivalry, and would carnestly concur in any system of measures which might promise to unite the Security of the Constitution with Roman Catholic Conciliation. For the latter we would exert our utmostendeavours; but for the former we should consider no Sacrifice as too great.

To preserve our Establishment in Church and State, and to preclude foreign Influence on the Civil and Religious Government of these Realms, are Objects which, we trust, will never be relinquished

while the power to defend them exists. Were these Principles admitted by our Roman Catholic Fellow Subjects, and adherence to them secur ed and accompanied by wise and efficient regulations. from Concession thus qualified we should entertain no apprehensions; on these grounds, we should hope they would be the commencement of Union among our Citizens, and encreased Strength against on Enemies-while on any other Blasis, we are convinced thay would be the first Step towards our Ruin. HALPH GORE, Chairman.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MORDAY, THE 21ST DECEMBER INSTANT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERPORD. THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-I.EY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Couny of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Jungaryan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Si THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beauti-I View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to Jone White or Jone Woody, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Sair, with whom the Tithe Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must posiare thereby enabled to form, and to deserve them tively take place on that Day, and will be found well December 4, 1812.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE DIEU, the property of the late Patrick Con outr deceared, all in high condition .- Application be made to Mr. EDNUND PRELAS, Publican, Balybricken, or Mr. John Convolus, of Carrick-onuir, Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

APPRENTICE RUN AWAY. THEREAS about the first Instant, James Fun-LONG, an indentured Apprentice to the Suow Thomas, of Whitebaven, JONATHAN DREWRY, Mas ter, absconded and quitted his duty. Notice is hereby him, the said runaway Apprentice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. N. B. The said Jawle Furnoso is anative of Pas age of Waterford, Ireland a about 17 years of age. air complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, and

Waterford, 12th Mo. (December) 5, 1812.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE

■30 BE LET, and immediate possession given so as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an xcellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, LAND, plantation measure. This place is particulary well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonnel, 5 of Caher of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a ery considerable home Market, and Water Carriage rom Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford

N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissonn, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to Rooge Casmin, Waterford. October 1st, 1812.

WANTED,

A S COACHMAN, a steady, sober Man, who understands the care and management of Horses well, and can be well recommended. None other need apply to the Printer.

Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812

NOTICE.

MAHR several TENANTS who are indebted to the Corporation of the City of Waterford, are herehe requested to pay all Rents and Arrears due by them before the 15th of this present Month (Decem-

The CHAMBERLAIN having received the most positive directions to enforce payment, will be under the necessity, for the purpose of recovering said Rents and Arrears, of furnishing the Law-Agents with a tatement of such as shall remain due at the time sie-

N. B. The CHANDERLAIN will attend to receive such Bents and Arrears at his House at Grange, each day from Ten till One o'Clock.

WILLIAM GLANFILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, TROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TLANVILLE having received Instructions from wome of the first Houses in London, begs to the form his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegance and Fashion. Orders received at GLAR-The R & Sox's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, MERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE DWBLLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Eusiness, being n fee simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rent. For further particulars apply to ROBERT Bownes, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with a hom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

GT After the expiration of the first two Years. these Premises will rise considerably in value. Waterford, November 26, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, Between the hours of one and two o'Clock in the

Asternoon. TIWO well-secured Yearly PROFIT-HENTS, arising out of LANDS and PREMISES held under ho Master, Brethern, and Sisters of the Leper. Hospital, situate at Ballytruckuc, in the Liberties of said City—one producing an annual Profit of £88 5s. and the other of £61 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40

Years from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jones Vano, Waterford, November 17, 1912. PRARSON. Auctioncer.

GT The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 14th December next. Waterford, November 25, 1812.

CAUTION.

I do hereby caution the Public against giving Credit to my Wife, Juna Nunner, otherwise Powin, on my account—as I am determined not to pay my Debts she may contract after this Notice.

MICHAEL NUGENT. Kilmaethomas, Dec. 2, 1812.

ANDREW BUSHE. \ Thursuant to the Decree of his Majesty's The Hon. Richard St Court of Exchequer in Iroland, made in this Cause, LEGER, and others, bearing date the 23d day of Desendants.

ay, the 17th day of December next, at the hour of t Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inna Quay. Dablin, act up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest bidder, all that and those, the Lands of COOL-NEGUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNEGUPPOGE, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned; or a competent part theroof, for the surposes in said Decree mentioned. Dated, 27th November, 1812.

WELLESLEY. For Particulars as to Title and Rental, apply to vis and Bunks. Plaintiff's Attornies, 15, Corkhill, Dublia, or Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City, THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was ast week 65s. Sd. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE. RANGED. HOUSEHOLD-ib. oz. dr. | ib. oz. dr. | ib. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 5 0 4 0 0 5 2 Two-Penny, 0 5 3 0 8 0 0 10 4 Four-Penny, 0 10 6 | 1 0 1 | 1 5 1 Six-Penny, 1 0 1 | 1 8 1 | 1 15 6 All other Sorts of Louves are to weigh in pro-

ortion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Bater or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and tho Household with an II and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due-Weekly Returns, on evers Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parhament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to law.

