

gratitude of every freeman. It limited the throne to a Protestant succession, but it never excluded the Catholic subject from the possession of his just constitutional privileges. Those who said it did, gave it a lawless and ignorant interpretation: an interpretation which went to commit that violence towards the Catholic, for the exercise of which, the de-thronement of the Duke of Stuart, on which event it was founded, took place. Let not the rights of the subject be spoken of, as if they sprung from the law: No, they existed before the law; they constituted its foundation, and could not be abolished by it. Parliaments made not men, but men made parliaments and their privileges.—(Hear, hear!) It was now declared, however, that the coronation oath of the king militated against these rights. No, it was impossible.—“See (said Mr. G.) to what they would lead you: it would make privileges revocable—penalties eternal: it would establish your first magistrate a sworn enemy to the faculties of his people, and exhibit him calling his Creator to witness the unnatural obligation!”—(Hear, hear, hear!) “It would make your king a foe not alone to his people, but to the mercies of his legislature.”—(Hear, hear!) Another objection made to the emancipation was, that the Catholics did not desire it. Against this, there stood not only their own petitions, but the feelings of men. Then, said his opponents, they could not enjoy it even if they possessed it. What did this argue? Why, that the people were too depraved to feel the privileges of men. “Will you then (said Mr. Grant) make your crimes your arguments? Will you confess that the severity of your laws has caused a moral depravity; and will you say to the Irish people—‘we have debauched your principles, we have broken your hearts, we have despoiled you of your properties, and we now ask you to oppose our enemy, and lay down your lives for us?’—(Hear, hear, hear!)—Those who argued thus, however, belied their laws. The Irish Catholics could feel as men: those of estates felt their exclusion from power and from Parliament; those of commercial interest felt their exclusion from every corporation; and the commonly naturally participated in the feelings of their brethren.—“The Irish peasant was perhaps politically ignorant, but he was not naturally so. If you went into his field, and asked him ‘Do you want emancipation?’ No doubt he would answer, No; but if you asked him, did he feel the difference between a Catholic and a Protestant he would soon confess it; and he would describe its existence to you by an enumeration of the insults and injuries he had sustained. The Irish Catholic cannot be a Chancellor, but the Irish peasant may be a man. (Hear, hear!) Your laws go to deprive him of the privileges of his nature—they raise one sect on the depression of another. Repeal those laws; elevate the oppressed to their proper level in the state, and you will do an act of justice—you will do more; you will restore a people to yourself, and a permanency to your empire. The more you lower the mind of the Irish peasant, the more you fit him for the seductions of an invader; the enemy of Napoleon can be no other than a free man. (Hear, hear!)

(To be concluded to-morrow)

MR. O'CONNOR'S NARRATIVE.

(Concluded.)

On my being released, I did not return even to my house; I did not even take one day's repose. No, my beloved brother was a prisoner at Maidstone; he is one year younger than I am; we were reared and educated together; never one day or night apart for eight years. The thought of him banished every other idea from my mind; I set off to him that very night; arrived in London in four days, as quickly as I could travel. I wrote to the Duke of Portland for permission to be admitted to my brother; I received his answer at five o'clock, next morning, by four king's messengers with a warrant to arrest me; and from my bed was I taken to the house of Mr. Sylvester; and that evening was I taken off for Ireland. We landed about ten miles from Dublin, at night; I saw Dr. Sylvester and the Bond Street constable, my companion, from a water-gate, and conducted them safe to Dublin, where we arrived at three o'clock in the morning. I saw, for the first time since I left London, lay down, and had not been in my bed more than three hours, when Mr. Sylvester awoke me, to tell me that another king's messenger had, that moment, arrived from the Duke of Portland to take me back instantly to London. This was about 7 o'clock in the morning; about 12 Mr. Sylvester informed me, that Mr. Cooke desired to see me at the castle.—Mark the insubility of fortune.—Behold O'Connor, brought by a constable to have the liberty of being admitted to the presence of Mr. Edward Cooke!—I did see him; the interview was not of long duration; the conversation was not of many words; but it is important. I asked him the meaning of these proceedings; what post haste treason I had committed in the few days that I travelled from Cork to London, about 400 miles. Hear his answer.—“We do not pretend to have any charge against you; but we know your power, and suspect your inclination; had my advice been taken, you should not have been brought to trial in Cork. My opinion was, that you should have been kept in confinement under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and it now appears I was right.” Well, that afternoon, about 2 o'clock, I was obliged to set off back

