

of the United States. The 4th prohibits the importation into the United States, of goods from Great Britain or Ireland, and France, and their colonies; or of goods from any foreign port, which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or France; unless in vessels owned wholly by citizens of the U. States. The above provisions to take immediate effect. The 5th section prohibits after the 15th of April next, the importation of goods from Great Britain and France and their colonies, unless imported directly therefrom. The 6th, 7th and 8th affix penalties to the infraction of these provisions. The 9th authorises the President in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation, after which the prohibitions of this act on the commerce of the nation so doing shall cease. The 11th repeals the act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. The 12th limits this act to the next Session to be held by Congress. The bill was read a second time, referred to a Committee of the whole; and made the order of the day for Friday next. Mr. Macon, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report rules and orders for the government of the House, reported the same. Referred to the Committee of the whole House to which was referred Mr. Bacon's motion on the subject of order.

LONDON—JAN. 25 & 26.

French Papers to the 19th inst. have arrived. If we may credit the French official report of the condition of Flushing, when re-occupied by the enemy, instead of being rendered useless, the works are capable of being speedily restored in an improved state. The whole island of Walcheren has been formally annexed to France. Mr. Caldwell is the American Gentleman who arrived from Calais, with dispatches for Mr. Pickney;—the report in the political circles is, that he has brought intelligence that the French Emperor has ordered the conveyance and sale of all American property in the ports besides which, report France; that General Armstrong had to prevent any Americans from quitting France; The Gentleman alluded to states, that he had been very ill used at Calais by the Officers of Government, who took from him all his private letters, and were even proceeding to seize his dispatches, which he saved only by saying, that they must first make him their prisoner. We this morning received two Gottenburgh Mails. An article from Constantinople states, that after the battle of Silistria the Russians applied for an armistice for two months, which was refused by the victorious Turks. The Ex-King and Queen of Sweden had arrived at Stralsund, on their way to Switzerland. The Swedish Papers are still filled with adulatory addresses to the Crown Prince of Sweden, as the Prince of Augustenburgh is now called. He is proceeding towards Stockholm.

THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

BETTER from LORD GRENVILLE to the EARL OF FINGAL. Camelford House, Jan. 22. MY LORD—I have the honor to address this Letter to your Lordship, in reply to that which I received from you, respecting the Petition with which you are charged, in this form of communication I consider as most satisfactory to your Lordship; it is also best calculated to do justice to the sentiments of some of the most distinguished advocates of your cause, in concurrence with whom my opinion has been taken. I must in the first place assure your Lordship, that my opinion remains unchanged as to the object of your petition. It would, I think, be an act of undeniable wisdom and justice to communicate to our fellow-subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, the full enjoyment of our Civil Constitution. Such a measure, accompanied by suitable arrangements, maturely prepared, and deliberately adopted, would, I am confident, give all others, give strength and union to the empire, and increased security to its religious and civil establishments. Your Lordship is well aware, that on this question only have I supported it. To those establishments I am unalterably attached; their inviolable maintenance I have ever considered as essential to all the dearest interests of my country. But they rest, I am certain, on foundations much too firm; they are far too deeply rooted in the affections of that community, to which they dispense the blessings of religion, order, and equity, to require the adventitious and dangerous support of partial restrictions, fruitful in discontent, but security, wholly inefficient. With respect to the present application to Parliament, new not, except from public report, that such a measure was in contemplation; or that it was the wish of petitioners to place their petition in my hands. I have twice already, at the request of the Catholics of Ireland, moved the House of Lords to take the subject into consideration. I did not, in either case, think myself responsible for your determination as to the time of agitating the question: a determination which, in the instance, I had not suggested, and which in the instance I had in my place in Parliament publicly dissuaded. I had in both cases imposed upon me a peculiar duty, not merely for my own honor, but in justice to your cause, to prove, by my conduct, on the best occasion offered by yourselves, that no change of public situation, no prejudice, no calumny, no clamor, could either vary or suppress my opinions on this national question. This duty I willingly performed. Deeply impressed with the importance of the measures which I recommended, I have spared no sacrifice, exerted no exertion, by which I could contribute to their accomplishment. And if I could now deceive myself in a hope, that a renewal of my weak efforts, in the present moment, could expedite or facilitate their ultimate success, it would be the highest gratification I could stand forward as the chosen advocate of national conciliation. Circumstances as this question now is, both in England and in Ireland, it is, on the contrary, my deliberate opinion, that no motion grounded on your petition, at this time, in any House, certainly not in mine, brought forward, without great and permanent disadvantage to its object. This opinion is founded, not only on the present own disposition of Government and Parliament, but on the unexpected difficulties which have arisen in and on the impressions which they may create, and embarrassment which they unavoidably produce.