JAMES H. REYNETT, Mayor Dec. 5.

before you. sisted by its allies, and by the tributary states de- his Majesty's subjects. pendent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and persererance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects, and by the gallantry, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has encreased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the World; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined persererance of his Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ullimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russlan Empire.

The proof of confidence which I have received from his Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he line adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this Country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and his Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most corclist support in the great contest in which he is en-

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you. that I have concluded a treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the treatics of 1808 and this be possible) because they would make us believe

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will flirect a copy of this treaty to be laid

before you. My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the miftary force of the Sicilian Covernment to offensive operations; a measure which, combined with the liberal and enlightened to render them essentially serviceable to the common

The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded a reasonalile expectation, that the amicable relations between the two Nations would not long be interrupted. It chains placed on them by Parliament, and which is with sincers regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the couclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally every effort has been made to seduce the Inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his Majesty. The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects

in North America, are highly satisfactory. The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another

liave been completely defeated. My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the persons be not regarded—petition the Government, two Countries; but until this object can be attained | that it take a part against them. without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain to doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, The approaching expiration of the charter of the East India company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future Covernment of

the provinces of India. In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British posecssions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country. and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of Parlia-

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so-repugnant to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will In impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the state, equally depend upon a strict obedience to the Laws, and an attachment to our excellent Constitution.

- In the loyalty of his Majesty's People, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions, will not, I am persuad-

I have directed copies of the treaties to be laid I ed, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the World, are fixed upon you. I can any man ask himself what mischiefs it may not give In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and assure you, that, in the exercise of the great trust prise to-what miseries it may not produce what reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my dreadful consequences may not cusue from its disof Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my tribution amongst the ignorant members of the foxthe military power of the French Government, as- power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of er classes. Have the horrors of Lord George Gor-

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

A person, habited in the clerical costume, has had the hardihood, for several days past, while driving through several parts of the Metropolis, to distribute, in great abundance, copies of the following highly inflammatory paper, stopping and alighting at intervals for the more convenient opportunities of distribution. With the religious, or political, or civil part of the question of Catholic Emancipation, we have nothing to do, in exposing the tendency of this most extraordinary publication. Whatever may be the opinions of individuals respecting the Catholic Claims, there is no man but a fauntic that could think such means of opposing them innocent or justinable. But let the Paper speak for itself, or rather for its nother, though not perhaps its distributor, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberley, M. A. Kingston, near Caxton, Cambridgeshire. following is the exquisite production: -" AN ALARM.

" The Lions are about to be let loose ! "There are some Lions confined in the world. There are some confined in this Kingdom.

" They have been confined many years, and herefore have not been able to act agreeably to their savage nature and disposition; indeed they have seldem put their paws through the bars of their dens to scratch the by-standers; but this, either because their victims were not within their reach, or (if their natures are changed, and that if we let them out, they would do us no harm. New some foolish and ignorant people, for such they must be, imagine, because these confined Lious have not committed such ravages as they were accustomed to commi: when abroad, that therefore their natures are changed, and are for having them set at liberty. But do you, reader, pray and use your influence that principles which happily prerail in the Councils of the Lions confined in our kingdom may not be set his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated, I trust, to aug- at large. Remember, in spite of all that may be ment his power and resources, and at the same time | said, that the nature of a Lion can never be changed, and that, therefore, if our Lions are let loose, they will be for devouring and destroying us. Intrest, therefore, the keepers of our Lions, that they would never consent that our Lions be let loose. " Now, the Lions I mean are not those confined

In the Tower, but those who are bound by some prevent their obtaining great power in the nation. " The Lions I mean are the Roman Catholics. who are roaring for Emancipation, and who are breatening to break their Chains, and loose themselves, unless we set them free; and some timid perdirected against the adjoining British Provinces, and sons in our State are so terrified by their hideous yell, though they believe their natures to be changd, that they are for breaking their chains and setting them free. Thanks be to God, these persons have not yet prevailed; the Roman Catholics are yet prevented by some wise and salutary laws from obtaining great power either in the Army, Nary, or State. But the consternation among the Members of Parliament is so great, that they have appointed the next Session of Parliament to consider of the annulling of these laws; and, but for your interfe-

> consternation has spread very wide. " Now, as you value your lives and your religion, evert yourselves that the counsels of these timid

" Though a large part of the Members of Parliament are thrown into consternation by the velling of these Lions, and call loudly that they may be set at liberty, yet those who are now at the helm, if supported and encouraged by the voice of the nation, though one or two of them may be affrighted, will never, I am convinced, consent to what is called Roman Catholic Emancipation. They want only to know your sentiments, and they will say the Lions shall never be loosed. Testify to them, then, that you do not wish the enlargement of the Lions. Let them know that you think, if the Lions will fight, you had better fight them in their chains: you had rather do this. That you think, if you cannot contend with them now, you would have but a poor chance when they were at large. And never believe that letting a Lion out of his den will change his nature or his manner of acting. Ever remember

that he is a devourer, and destruction is his work. " Now it is necessary that I show you the reemblance between Roman Catholics and Lions, and this I will do at a future opportunity. I will show you, that their dispositions are alike, and that their namer of acting, whenever they were free, has

been alike. So, for the present, adieu. " Only be a wred from experience, that if ere Roman Catholic Emancipation takes place, you will ind that Roman Catholics are worse than Lions, and more to be drended. If you wish to see this for courselves, and cannot wait till I set it before you, read Fox's Acts and Monuments, Bishop Burnet's | which a sacrifice of Conscience would have instantly History of the Reformation, and the Life of Luther, Milner's History of the Church of Christ.

