

Even in Portugal, where the nation are all Catholics; a person of that religion cannot be a member of the English factory. But even if the religion of the Catholic soldier was protected by law, its exercise in England would be impossible. There are no Catholics in England, except in the counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire and Yorkshire; there is no chapel to be found in those counties that could contain a single company of the Tipperary militia. There it would not only be necessary to protect the Catholics in their religion by law, but a Catholic chaplain ought to be appointed to each regiment. This is so reasonable a proposition that it could not be refused, and this concession would cause alteration in the Penal Code, which stands like a fabric composed of cards—touch a part, and the whole falls to the ground.

Mr. Finlay then adverted to the ill success which had attended all applications from the Catholics of Ireland to the Imperial Parliament, and shortly recommended that a petition upon this subject should be addressed to the regent who to his honor has no influence in the House of Commons, to commit the conscience of the Catholic soldier to the protection of the Prince, who will protect the Prince's own Irish. Mr. Finlay then adverted to the conduct of the Prince since he became Regent. At his first interview with Mr. Perceval and his associates, he had the busts of Fox, and of the late Duke of Bedford placed before him. The presence of the illustrious dead ought to have been to them the severest reproach, if feeling they had it ought to have converted their hearts into the same substance as the busts. Mr. Finlay then proceeded, from other acts of the Regent, to shew that he was deriving the confidence of the Catholics. He was their only hope—they should therefore implicitly depend on him; for if he deserted them, they had but one alternative—Emigration.

Mr. Keogh contended that the measure of interchanging the militia was a most impolitic and every man would fight best in defence of his native country, and of his own family and home. To the event of an invasion in England, it might be said that the Irish militia had fought most gallantly, but unfortunately not being acquainted with the country was lost in the fens of Lincolnshire. On the other hand, if an invasion unfortunately took place in Ireland, it might be said of the English militia, that they had bravely fought, and would have conquered, but unfortunately they lost their way in the Bog of Allen. Mr. Keogh paid a very handsome tribute to the valor of the 87th regiment at Barossa. He said he was prouder of his name since Lieutenant Keogh, of that regiment gloriously lost his life in the very act of grasping at the French Eagle, than he was even at the services his father had rendered the cause of the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Finn followed Mr. Keogh, and vindicated the Catholic lawyers from an imputation which had been cast upon them, that they were afraid of censuring the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General from their cooperation with Mr. Pole, in composing the circular letter, he argued that Mr. Perceval's enmity to the Catholics was not account of their country, and that if the Protestants here were the most numerous class, they would be oppressed, and that the Catholics would be the favoured people. Lord Wellesley had drank the health of the Pope in Spain, and returned home to join the No Popery Administration. The hatred to the Catholic religion was all hypocrisy—Who are their allies? None but Catholics.

Mr. Martin, member for the county Galway, then shortly addressed the meeting. He said that finding himself there, he could not avoid the opportunity of delivering his sentiments, and of assuring them that he would use his utmost endeavours in parliament to have introduced into the bill allowing an interchange of Militia, a clause to secure to the Irish Catholic Soldier the free exercise of his religion, and that he trusted a sufficient provision would be made, so that he should not be obliged to practice his religion by stealth. He said particular care should be taken that the religious scruples of the Irish Catholic Militiaman, volunteering his services under such circumstances, should not be wounded, that it would be most unwise in the English government to have it thought he was doing by stealth what he ought to do openly and lawfully. Mr. Martin said he wished it should not be imputed, however, amongst the Catholic militia that they ought not to volunteer their services to Great Britain; he did not wish to hear an imputation thrown upon the Catholics, that they were desirous of impeding a measure that was thought beneficial for the empire, and he hoped that the hostility which the present Ministers evinced towards the Catholics of Ireland, would not produce a spirit of retaliation by preventing volunteering amongst the Militia. Mr. Martin concluded by expressing his admiration at the eloquent display of talents which he had witnessed that day, and which he said made him the more regret that they were excluded from Parliament.