recommended to Parliament.—That which you have asked, and which has been supported by the greatest Statesman of our time, now no more, is not in its nature a single or unconnected measure. Its objects are, the peace and happiness of Ireland, and the union of the empire, in affection as well as in government. Vain, indeed, would be the hope of accomplishing such purposes, solely by the repeal of a few remaining disqualifications, which, by a strange anomaly, are still left subsisting amidst the ruins of a whole code of proscription. To impute to you this visionary pretension, has been the artifice of your opponents. The views of your friends have been more enlarged. With the just and salutary extension of civil rights to your body, must be combined, if tranquility and union be our object, other extensive and complicated arrangements. All due provision must be made for the inviolable maintenance of the religious and civil establishments of this United Kingdom. Much must be done for mutual conciliation—much for common safety; many contending interests must be reconciled, many jealousies allayed, many long-cherished and mutually destructive prejudices eradicated. Such at least have always been my own declared opinions. When this matter was last under the consideration of Parliament, I had occasion to dwell, with particular earnestness, on this necessity; I invited the suggestions of others for providing for it; and I enumerated several measures which eight years before had been in contemplation of Government, and in conjunction with which I then cherished the vain hope of rendering this great service to my country. Among these measures, I pointed out the proposal of vesting in the Crown an effectual negative on the appointment of your Bishops. That suggestion had previously been brought forward in the House of Commons, to meet the just expectations, not of any bigotted or interested champions of intolerance, but of men of the purest intentions, and most enlightened judgment. Men willing to do all justice to the loyalty of your present Bishops, yet not unreasonably alarmed at any possibility by which functions of such extensive influence might hereafter be connected with a foreign interest, hostile to the tranquillity of your country. A danger recently very much increased by the captivity and deposition of the head of your Church, by the seizure of his dominions, and by the declared intention of that hostile government to assume in future the exclusive nomination of his successors. The suggestion thus opened to Parliament, produced there impressions highly favourable to your cause; it was received as the surest indication of those dispositions, without which all concessions must be nugatory, and all conciliation hopeless. To my mind it had been recommended by long reflection.—It measures a part of the original conception of those again brought forward upon the union. It was now individuals, from whose opinions those general, the two great objects of your body might best be inferred; of the agent of the very persons to whose office it related, and of your Lordship, to whom, in addition to every other claim to respect and confidence, the exclusive charge of the petition had recently been committed. What I said on the subject, in the House of Lords, was spoken in the hearing of both, and I received from both, while the impression was yet recent on your minds, the most gratifying acknowledgments of your satisfaction in all that I had stated. It was never, I believe, imagined by any of us, that what then passed could be binding on the opinions of the petitioners. The Roman Catholics of Ireland are not a corporate body. They speak through no common organ. Their various wishes and interests, like those of their fellow subjects, can be collected only from general information; and any opinions erroneously attributed to them, they, like all other persons, are fully entitled to disclaim. I learnt, however, with deep and heartfelt regret, the subsequent proceedings which took place in Ireland, in consequence of this suggestion. To discuss the grounds of those proceedings would be foreign from my present purpose. Their effect obviously must be, not only to revive expiring prejudice, but to clog with fresh embarrassment every future consideration of any of the measures connected with your Petitions. To myself unquestionably the difficulty of originating at this time any fresh discussion of those measures, does, in such circumstances appear almost insuperable. Let me not, however, be misunderstood. When I speak of the necessity of combining with the accomplishment of your wishes, provisions of just security to others, I am no less desirous of consulting every reasonable apprehension on your part. To the forms, indeed, of these securities, or to the particular details of the proposed arrangements, I attach comparatively little importance. A pertinacious adherence to such details, in opposition even to groundless prejudice, I consider as the reverse of legislative wisdom.—I look only to their substantial purposes: the safety of our own establishments; the mutual good will of all our fellow-subjects; and the harmony of the United Kingdom. That adequate arrangements may be made for all these purposes, consistently with the strictest adherence on your part, to your own religious tenets, is the persuasion which you have long been labouring to establish, and of which I have uniformly expressed my own conviction. Were it otherwise, I should indeed despair. But that these objects may be reconciled, in so far at least as respects the appointment of your Bishops, is known with undeniable certainty. It is proved by the acquiescence of your Church in similar arrangements under other Governments, by the sentiments which many of yourselves still entertain as to the proposal suggested in 1808, and, most of all, by the express consent formally given to that proposal, in a declaration signed by the most considerable of your own Bishops. I see, therefore, in the present state of this subject, much unexpected embarrassment, and many difficulties, which renewed discussion, in the present moment, must, instead of smoothing, inevitably aggravate.—There is, however, no ground for ultimate discouragement. The sentiment of reciprocal confidence, the spirit of mutual conciliation, would surmount far greater obstacles. But nothing, permit me to remark, it can in the mean time be more injurious to your cause, than any attempt by partial and precipitate decisions, to prejudice its separate branches, or to limit its unreserved discussion. No course can be more grateful to your opponents—none more embarrassing to your supporters. To Parliament, when any more favourable conjuncture for this discussion shall arise, every information may properly be supplied, every wish imparted, every apprehension communicated. There only, by a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of this extensive subject, can all its difficulties be surmounted, all its relations finally adjusted. To be effective and permanent, such an arrangement must be mutually satisfactory. This is alike the interest of every member of the British empire, but to none more important.