G Under is an excellent stanza, uttered by Co onel Titus in Charles H.'s reign, when the excluion of James 11. was under consideration:

" I hear a Lion in the Lobby roar, Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door, And keep him out; or let him in, and then See how we best can turn him out again?"

። 1 am, &c. 6 FREDERICK HERBERT MABERLY, M. A. " A Clergyman of the Church of England. Kingston, near Caxton, Cambridgeshire,

1st July, 1512

After the perusal of this tissue of noncesse, let | Once more, Rescreed Beethier, Ren. ? ten, or can it be supposed that a similar ineftement will not lead to the same results?

THE ADDRESS OF

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES, ASSEMBLED IN DUBLIN, ON THE 18th NOV. 1812. TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN TRELAND. [PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

Reverend Brothers, beloved Children, Peace

Recurring exigencies in the course of the last few ears have repeatedly induced us, as Guardians of he Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland, to declare our sentiments upon the subject of its concerns; and we have had the unspeakable satisfaction of witnessing that such declarations, on our part, were received by you with that unanimity, and that spirit, which proclaim to the world, that your inviolable attachment to the creed of your ancestors bath not hitherto been, and, under the Divine Protection, never will be, lessened or impaired by privations, penalies, or hardships.

Of that conscientious loyalty, which all good subjects owe to their King and to the State, and which the spirit of our religion so emphatically inculcates, you have given such unequivocal assurances, such unparalleled and satisfactory proofs, that the most distrustful ingenuity cannot possibly devise securithe more binding.

We learn, notwithstanding, with the deepest regret, that, in the opinion of many respectable individuals, your restoration to the full enjoyment of the blessings of the Constitution ought to be postponed, until what we consider necessary to the integrity of our religion, shall have been first surrendered; a surrender, to which, with the assistance of God, we shall prefer that of our lives.

We are also concerned to observe, that various ttempts have been made, and are still persisted in, to mislead the public mind. Periodical papers and pamphlets, replete with misrepresentation, are uneasingly employed to frustrate the exertions of our friends, and exasperate the prejudices of our oppo-

Amongst these publications, we find it necessary to particularise certain Tracts, which have lately appeared, under the title of Columbanus ad Hiernos, fraught with Misrepresentation and Calumny, and presuming to dilate, as Roman Catholic tenets, opinions contrary to the genuine doctrines, and subversive of the discipline, of the Roman Catholic Church. To obviate, as far as in our power, these mis-

hicrous attempts, we deem it a duty to announce o you the subsequent Resolutions, which we have his day ununimously adopted:

I. That we do hereby confirm and declare our unaltered adherence to the Resolutions unanimousv entered into at our last general Meeting, on the 6th of February, 1810:

II. That we do hereby confirm our condemnation and censure of certain propositions, extracted from a book entitled, Abus sans Example, Sc. by Pierre Louis Blanchard, R. Juigne, London, 1808, rence, I am afraid they will be annulled, for the and specified in our Declaration of the 3d of July and 21st of August, 1809; and further, we is like manner declare, that we will not grant faculties of any kind to any Clergyman who may or shall assert that our afflicted Holy Father is a Heretic, or a Schismatic, or the Author or the Abettor of Heresu, or Schism.

III. That although the substance of the answers eturned by six Roman Catholic Universities, relative to the duties of subjects, in the years 1788 and 1789, is manifestly contained in the Oath of Allegiance and Declaration which we have solemaly iworn; we think it nevertheless fitting to declare, that we consider those answers as perfectly conformable to the doctrine and tenets of our religion, and that we adopt them as our own.

IV. That admiring, as we do, the determination of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, to persevere in their temperate, firm, and constitutional efforts for the removal of the disabilites which still continue to offect them, we contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the zeal which they have evinced, in their readiness to forego the attainment of civil advantages, rather than purchase them at the expense of any sacrifice, which might compromise or endanger

the safety and integrity of their Religion. V. That we are at present precluded from any intercourse wifh our Supreme Pastor. We feel ourselves utterly incompetent to propose or agree to any change in the long-established mode of appointing

Irish Roman Catholic Bishops. VI. That we are firmly convinced, that no pledges or securities of more efficient obligation can be devised than those which we have already given; most humbly conceiving that our long-continued endurance under the pressure of the Penal Code, from relieved us, is proof, incontrovertible, that the sacreduess of an Oath is no where more binding than on the consciences of Irish Roman Catholics.