Mr. O'Connell congratulated the meeting upon its unanimity, and upon this circumstance, that protestant gentlemen of so much respectability had taken a part in their proceedings, from which he inferred that the cause of the Catholics had become the cause of Ireland; and he observed that if it were not for the miserable divisions that had hitherto existed in Ireland, it would be an aggregated meeting of the freeholders at large that would be now assembled to protest against the bill. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to shew, from the original institution of the Militia, that the bill was a most unconstitutional measure, but that he had no idea of discussing it farther than as it concerned the Catholics themselves, tho' from the operation of balloting, it was a most important concern of every man in the kingdom—he said if he was drawn for the militia, and could not procure a substitute, for if a substitute was not allowed, he would not volunteer, & would endeavour to persuade his comrades to follow his example. Every Catholic soldier must hesitate before he ventures to a country to a country where the rights of his religion may be denied him.

It is well known what the feelings of Mr. Perceval towards the Catholics—witness his conduct to Maynooth, an establishment which he declares his regret publicly was ever formed—he whose wish it is that the Catholic clergy should starve. It is the duty of the Irish clergy to persuade the Catholic soldier to volunteer to a country where he is himself proscribed? As it was found impossible in this country to separate the clergy from their flock, this bill is to tear away the flock from their clergy. Mr. O'Connell then adverted to Lord Sidmouth's attack upon the dissenters, which had been defeated by the dissenters themselves, whose constitutional firmness and unanimous proceedings ought to be a lesson for the Catholics of Ireland, they had nipt the attempt of their enemies in the bud. They shrunk appalled from their measures. Lord Sidmouth was panic-struck when the House of Lords was assailed by the dissenters from the people; he became dumb, and

a militia soldier is enlisted, he is liable to service in all parts of the United Kingdom, and a militia soldier is entitled to no privilege in England, as such, and when there, he becomes like nothing, or like any thing but a German soldier.

Mr. O'Connell made use of several other arguments and contended that it concerned the Catholics "to keep watch and ward" over every act of Mr. Perceval.

The question was then put and carried unanimously. It was then resolved, that a committee of five gentlemen should be appointed to frame the petition, viz. Mr. Keogh, Dr. Dromgoole, Mr. Lawless, Mr. McDonnell, and Mr. Finlay, which was agreed to; and they having retired, shortly returned with a copy of a petition to the House of Commons, which being read, was unanimously agreed to.

A petition was also drawn up and unanimously adopted, to be presented to the Regent, after which the meeting adjourned.

### Price of Irish Stocks, May 25.

Government Deb. 3 1/2 per cent.	73 1/2
Government Stock, 3 1/2 per cent.	10 1/2
Government Deb. 5 per cent.	10 1/2
Government Stock, 5 per cent.	10 1/2
Grand Canal Stock	84
Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	104
Royal Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	90

### Price of English Stocks, May 25.

Consols account.	64 1/2
5 per cent.	96 1/2
Reduced.	63 1/2

## THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LIMERICK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1811.

We have authority to contradict a paragraph in a Paper of Wednesday, announcing the death of Captain Jewel, of the Royal Navy, at Kilrush, in the county of Clare; and we are happy in being able to state, that he enjoys as perfect a state of health as he has done for several years. The incalculable mischiefs likely to arise to a gentleman and his family, should make proprietors of public prints extremely cautious in receiving such intelligence, and in no instance should they give it publicity from anonymous information, or under any signature with which they are not acquainted, or which, by a reference to others, they cannot identify as authentic.

We are sorry to state, that a sergeant in a regiment now quartered in this city, yesterday cut his throat in a most dreadful manner. The Coroner's Inquest not having as yet sat, we are not able to give to the public, the cause which gave rise to this unfortunate catastrophe.

The *George*, Captain M'Fee, arrived yesterday in our River from Lisbon, which place she left on the 22d instant; the Captain confirms the defeat of Massena by Lord Wellington, and when he left Lisbon, no account of any action subsequent to that of the 5th had been received.