submitting, through my hands, if they should so desire it, and at their own time, their wishes to the Legislature or their country. It would be still more excusable in a case, where all my opinions and all my wishes are favorable to the object of their application. On the measure itself, if any motion respecting it be originated by others, I shall not fail to urge, with unabated earnestness, all the same sentiments which I have detailed in this letter. But I must with equal explicitness decline to be myself, at this time, and under so many circumstances of such peculiar disadvantage to your cause, the mover of any such proposition. I am satisfied, that, by this decision, I shall best promote the ultimate success of that great work which I have long laboured to accomplish. My reasons for this persuasion I have, I trust, sufficiently explained.—They may be erroneous, they are at least sincere. To the principle of equal laws, to the object of national conciliation, I am invariably attached. By me they shall never be abandoned. But any personal exertions which I can make, for purposes of such inestimable benefit to my country, must ever be regulated by that discretion, which I am equally determined in every situation to reserve, unfettered by previous engagements, and the faithful exercise of which my public duty imperatively forbids me to relinquish. I have the honor to be, with sincere respect and regard, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, GRENVILLE.

JANUARY 26. The following is the Official Document, published in India, announcing the termination of hostilities between the Company's Officers and the Government of that country:

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Thursday, August 31, 1809. Fort St. George, August 30. General Orders by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

A report has been received by the Governor in Council, from the Officer commanding in Mysore, stating, that the troops which composed the garrison of Seringapatam surrendered at discretion on the 23d inst. delivered up their arms and proceeded to the stations in Mysore allotted for their residence. It has been ascertained that the native troops, which proceeded from Chittledroog, were entirely ignorant of the real designs of their officers, and marched under an impression, produced by their officers, that his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, had commenced hostilities against the British Government, and attacked the fort of Seringapatam. The appearance of the Mysore horse confirmed this opinion in the minds of those troops; and when they found in the contest before Seringapatam, which was begun by the Mysore horse, that the British force acted against them, they abandoned their arms, and endeavored to save their lives by flight. It appears that a considerable number escaped into the fort of Seringapatam. This explanation is due to the general conduct of the native troops under this Government, who have, in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, manifested a fidelity and attachment to the State, that reflects great honor on their characters. The Governor in Council was persuaded that it was only by deceiving the native troops that they could be misled from their duty, and their conduct in every situation where they had an opportunity of being made acquainted with the true situation of affairs, justifies the high opinion which he entertained of their zeal and fidelity, and entitles them to the approbation and thanks of the Governor.

The Governor in Council greatly approves the early termination of the disturbances in Mysore, to the vigilance, energy, and talents of the acting Residents, the Hon. Arthur Cole, and the Commanding Officer in Mysore, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, and he judges it proper again to express his high sense of the important services which they have rendered to the interests of India.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council. (Signed) A. FALCONER, Chief Secretary to Government. By Order of Major-Gen. Gowdie, commanding the Army. (A true Copy.) (Signed) J. H. PIEL, Secretary to Government.