VII. That our warmest thanks are justly due to James Bernard Clinch, Esq. for the ability, learning, and zeal, which he has successfully displayed a his Refutation of the Errors and Slanders pubished under the Title of Columbanus ad Hibernos. We conclude, Reverend Brothers, Beloved Chillren, by extening you to persevere in the Faith of your Forefathers in Christ; to rest your hope on him, whose promises cannot fail; and that your Faith and Hope be ever enlivened by Charity.

dren, Peace be with you! Amea.

T. Costillo, N. J. Archipercon. P. J. PLUNKULT. P. McMetins. J. CAULTIELD, L. Drnny, (By Proxy) J. FLYS, '. O'Donnella T. BRAY, P. M'Locanuis, F. Moxicas, J. Murray. W. Corringer. F. O'Renax, John Young, J. T. TROY.

J. O'SHALGHALST,

C. Scouner. D. Detern. Jones Power, P. RYANG G. O'Krtax, (By Proxy) P. DAUY, V. C. Tuam G. PLUNKETT, V. C. Ardagh, V. C. Elphin. D. MANNIN, Galway I. MANSFIELD. V. C. Osserv,

D. Munnar.

PROTESTANT MEETING.

A Meeting of the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlenea, Clergy, Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County and City of Kilkenny having been held, pursuant to requisition, on the 30th ult, at the Sheaf Inu, for the purpose of considering and signing a Petition to the House of Commons, in opposit the unqualified demands of their Roman Catholic Brethren. Lieut.-Colonel Raura Gonk, of Birronmount, was unanimously called to the Chair. Previous to opening the husiness of the day, the Charnan entered into an explanatory declaration of the notives which influenced his determination in nonresisting what is termed the Emancipation of his Catholic fellow-subjects. The following is a correct report of Col. Gone's Speech :-

· GEATLEMEN - Previous to my taking the Chair. illow me to say a few words in my own behalf, and f several gentlemen who signed the Grand Jury tesolutions of this County in the year 1807, and who did not sign the General Protestant Petition of last year, to explain our reasons for agreeing to the present Meeting, which by some may be represented s hostile to the Principle of those Resolutions-but I conceive it will be easy to reconcile those professi one with any Resolutions, or Addresses, likely to be

adopted at this Meeting.
10 In the year 1507, it was generally understood, that Catholic Emancipation was to be accompanied by some Security against further claims or encrosehments; and that the whole Body of the Roman Catholic Laitr, and even their Clergy, had agreed to the Feto; hence it was not thought of, or, if thought of, not considered necessary, to define any limits to the concessions proposed-unqualified demands did not then enter into the conception of any man, however zealous in the Catholic cause. But now in what situation are we? We are told that every thing must be granted, even without consideration-no Feto, no ocurity against foreign Interference—that we, that the Legislature even, must be governed by the decisions of the Roman Catholic Prelates, who, they say, have set that question at rest for ever. Rebellion and Destruction to the Empire is threatened if their unqualified demands are not immediately granted. and what was Petition is now Dictation. The Catho lic Delegate approaches the Imperial Parliament with a Capitulation (not a Petition) in one Hand, and a Sword in the other -Are not these changes in the tone and temper of others, a sufficient reason for any change which may have taken place in our opinima? We are fully authorised by their conduct to adopt any line of opposition to them. But, Gentleis not my wish or intention to retract those declarations which were five years ago considered as the height of liberality, and hailed as such by the Roman Catholics. I drow, thus publicly, the same Principles, and those honourable friends with whom I am now acting are also willing that every thing should be conceded to them which can be done with safety-we trust that their claims may succeed. if preferred in a becoming manner; but they must ot-ther shall not, be taken from us by force. Being sincerely anxious that every Privilege should be xlended to them which we enjoy, I Liment the more that their conduct has of late been such as to throw obstacles, I fear insurmountable, in the way of their the more zealous one may be in their fa our, the more severely must be condemn and reprehend the Conduct of I will not say the Catholic Body, but their Leaders and Instigators.-Thus, entlemen, I hope and trust I have shewn, to your atisfaction, the consistency of our Conduct." [Cries " Very fair! very fair! perfectly, perfectly"-

exounded from ALL sides. Having read the Requisition and taken the Chair. ie Chairman proceeded .- Gentlemen, we have elt ourselves called upon, by Resolutions passed at late Roman Catholic Meeting in this Cily, to come forward on this question.—They presumed to inter pret the secret views of others, and to animadvert on i line of conduct which they presuppeed, and this for he offensive purpose of holding up to us, in terreem, the decision of their Prelates, and to threaten destruction to the Empire. We have received a public challenge, and it is impossible to refuse the call. Had we longer continued silent, it would have been presumed that we submitted to their unjustifiable. Views Views extending far beyond mere Emancipation. Separation and Radical Reform are now avowedly in their contemplation. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for any nan, with one spark of Spirit or Loyalty, to delay ming forward-it has now become the duty of every man to take a decided part; not to dictate to the Legislature the limits to be placed to Concession-but to offer to support its decision, whatever it may be to the utmost of our ability-in maintenance of Laws and our glorious Constitution against all Dis urbers. Gentlemen, the Noble Lord (Desart) has, elieve, prepared a Petition for your Consideration which, I have little doubt, from its moderation, tem pered with firmness, will meet the approbation of very man present." [A loud burst of " no Peti