There is a singular report in one of the London papers, which is said to be very prevalent in that city, namely, that Massena returned to Almeida on 11th, engaged the allied army, and succeeded in relieving the town. It is further added in this paper, (*The Alfred*) that Lord Wellington was made prisoner. Another rumour is also in circulation, namely, that Almeida was blown up and abandoned by the enemy.

Yesterday that fine regiment, the Galway Militia, quartered in this city, volunteered their services for England.

Mr. Perceval gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the House resolve into a committee to consider the propriety of granting an increased allowance to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *Calisto* sloop of war is arrived at Yarmouth from off Gotteburgh; during her cruise she drove seven privateers on shore.

The committee of the city of London appointed to provide the box for the Freedom to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, delivered a report of their proceedings thereon, together with the communication from the Secretary of State upon the subject, as also his Royal Highness's answer, which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals, as follows:—

I must desire you to communicate my best thanks to the gentlemen of the Common Council, for their unanimous resolutions which you have been deputed to present to me, and to assure you that I derive sincere gratification from those proofs of their attachment.

It would have given me real pleasure to have complied with their wish that I should become a Freeman of the city of London, but the obligations which the acceptance of this offer might be considered as imposing upon me, are inconsistent with the station in which I am placed.

It is this consideration alone which renders it unavoidably necessary for me to decline accepting the freedom of the city of London, and I shall ever retain a just sense of the motives which have dictated the offer, and an earnest desire, at all times, to promote the interests, and welfare, of your most ancient and most respectable corporation.

There is a most extraordinary trial coming on in the court of Common Pleas, London, Bolton v. the Queen, for £24,000, a charge made for instructions given to the Princesses in writing, drawing, &c. Her Majesty has entered the plea of *Assumpsit*, and also the statute of limitations. These have been replied to, and the case will probably be tried in the sittings after this Term. Mr. Bolton also brought a charge against the Princess Elizabeth for £12,000; but her Royal Highness has been advised to file a bill in equity against him.

List of the Minority in the Division which took place on Friday night in the house of commons, on the Stamp Duty, imposed upon Irish Newspapers:

Perceval, Right Hon. G.	Lawless, W.
Moore, Peter	O'Hara, C.
Wrottesley, Sir John	Aschdale, Colonel
Savage, Francis	Sherridan, R. B.
Butler, Hon. James	Whitbread, S.
Tighe, W.	Matthew, Montague
Althorpe, Lord	Horne, F.
Cooper, E. S.	Montgomery, Sir H.
Newport, Sir John	Latouche, Robert
Messrs. Hutchinson and Parnell—Tellers.	

Of the above minority, consisting of twenty, sixteen are Irish Members. And if the question had been decided merely by Irish Members, it would have been carried.—Mr. Grattan was absent.

american merchantman, which she has detained for being destined to an enemy's port, contrary to the existing orders in council. The *Fortunee* received the information of the destination of the American vessel from two Liverpool ships, which she fell in with on the 16th inst. and steering by their instructions, discovered the *Golden Fleece*, on the morning of the 18th inst. within a short distance of the coast of France. She was bound to Bourdeaux, with a cargo of cotton, bees wax, ale, rice, &c. &c. The *Golden Fleece*, sailed from Charleston, and at the period of her departure, no insurances would be effected upon American vessels to a French port, in consequence of the risk of detention by British cruisers. The *Fortunee* has also detained an American schooner laden with fish.

### ARRIVALS AT CASTLE CONNELL.

- Mr. and Mrs. Crofts,
- Colonel and Mrs. Armstrong,
- Mr. and Mrs. Studdart, and family,
- Mrs. Freeman,
- Major and Mrs. Crawford,
- Mr. and Mrs. Langley,
- Mr. Kilmer Braster,
- The Miss Finlay's,
- Mr. and Mrs. Brown,
- Mrs. Fosbery,
- Mrs. Arthur,
- Mr. and Master Richard Healy,
- Mr. D. O'Grady,
- Mr. Pope,
- Mr. Mansell and family,
- Lieutenant Moseell,
- Mr. Carrigg.