Extract of a Letter from Martinique, Dec. 5, 1809. "The people here in general are dissatisfied, and would willingly revert to their former Government.—The attack of Guadaloupe is talked of; but unless we get strong reinforcements from Europe or America, I do not think it will succeed; and if it should, with the very feeble garrisons we shall be enabled to afford, a small force from France would meet with probable success, and I should not be surprised to see the scenes of 1794 over again."

It was reported yesterday evening in some of the political articles, that an adjustment of all the differences between Great Britain and the United States of America had been completed between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pickney, in virtue of full powers and instructions sent over by the American Government in the John Adams. We fear this intelligence is premature; but it is one of our most earnest wishes that it may be realized.—Pilot.

The Auckland and Beaufoy packets sailed yesterday from Harwich for Gottenburgh, and the Lord Duncan for Heligoland with Mails. Strong Resolutions have been entered into by the Livery of London, expressive of their dissent at his Majesty's Ministers not allowing the Sheriffs to present the Address to the King in person.

Another defaulter for 200,000, nearly to the extent of Mr. Villiers's deficit, is stated as having been discovered, in the Ordnance Department. A letter from Mr. E. Jerningham, Secretary to the English Roman Catholics has in a formal letter disclaimed the idea which had been entertained of their conceding to the King's Veto, as to appointment of Bishops.

Limerick, January 31.

Thursday last, his Majesty, by the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Council, was pleased to order a solemn Fast to be observed throughout England and Ireland on the 28th of February, and throughout Scotland on the 1st day of March. His Grace at the same time received his Majesty's commands to prepare Forms of Prayer accordingly. Saturday last, in the Court of Common Pleas, a motion having been made by the Defendant, to set aside a Verdict obtained at the last Assizes of Cork, by Wm. Ryves, Esq. of Newgard, in this Co. against Messrs. Bouke, Bourke, and Stretch, respecting obstructions made by the latter, in the Salmon Weir, to the alleged injury of the proprietors of ground on the upper shores—after a patient hearing, by Lord Northington, and arguments adduced at the Court was pleased

On Sunday last, during the celebration of Mass, at the Chapel of Ballylong, in the County of Kerry, a man of name of John O'Sullivan, had the audacity to present a letter to the officiating Clergyman, directed to the Rev. Michael O'Sullivan, and signed by Captain Tandy, in which he threatened vengeance to all those who have taken lands this time back, if they did not surrender them to their five landlords, on or before the 1st of February next. William Hickey, Esq. a Magistrate for said County, was present, had him apprehended on his leaving the chapel, and as he refused to lodge informations against the person who had given him the letter, he committed him to jail, to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes.

Lieutenant Jonas Welsh, of the 5th regt. of foot, fifth son of Andrew Welsh, Esq. of Wotton, near this City, has arrived at his father's house from England;—he served with his regiment in Portugal, Spain and the Island of Walcheren.

The 2d battalion, 59th regiment, landed in Cork, on Saturday last, from England, and marched into Fermoy yesterday, where they are to remain on duty until further orders.

The transports which brought the 59th regiment to Cove, were the Nestor, Eagle, Halcyon, Francis and Harriet—they came under convoy of the sloop Partridge, Capt. Foot; the Virginie, Capt. Trace, now in Cork harbour; it is expected, must be sent to England to refit; the Resolute gun brig, and the Channel, remained wind-bound on Monday last.

The George, Hughes; and Daphne, Esq. sailed from London for this port, last Wednesday.

By the extraordinary exertions of our Chief-Magistrate, Francis Lloyd, Esq. among the fellows whom he apprehended on Friday night last, the Liberties of this City, and lodged in gaol; of them, Garrett Pearce, appears to be a principal offender, and outrages committed on the night of the 8th of Sept. last, in the house of Michael March, at more, in the Co. of Clare;—Informations were taken against him on Monday by A. Watson, Esq. a Magistrate for the County of Clare, and he will be transmitted to Ennis, for trial at next Assizes for said County.

HIGH SHERIFFS. Co. Kerry—Samuel Sealy, of Maglas, Esq. Co. Kilkenny—William Izod, Esq. of Castle, Queen's County—Frederick Thompson, of Castle, Esq.

Carlow—Ben. Disrael, of Beechy Hill, Esq. Clare—William Scott, of Cahircion, Esq.