When the Chairman had concluded his explanation which was heard with attention and applause, croceeded to read the Petition, but was unexpected interrupted by the Honourable JAMES BUTLER. who affirmed that the Meeting had been irregularly and illegally convened. The Earl of DESART, in a emperate and argumentative reply, sufficiently esused the futility of the objection. The clamour wever, which accompanied the intrusion continued o long, that after fruitless endeavours to restore tranquillity, it was decined necessary, the Chairman hav ng first read and signed the Petition, to adjourn to a more eligible situation, where the intentions of the Meeting could be effected without further interrug-

apotency of all endeavours to impede the free, con- flow. citutional, and independent expression of public feel-

GRATIBARE-lam rejoiced to see, by your retembling here, that you are determined not to bruk from your duty, though every exertion has heen made by clamour to silence your voice, and to atimidate your resolution. Believe me, while you ect on the principles you now do, neither you nor of their grateful Recollection of those which have cour cause will ever want friends or supporters, who will be proud to hold up their hands against all that opresses you, and make your sentiments and your this known by all. Your Meeting has been called ilegal, yet which of you knows not that Meetings embled in the same manner constantly occur in all parts of the Kingdom? Which of you knows not and controll such a Spirit, that a Meeting assembled in the same way, in the Yet, while we remember milst of this very City, debates on all manner of subiects, and receives no opposition? The Roman Catholics at the Black Abbey may deal out to you, without resistance, their wishes, their mandates, or their threats-but you, the Protestants of Kilkenny, must hear and receive them in silence. However indig nantly you may feel them, you alone, of all the subjects of this Empire, must not, if what has been said is true, prefer your Petition to your Representation in Parliament, which else would be, as far as you are concerned, but an idle and ridiculous mocker

" You are acting, Gentlemen, like men who ar

speech replete with energy, thus addressed the Meet-

not insensible to the practical blessings which, under the shelter of your present Constitution, you conti nuc to enjoy-and who are determined to preserve them. You do not come here dissatisfied or discoutrated with your situation, anxious for innovation. desirous of experiment, and thirsty for untried and uncertain advantages. Your only demand is to preserve that you now enjoy. You only seek to uphold your Establishment in Church and State, to guard the free loin of these Islands, and preserve from foreign in fluence the Civil and Religious Government of this Empire. Ido not wish to inflame your minds against our Roman Catholic Fellow-Subjects, nor to heat your passions by the recollection of their conduct at my period, farther than is required to shew you what is necessary for your own Sulety, for the Interest of your Religion, and your Liberty; most sincerely with they had not done so themselves by their recent Intemperance. To shen you that it is necessary to guard with diligent precaution these realms against foreign interference and papal power, duly reflect what is our natural liberty, but the complete residence of the power by which we are all governed within ourselves. Yet, Gentlemen, the Crown of the British of his journey, and nothing material relative to his Empire was once laid at the feet of the Pope, and received in Vassalage from him by one of our Roman Catholic Kings -the Island on which you live, and the Earth on which you stand, was once given as a donation by him. Will you not guard against the recurrence of such scenes by every means within your reach-and is it unfair, when the Roman Catholic Body ask you for Power, to ask them for Security ! This is the purport of the Petition you have heard : it is not, as has been rumoured. I can solemnly assurout, in the name of those who have called you to gether and my own, the result of Party Views or Prirate Feelings-but has been dictated to us by a serious and dispassionate consideration of our duty, and us have been enabled by Providence to enjoy the Blessings of more extensive reading and more en-

lightened education than others, what are the first duties that devolve upon us in return ?-To commumeate to our fellow-subjects the opinion which we are thereby enabled to form, and to deserve their confidence by speaking to them as Friends-not in the smooth and pusilianimous language of flattery. This duty we now come forward to discharge. To the Roman Catholics, whom we consider to have been deceared, we endeavour to show those cirors into which they have fallen-we endeavour to point out the injurious effect of their violence, and the necessity of a conciliating and conceding disposition, for the attainment of their own views. To you we recommend a spirit of the same moderation and recuprocal kindness; but, above all things, we recomever formed by the wisdom of man in the revolution of years. Under it the glories and blessings which adorn this happy Empire have arisen, and under it

alone can they be maintained. Thanks were then unanimously voted to the Earl of DESART, for his prompt, dignified, and unanswerable reply to the argument urged by the Hon. JAMES BUT-TER against the locality of the Meeting. It is bu just to add, that the conduct of the Chairman on this critical occasion, when the enemies to Petition la boured so indefatigably and so clamorously to frustrate the purpose of the Meeting, was equally firm, liberal, and dispassionate.

It is not irrelevant to record thus publicly the sentiment of approbation with which the entire conduct of the Rev. Doctor PACK has impressed the Meeting of Profestants convened on Monday last.

The Petition, which has already been signed by 600 Persons, lies at the House of Samuer Manden Fsq. of Patrick-street, for Signatures ; the sentiments it conveys are moderate and conciliatory, equally distant from the extremes of Intolerant Exclusion and Unlimited Concession.