again towards London, where we arrived on the fourth morning, having been forced to perform journeys of nearly 1200 miles, and cross the Irish sea three times, in 13 days and nights. During the whole of which time I never was permitted to take off my clothes, nor to lay down for more than seven hours! I was kept in custody at the house of Mr. Sylvester till my brother's acquittal at Maidstone, when we were both taken to Dublin, where we were lodged in the same prison room, on the 2d day of June, 1798. In July a special commission was opened in Dublin for the trial of all those against whom any charges had been exhibited, amongst whom neither my brother nor I were. Three had been executed. Mr. Byrne, a relation of the marchioness of Buckingham was condemned, and was to be executed on the 24th of July. On Sunday, the 22d some negotiation was set on foot, in a way never yet ascertained, between the government and some of the state prisoners in Dublin, of which it appears that neither my brother nor I had any intimation till Tuesday, when Mr. Dobbs and the sheriff of Dublin entered our apartment, and shewed us a paper purporting to be an acquiescence, on the part of 73 of the prisoners to give information of any arms, ammunition and plans of warfare; and to emigrate, on condition of a general amnesty, and of pardon for Mr. Byrne, who was to die that day, and on Mr. Oliver Bond, who was at that moment on his trial, if he should be condemned. My brother and I declined entering into any agreement. Mr. Byrne was ordered for instant execution, which instantly took place; Mr. Bond was to die on the next Friday. We heard no more of the paper till Thursday evening 1st, when the same Mr. Dobbs, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Nelson, one of the prisoners from another of the prisons, came to that where my brother and I lay. All the prisoners were called together; Mr. Dobbs produced a letter he had just received from Mr. Cooke, stating, “that if my brother and I would enter into a treaty with the government, by which we should engage to give every information in our power, of all matters relating to the rebellion, and particularly our relations with foreign states, there should be a general amnesty.—Mr. Bond should be pardoned, and we should be permitted to emigrate to any country not at war with England; but that, if we persisted in our refusal, military commissions should be issued in the north for the trial of prisoners there, the courts should proceed to Dublin, and the yomeny should remain on active duty!” We both refused. We said, if there are any charges against us, we proceed upon them. Why proceed against others, because we will not enter into any negotiations? We went to our own room, whither Mr. Dobbs presently came. He represented to us the dreadful scenes of slaughter and devastation that would follow close upon our declaration. It appears, that my brother was influenced by these considerations, and to save an unarmed people, he consented to sacrifice himself; but I heard these proposals and threats with a very different ear. My answer was, that I set at defiance all their machinations; that I was ready to meet any charge that could be brought against me; but that I never would enter into any agreement with the castle of Dublin during my life. Nothing now was left unattempted to induce me, by very fair promises, or to intimidate me by the most alarming threats, to sign this agreement. All were unavailing. At length Mr. Marsden came, as it secretly and as a friend, to let me know what, by chance, he had heard at the Castle. That it was determined to seize my estate, if I did not comply. My answer was, that I was prepared against every thing; that I was resolved never to comply. In consequence of which, orders were despatched to the officer commanding at Bawdon, to send detachments of horse and foot to take possession of my house, which they did, to the amount of between 2 and 500 men; they expelled four of my infant children, and my servants; the officer broke open my cellars, drank all my wine; they ordered the men to kill my sheep and oxen, on which the whole party subsisted; they converted my iron gates into shoes for their horses; they made firing of windows, doors and frames of the house and offices; burned all my farming utensils; destroyed my gardens, and the wall trees, the hot houses, green house, and all the plants; and all their horses out into young plantations, which were all ruined; stole every thing moveable; and committed every species of devastation for eight or nine weeks that they remained there; for which I never received one penny as remuneration, from that day to this. After this visitation, it was again demanded of me to sign the paper. My answer was always the same. Still was I kept a prisoner; and when those who had entered into the agreement were sent to Scotland, I was forced by justice Atkinson and company of Buckinghamshire militia, at the very point of the bayonet, into a coach, conveyed on board a tender, and conducted to Fort George, in which military garrison I was kept for a year and ten months, where by the least treatment I received, I lost the use of my limbs, and was reduced to the very verge of life; at the end of which time I was brought to London, and let go on the 24th of January, 1801, upon a dreadful recognition to some immense amount, not to return to Ireland, and to reside in such part of England as the king of England should, from time to time, appoint (and Middlesex was named) during the then war. I took a house at Southgate in