BIRTH.—In Park-street, Dublin, the lady of the Charles Palmer, of Ruban, County Kildare, of a son.—At Chelmsford, (England), the lady of Major J. Royal Regt. of a son.—At Herne Hill, England, the Lady of Colonel Groves, of a daughter.—In Park-street, London, the Lady of W. A. Roberts, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.—In London, Surgeon John Denny, d. regt. to Miss Thomas, of Ipswich.—In Tralee, Denny Hilliard, to Miss Hilliard, daughter of William Hilliard, of Biennerville.—This morning, the Rev. John Croker, at Croom Church, the Rev. James William Graves, eldest son of the Rev. John Graves, of Fort William, in this County, and nephew of the Rev. Richard Graves, D. D. S. F. T. C. D. to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Richard Croker, of Croom Castle.—On Saturday evening at her father's house, Soho Lodge, in the County Galway, by the Rt. Rev. Doctor Archdeacon Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmachdough, Thos. Brown Fitz-Gerald, of Ballyva, in this County, Esq. to Jane, second daughter of Patrick Staunton, Esq.—At Castletown Church, on Sunday last, Mr. James Seward, of this City, to Miss Christie, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Christie, of Newmarket, in this County.—On Wednesday, at Cambinville, Edward Baker, Esq. of Southampton, to Miss Cattley.

DIED.—In Snock-alley, Dublin, Mrs. Cross, wife of Mr. John Cross, Bookbinder.—In Francis-street, Mr. M. Murphy.—In Kingston, Jamaica, Mrs. Molloy, Esq. late of Mountrath, Queen's County.—Yesterday morning, at his house in Catherine-street, Sayers, Esq. M. D. in the 77th year of his age, of which were devoted to the unceasing and successful practice of his profession;—he leaves a large family to imitate his virtues and deplore his loss.—Last Wednesday in Dublin, universally regretted, Mrs. Tyrrell, Lady of Edward Tyrrell, of the County Galway, Esq.

—On Saturday last, at Rathkeale, much lamented, Mrs. Gardiner, wife of Charles Gardiner, Esq. Captain in the North Mayo regt. quartered there—her remains were conveyed through this City on Monday to be interred in the County Mayo.—On Thursday, most sincerely lamented, George Comyn, of Ashgrove, County Clare, Esq.—In Ennis, on Sunday, Mrs. Molony, wife of Mr. Andrew Molony.—In Dublin, on Saturday, Mrs. O'Ferrall, wife of Mr. Ambrose O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, County Kildare, and daughter of the late John Bagot, Esq. of Castle Bagot, County Dublin.—Mr. Wm. Howell, of Exchange-Alley, London.—On Monday last, at Elm Hill, Co. Clare, after a very short illness, Mrs. Fosbery, wife of Mr. Henry Fosbery.

** We entreat indulgence for the unavoidable omission this post of some Advertisements.

MARKET PRICES.—Wheat, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per stone.—Barley, 16d to 18d.—Oats, 11d to 12d per stone.—Pork, 40s. per cwt.—Flour, per cwt. 2d. 2d. to 3s. 0d.; 3d. 20s. to 24s.—4th, 15s. to 16s.—Army meal, 18s. to 20s. per ct.—Potatoes, 3d to 3d per stone.—Beef 5d. to 6d.—Mutton 6d. to 6d per lb.

Return of Corn, Grain, and Flour, as Sold in Limerick for the Week ending 27th Jan. 1810.

1869	Barley	1	1	5
10969	Oats	0	14	3
11061	Do. & Oatmeal	0	14	3
Oatmeal—80cwt. 1qr. 9lb. £76 0 5				

Assize of Bread—12d Loaf, 4lb. 5oz. 3dr.—6d ditto 2lb. 2oz. 5dr.—4d ditto, 1lb. 7oz. 1dr.

BUTTER this Day at 12 o'Clock.

Firkins,	94s.	90s.	84s.	76s.	Per
oarse Casks,	92s.	88s.	82s.	74s.	Cwt

FISH-LANE STORE.

THOMAS CARROLL is landing from on board the Laddy Betsey, Peter Sterling, Ten Tons Russia and Swedish IRON, well assorted. He has also a large quantity of genuine CORK PORTER, and a few Puncheons highly flavored WHISKEY, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for ready Money, or approved Bills at 61 days.

CARROLL assures his friends he will be constantly supplied with the above Articles, of the best kind, and hopes by his unremitting attention to their Orders, to merit a share of their future favours.

Limerick, Jan. 31, 1810.

CONSTABLES.

THREE able-bodied Men of good character, to act as Petty-Constables, will be immediately employed by applying to the Right Worshipful Mayor.

Limerick, Jan. 21, 1810.