In Refutation of some observations which have ern made, relative to the quality and situation i ife of those who signed, it may be stated, that many Soblemen and Gentlemen of the first respectability, with thirty Magistrates, have affixed their Signatures.

TO THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES.

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, The humble Petition of the undersigned Protestanl No Hemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County and City of Kilkenny, at a public Meeting held at the Shenf Inn. in

That it appears to be the Intention of Parliament 18 Session to take the Petition of the Roman Cathoes into consideration, and we chearfully confide in a Wisdom.

Yet when a great Alteration in those Laws and Prin ples which bare been long esteemed the Basis of ir Constitution, as formed at the Revolution, and secured by the Union, is to become the Subject of Is Deliberations, we are desirons to lay before it those Opinions which anxious Observation and local Laperience enable us to suggest.

and it was investigated the original place of meeting resulted from of those they which connect men together in social the opposition of a very few only of those present - life, and anxious as we must be to soothe their feel on the adjournment, there existed no contrariety lings and retain their affections, we have yet a more gentiment, and the Petition was signed by 100 Per- secred duty to perform, in guarding the source of one, within the space of one hour. The number and our common blessings, and handing down unimpair consectability of the assembly most fully evinced the ed to our posterity the Constitution from which they

With these feelings, we cannot but express the me After Colonel Goan had a second time read the lively regret at many parts of the conduct recently of After Colone to the Colone of the Colone of the Roman Catholic Body - in our oping petition, amid resterated cheers, Lord Dusant, in a pursued by the Roman Catholic Body - in our oping the colone of the Colone nion, most injuriously to their own objects. We regret the inflammatory and threatening las

guage, the intemperate Resolutions, and the Intole rance to all who differ from their views, to which they have resorted for the support of their Cause. We hear much of their indignation at those Laws been passed in their favour during the present Reign, though these are numerous and extensive-nor can we conceal from ourselves, warned by such indica tions, if none other existed, the danger of admitting into Power Meu animated by these dispositions, without Provisions adequate to assuage, regulate Yet, while we remember and regret all this,

Artist our minds are free from evers feeling of Animosity or Rivalry, and would carnestly concur in any system of measures which might promise to unite the Security of the Constitution with Roman Catholic Conciliation. For the latter we would exert our utmost endeavours; but for the former we should consider no Sacrifice as too great. To preserve our Establishment in Church and State, and to preclude foreign Influence on the Civil

and Religious Government of these Realms, are Objects which, we trust, will never be retinquished, shile the power to defend them exists. Were these Principles admitted by our Roman Ca-

tholic Fellow-Subjects, and adherence to them secured and accompanied by wise and efficient regulations. from Concession thus qualified we should enterlain no apprehensions : on these grounds, we should hope they would be the commencement of Union among ur Citizens, and encreased Strength against our Enemies - While on any other Basis, we are convinced they would be the first Step towards our Ruin. RALPH GORE, Chairman.

Cataterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5. Since our last publication, the mails of Mon av and Tuesday have arrived. None due.

its design be rendered abortive, but by one unani-The London Journals of the first date, the 30th are so wholly barren of intelligence, that a brief nobation. There is not, we trust, in Ireland a single tice of their contents is all that is necessary. Pa-Protestant, so degraded in mind, so devoted to the phrenzy of intolerance, who will peruse the article ris Papers to the 27th ult, state the actual arrival of BONAPARTE at Smolensko, but there is no Bulletin not a Protestant in Ireland, in whose bosom it will not excite the most indignant resentment. To the army. It is reported, that the Russians at Riga-Catholics we say -" Read it with silent scorn."had completely defeated the French, and driven them

to Koningsburgh. We are still numble to present our readers with any nuthentic news from the Peniasula. The acounts from Corunna, which come down to the 25th ult., state nothing with certainty. It is reported, that Lord Wellisonon's head-quarters were it Salamanca, where some smart skirmishing had aken place, that the French and entered Alba Former, interposing themselves between Lord Witt-INOTON and General HILL, that General MAC-KENZIE had advanced upon Madrid, at the head of the army lately commanded by General MAITLAND, that the French had retreated from the neighbourhood of Salamanca, and that the Allies had turned upon them in pursuit. On Tuesday last, the Fox, Custom-house Cutter, arrived at Milford, having, on the day before, spoken with a Lugger in five days from Bilbon, and bound for Bristol, the Master of which stated, that a battle had taken place between Lord WELLINGTON and Marshal SoulT. in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter. A similar report, differing only in saying that the engagement was with General Hill. has appeared from other quarters. On these various accounts, we have only to remark, that there is no intelligence which ought to be implicitly relied upon. Two French frigates are said to have sailed from Brest, supposed for America. The American General Dearmonne has advanced towards the

lines of General Parvost, and a battle was expected on the confines of Canada. The London Journals of Tuesday, the 1st, are sholly occupied with the proceedings in Parliament, but they arrived at so late an hour as to render it impossible for us to give any of the Speeches, unless in a way the most mutilated and unsatisfactory We, therefore, reserve them for our next publica-