Middlesex, where I resided for half a year; but having no land there, I looked out for a place with land, to occupy my time. I found one to suit me at Elsbree.—As I was a stranger and as the rent amounted to £500 a year, I applied to my old friend Sir Francis Burdett, who immediately became my security, there I lived for one year, when, the treaty of Amiens taking place, I was desirous of returning to my own country, and applied to Sir Richard Ford, the magistrate, before whom I acknowledged the recognizance, to get it up. In vain.—After many fruitless efforts, he at length informed me, that it was determined never to give it up, as long as I retained the power of living in the South of Ireland. I judged it better to part with Connor Vale than be shut out from my country. I got a license to go to Ireland, and on the 1st of May, 1803, I let a lease forever of the place of my earliest days. Whereupon I got up my recognizance immediately. I purchased, for forty thousand pounds, from Lord Wellesley, the castle and estate of Dundrum, within a few miles of Dublin, where I have resided with my family ever since, coming over occasionally to visit Sir Francis Burdett and a few other friends in England, where, though I have estates, I have never been known, directly nor indirectly, to interfere in any concerns of the country. I never attended a public meeting or public dinner, though I have many friends. I feel down as a private citizen, but Sir Francis Burdett and his family. My fortune is ample; and neither I nor any one of my family, ever eat one morsel that was not produced from our own estates. We never received any of the people's money, in the shape of pensions and places, nor was any man's meal or comforts ever diminished by one of us. Surely, then, I must be a most dishonest trader. In fine, many, very many, of the people of Ireland love me; and the militia was attached to me. I surrendered on the solemn faith of a proclamation, which faith, towards me, was broken; I protected Captain Roche; I defied the judge; I saved Mr. Sylvester and the Bow street constable. There is no kind of place that has not been my prison; my own house, camps, guard houses, taverns and hotels; castles, wharves, packet boats, messenger's houses, court houses, bride wells, state prisons (as they are called), tenders, garisons, palaces; and, as a prisoner, have I been travelled about from my own house in the north to Carrick Fergus in the north of Ireland; from the western extremity of Wales, to Midhurst, nearly the eastern extremity of England; from Dublin to Port George in Scotland; within forty miles of John O'Grady's house, to London. In mail coaches, hackney coaches, post chaises, and cars; on foot and on horseback.—And all because (for I know no other cause) that, ten years before the French revolution, I saw the absolute necessity of a reform in the commons in Ireland, which was acknowledged afterwards by the factions of England and Ireland; and because I would not consent to a legislative union, which I regarded as equally ruinous to both parts of the kingdom. On the whole, then, let the people of England, now that they are in possession of their sober senses, decide between my accusers and me; whether the laws were infringed by me, who have gone through every ordeal, who have always courted investigation and enquiry; who for years have ceased to demand trial; or by them, who sought the protection of a bill of indemnity, passed by an assembly of which they themselves made a part.

Port of Baltimore.

ARRIVED,
Brig Eliza Haley, Washburn, Tonin
[then
Schr Matilda Barton Port au Prince
Vixen, Skinner Havana
Percy, Norris Boston
Sloop Jane, Allyn New London
From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.
September 12.
Arrived, schr Mary, Huddell, 34 days from Terceira—wine—Robert Barry. Left there 8th ult. brig Java, of and from Salem for India. A brig, name unknown, from New York, just arrived—the only American vessel there. August 25, lat 26, long 52 30, spoke schooner Betsey, Shu e, from Newburyport for Surinam, out 20 days. Sept. 1, lat 34, long 83, spoke schrs Jane, Gilway, and Betsey, Fagan, both from Plymouth, N. C. for Barbadoes, out 3 days. Saw nothing in the bay, bound up.
Port of New York, Sept 10
ARRIVED,
Ship Experiment, Swaine, 44 days from Leth, in ballast.
Ship Honestus, Freeman, 44 days from Liverpool, with salt, coal and crates. I left sundry vessels for New York and Boston, with dry goods, &c. On Thursday, off the south shoal of Nantucket, spoke ship Orient, Clarke, 44 days from Dublin for New York, all well; a ship and a barque in company standing for Sindy Hook.
Ship Swift, Snow, 72 days from St. Petersburg, and 42 from Gottenburgh, with hemp, manufactured goods, & iron. August 26, in lat 53 30, long 51 30, spoke the William Perry, 42 days from Tomingen for Baltimore.
British barque George, Hagre, 45 days from Liverpool, with salt, crates & coal. The British brig Astrax sailed for New York a week before; and British ship Dixon, for do. 4 days before.
Brig Amazon, Burr, 50 days from Cadix, with salt. Left ship Maria, to

sail same day for New York; ship Broker, Patch, for do. in a day or two—Flour 14 dollars.