### BIRTH.

In Thomas-street, on Wednesday, the lady of Wm. Johnson Harle, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cabircon, county Clare, the lady of Bindon Scott, Esq. of a son and heir.

Sunday last, at his house, Leeson-street, Dublin, the lady of Thomas Lefroy, Esq. barrister at law, of a son.

Yesterday, at Castle-Waller, co. Tipperary, the lady of Richard Waller, Esq. of a son.

### MARRIED.

Saturday morning, by special licence, at the Cathedral, Cork, by the Rev. W. L. Beaufort, Thos. Craig, Esq. Officer of Excise, to Miss Priscilla Haig, youngest daughter of Dr. Haig, of that city.

### DEATHS.

In Bridge-street, Mr. John Cantrell, city high constable.

On Thursday last, at Hollybrook, in the co. Cork, the lady of Richard Beecher, Esq.

At his Lodgings near North-Gate, Cork, Henry Cavenish, Esq. after a tedious illness.

On Friday night last, in the bloom of youth, Miss Anne O'Keefe, of Blackpool, Cork.

## Rectifying Distillery, THOMAS-STREET. CERTIFICATE.

WE certify to have sold POSNERY and CHAYTOR, a Brewing of Spirits made entirely from Malt. STEIN, BROWN, & Co. Limerick, April 7, 1811.

POSBERY & CHAYTOR have on Sale at the above Concerns, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, and Rectified Spirits, the superior Quality of which is so well known, that it requires no comment. From the Stock of Spirits which they hold consisting of Twelve Thousand Gallons, they will be enabled to supply any Quantity for Home Consumption or Exportation at the shortest notice. Country Dealers will meet with great Encouragement. May 31.

### City and Liberties of Limerick.

In the matter of DENIS LYONS, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Thursday the 20th June next, before the Commissioners, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, the said Bankrupt's interest in the following Lands and Premises:—

- 1 King's Island containing 59A. 3R. 24P.
- 2 Corn, Butter, and Provision Stores, Dry House and large Yard, with extensive rights of Quayage & Dock.
- 3 Large yard Linneved round and double roofed with rights of Quayage and Dock annexed.
- 4 Corn Store and Dry Houses, with extensive rights of Quayage and Dock.
- 5 Corn, Butter, and Provision Store yards, and concerns on Anglin's Quay.
- 6 Dwelling House in George's-street.
- 7 Dwelling House on Arthur's Quay.
- 8 House, Garden, and Fields at the Canal.
- 9 Dwelling House and Cellars in Broad-street.
- 10 Stores on Shannon's Quay.
- 11 Dwelling House and Stores at Mardyke.
- 12 Stores and Stables at Mardyke.
- 13 Fields at Courtbrack.

Particulars to be seen in the Rental, at the Office of this Paper, at the Banks, the Commercial Buildings, and at the different Printers. Limerick, May 31.

### DOYLE, & CO.

HAVE for Sale, a COPPER BOILER, of 2000 Gallons, (a six-foot bottom) which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. They will be constantly supplied with all kinds of Flour Machines, Wire, Web, and Brushes for ditto, which they are enabled to sell Ten per Cent. under any House in this country.

They are as usual supplied with all kinds of Metal Work. They have also for Sale, 20 tons of English Bar-Iron, assorted. Foundry, Limerick, May 31, 1811.

### AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, on Thursday the 6th day of June, the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the House on the North Strand, lately occupied by Sir Wm. Burdett, Bart, consisting of the following articles, viz.—A remarkable good eight-day Clock, Bedsteads and Hangings, Quilts, Blankets, and sheeting, &c. &c. Messrs. Messing and Co. Auctioneers, &c. &c.