tion. On Monday, the PRINCE REGERT went to the House of Lords in great state, and opened the session of Parliament in a speech which will be found in our columns, on which it is unnecessary to make any remarks, farther than to observe, that it is silent as to the affairs of Ireland. In the Lords, the Earl of Longrond moved the Address, and was seconded by Lord Rolls. Marquis WEL-LESLEY concurred in most parts of the Speech .--He adverted to it's silence with respect to the Cathoic Claims, and said, that it looked very much like what had been so often asserted, namely, that Par-

liament had been dissolved to get rid of the pledge of ast Session. Lord Liverpool said, " that, with espect to the Catholic Claims, he should act in a nauly and decided manner, and give them his disnct opposition." The Address passed without a division. Lord CLIVE moved the Address in the Commons, and was seconded by Mr. HART DAVIS. said City, on Monday, the thirtieth day of Novem-Mr. WHITHEAD moved an Amendment to the Address, which particularly recommended negociation

> The Waterford Militia have marched into Ipswich from Harwich.

out a Division, and the original Address carried.

for Peace. The Amendment was negatived with-

In our publication of Tuesday last, and in an extract from The Clonmel Advertiser, an allusion signing motives for their conduct which are was made to the seizure, in Cloumel, of a person not less at variance with truth than they are concerned in a very atrocious murder. We have with the obligations of social duty, but the ludi-

It is an incontestible truth, that the tunnel text Adre to as new resto the Roman Catholics by most | since received a full explanation of the transaction. | rect charge in the present case, levelled as it was The name of the person taken is Ayuwand, and the against a great and irreproachable body of men, murder spoken of is that which was perpetrated in exceeds every instance of the kind which has come June last, in the neighbourhood of Tory-hill, of within our knowledge. It bears the marks of which the particulars were communicated to our an everflowing neal, which is as singular for it's readers at the time. When the body of the female | temerity, as it is despicable for it's absurdity .-was discovered by the boy, an active investigation | Bit, upon whom does the shame of the imputation took place, the result of which was to attach full? Not upon those who were it's objects, for the strongest suspicious of guilt to Atlward, they are invulnerable by it's sting. It affects deepwhom we have just mentioned. He immediately I to and indelibly the cause in support of which it fled, and although Jesern Green, Faq. of Greenville, with that zeal and activity in the discharge of by far stronger reason to lament it's occurrence, his duties as a Magistrate, by which he is so uniformly distinguished, offered considerable rewards, which still remain in force against them; but nothing | and made every possible effort for his apprehension, he was still able to elude his vigilance. Soon after e was taken, the High Sheriff of the County of Tipperary communicated the circumstance to Mr. Greens, and Axeward has since been lodged in Kilkenny jail, to stand his trial at the next Assizes. He has, we understand, confessed, that he was present at the murder, but denied that he committed it, and charged its perpetration upon a man named CONWAY, whom Mr. GREENE has sent to the same prison. Anewand, we have also beard, admits, that he had the pound note, which was taken from the unfortunate woman, in his possession. and that he changed it in the Fair of Waterford As the guilt, or innocence, of these men will now

conspicuous, and these are only excelled by the

falsehood and the malignity which gave it birth .-

But with what impressions of alarm will the public

direct their contemplation to the consequences which

it is calculated to produce? It is pregnant with

forebodings of the most awful mischief. Nor can

mous feeling and expression of contempt and repro-

with one emotion of approval -or rather, there is

Their established reputation cannot be affected by

the nonsense of an ideot. Such efforts must encrease

the number of their friends, and give greater stabi-

lity to the cause of religious freedom, for, who will

henceforth serve under banners which portend the

shedding of the blood of brethren, and the ruin of

will bring to condign punishment, the author and

his agents, of so infamous and so pernicious a libel.

If, however, they should suffer it to pass in care-

ess apathy, it is at least to be hoped, that some

Member of the Commons will bring the subject be-

fore the House. It is of far greater magnitude than

nany of the topics of their discussion, and it is theu

ndispensable duty to repress, with a firm and irre

sistible hand, the first breaking-out of civil discord

The Meeting of the Protestants at Kilkenny, of

rhich an account appeared in our last publication,

was attended with many circumstances most deeply.

had motives to their conduct, where it is possible

for us to conceive, that their motives may have been

ponents stand at least as high in public estimation.

and that the measure they pursued could proceed

only from principles of the purest kind—from

wish to preserve the peace of the County, and from

Claims should be laid fairly and constitutionally be

fore the Logislature of the Empire. Under such

circumstances, the public will hear with astonish-

ment, that these Gentlemen were indirectly charg-

ed at the Meeting with disloyal and unconstitutional

views. We need not describe their character. It is

sufficiently known to our readers. Their attach-

ment to their country has been tried in perilous

times, and it has come forth unsullied from the or-

deal. Their minds have been enlightened at the best

enabled them to give to their County a reputation

for taste and refinement, which is no where equalled.

in private and in public life, they display, in all

their dignity, the exalted qualities of the Country-

Gentleman-dualities which are congenial with pa-

triotism, and inseparable from it, and which can

neither be perverted by the blandishments, nor aw-

ed into submission by the frowns of Ministerial

power. Their property is large, and all their dearest

and most valued ties are indissolubly interwoven

with the peace, the prosperity, and glory of their

native land. Where, then, are the seductions which

could induce such men to swerve from their alle-

ginnee to their Sovereign, and their attachment to

that Constitution whose excellence they are so well

able to appreciate? There does not exist upon

earth such an influence, and the hardihood of the

groundless insinuation against them was surpass-

ed only by the ignorance from which it sprung .-

It is no uncommon thing, in the present times,

for certain partisans in the state to assume

the high prerogative of penetrating the minds

of those to whom they are opposed, and of as-

sources of instruction, and their liberal education has

desire, that it's sentiments relative to the Catholic

to be remarked, that it can no longer be regarded in any other light than as a partial expression of the be determined by a legal tribunal, we forbear saying sentiments of the Protestants of the County and City. A duty, however, still remains to be dieany thing further on the subject. charged by those who opposed it-a duty which An article is inserted in our columns, relative to the Roman Catholics, of a description more atromight, perhaps, have been better accomplished at the time of their meeting, but which it is not yet too cions than almost any thing that disgraces the records late to perform. It is incumbent upon them to of the most infuriate and intolerant bigotry. It was not our intention to have given it publicity, had it transmit their opinion of the proceedings, and of the not appeared in some Irish as well as English Jour-Claims of their Catholic Brethren, to the Legislahals, which renders its concealment upon our part ture. In order that Parliament may be enabled to wholly nugatory. The folly and fanaticism which form an impartial judgment. have penned and disseminated it are sufficiently

Another account of the proceedings in Kilkenny was vesterday communicated to us. in an authorised form, after the foregoing observations were prepared. which we have inscried with that impartially from which no nothing shall ever induce us to deviate.

was advanced, and the friends of that cause have

than the opponents of the Anti-Catholic Petition.

They are too wise to imagine, that their intentions

can be exalted by rulgar invective, or that the or-

numents of such a strain of eloquence can give grace

and efficacy to their Prayer in the estimation of the

Legislature. We conclude, indeed, almost with

certainty, that the indirect and rash attack upon those

with whom they live in habits of social and friendly

intercourse, and whose lovalty they well know to be

without a stain, has experienced their most unre-

served condemnation. We shall only remark far-

ther on the subject, that, if expectation prompted

the effusion, gratitude and justice ought to have

With respect to the Kilkenny Petition itself, it is

whispered silence.

Sir WHEELER CUPFE, Bart, has published a manly but temperate letter, in allusion to some observaions which were made at the Kilkenny Mosting: Want of room prevented its insertion this day. The Duke of Devoushire sailed last week from

Dublin, for England. The title of Earl of Claubrassil it expected to be revived in the person of Mr. Hamilton, one of the

Members for the County of Dublin. A Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin was held on Monday last, for the purpose, amongst other things, of taking into consideration a Memorial to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, respecting an amendment of the Bankrupt Jaws.

We understand, that Ministers have it in contemplation to suppress the Catholic Board, and that a Bill for the purpose will speedily be brought into the Nation? It is to be presumed, that Ministers | Parliament.

Joshua Jacob (present) Treasurer to the House of Recovery, acknowledges to have received, viz.--Four Guineas from the Mayor and Alderman King, being what they received on a salvage—and One Guinea from Alexander M'Gahy, of Dancannon, per the Mayor.

> TO THE IDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

T teas Major Joseph GREENE, not Joseph L GREENE, of Greenville, Esq.—the near connexion of Sir John New Port, who signed o belamented. Those who signed the Requisition | the Protestant Requisition in Kilkenny, as the for the Meeting are men of high respectability in Gentlemen whose Names appear to it are proud to Kilkenny, December 3, 1812. their County, and we are not capable of attributing | aftirm.

English Stocks, December 1. 3 per Cent. Cont. 5811-Omnium-prem

MARRIAGES. - The Rev. Thomas Sutton, of Kilaganey, to Blien, second daughter of Joseph Greene, Esq. of Carrick-on-Suir .- On Thursday last, Mr. Maurice Power, to Miss McCan, both of this City.

APPRENTICE RUN AWAY. THEREAS about the first Instant. JAMES FUR-LONG, an indentured Apprentice to the Snow homas, of Whitcharen, Jonathan Dreway, Masr, absconded and quitted his duty. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall dare to harbour or employ him, the said runaway Apprentice, will be prosecute. with the utmost rigour of the Law.

N. B. The said James Funcono is anative of Passige of Waterford, Ireland ; about 17 years of age. iir complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, and slender make.

Waterford, 12th Mo. (December) 5, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 45TH MARCH NEXT.

BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE-L DIEU, the property of the late PATRICE CONour deceased, all in high condition .- Application be made to Mr. EDMUND PHELAN, Publican, Bal thricken, or Mr. Jonn Connoult, of Carrick-onuir, Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE 21st DECEMBER INSTANT, AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Couny of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir PHOMAS OSBORNE, at a Popper Corn Rent, of which 2 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Hurbour of Dungarvan. Por particulars apply to Jona White or Jou-Woodn, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title Doods may be seen. The above Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of Purchasers

December 4, 1812.