Port of Philadelphia, Sept 11.

ARRIVED, ship Amazon, Turner 48 days from Liverpool, with dry goods. Big Hannah & Sally, Jones, from Canton, and 72 days from the Cape of Good Hope, with teas. Left in Table Bay, 23d June, ship Voltaire, from this port, for Canton.
Ship Pocahontas, Tompkins, 45 days from London. Left at C wex, July 25, ships Woodcock, Sims Bengal, and Birmingham, of and from Philadelphia; and brig Robert, of and from Baltimore, destination uncertain. Spoke July 28, off the Lizard, the ship Meicater, 25 days from Norfolk for Cowes. August 22, schr Greyhound, of Buckstown, 21 days from Lisbon for Baltimore.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
At No. 23, Ann-street, Fell's Point—without reserve, the property of a person absent, to leave this city, consisting of a handsome assortment of Household Furniture; Among which are,
1 Mahogany Secretary
Do. Dining & Breakfast Tables
Feather Beds and Belling
Woolen Chairs
Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c.
1 set of elegant furnished China
A few Watches, &c
With a general Assortment of KITCHEN FURNITURE.
JOSEPH CLARK, Sen. Auc'r.
Sept 13

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY, (At 10 o'clock)
The 14th inst. at the New Auction Room, corner of East and Lemon-streets, and nearly fronting the New Theatre.
Will commence the Sale of
A variety of Dry Goods
Also an invoice of HARDWARE in lots to suit purchasers.
And to close a concern without reserve,
5 casks of Earthen Ware
3 bales Yarn
50 bags Coffee, &c. &c.
As usual, at 11 o'clock,
A variety of Household Goods & Kitchen Furniture.
In course of sale,
A valuable Black Pony.
WM. G. HANDS & Co.
Auctioneers.
Sept 13

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th inst.
At 11 o'clock, at the Warehouse of Mr. Le-muel Taylor, Gay-street, will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes,
THE CARGO
of the brig Eliza Ann, A. Gore, master, from St. Petersburg—consisting of
Saxony
Russian Duck
Silk Cloth
Broad Diaper
Blankets—and
Clean Hoop.
C. O. MULLER, Auc'r.
Sept 13

Sale by Auction.

In pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, will be sold at public auction on the premises,
SATURDAY, the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,
A Brick House and I lot,
on the Geister-Town road, 3 doors above the French Seminary. It is under present rent.
Terms of sale, one half cash, and the residue in three months from the day of Sale.
Attendee by
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auc'rs.
Sept 13

To the Lovers of the Chase!

ON FRIDAY, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock in the morning, a fine FED FOX will be let for sale at Sandville, on the Belle Air road, 2 miles from the city.
The manager of the kennel kept there, having obtained leave of the Baltimore Sportsmen's Club, to hunt their Dogs on that day. He will be much gratified by a call from those who delight in the sports of the field. Gentlemen can be accommodated with refreshments, by their humble servant,
JOHN FOOS.
Sept 11

Commercial Banks.

The following Precedents are for Sale by the Subscribers,
Bills of Lading,
Seamens' Articles
Entries and Manifests
Sea Charts
Navigation Books
With Blank Books
And all kinds of Stationary, &c.
FOR SALE BY
WARNER & HANNA.
Sept 10

Lottery Notice.

On the 29th inst. next, will be publicly conducted the Drawing of the
Vineyard Lottery,
and will be held Drawing twice weekly. Tickets will advance on Thursday next to
6 1-2 Dollars each,
until which time they may be had at six dollars each.
G. & R. WAILES
Truly & honestly, Very Obedt. Servts. N. B. N. B.
Second street, Philadelphia.
Sept 11

Caution.

The public are hereby informed that a formal separation has taken place between my late wife MARY WHALES and myself, before a magistrate. This therefore, is to give notice, that no person trusts her on my account; as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN WHALES.
Sept. 11

Regimental Orders.

The volunteer companies attached to and the enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the 8th regiment of Maryland militia, together with Harper's Artillery, and the First Troop of Baltimore Light Dragoons, will parade for discipline and inspection on MONDAY morning the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock, in obedience to brigade orders.
The Artillery will form in Baltimore street, their left on Gay street, extending westwardly; the Infantry in South Gay street, their right on Baltimore street; and the Cavalry on the left of the Infantry.
Each volunteer company will appear completely armed and equipped, provided with 800 rounds of ball, and with four rounds of blank cartridges for each man.
J. A. BUCHANAN,
Lt. Col. Com. 8th Regt.
Sept 11

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Volunteer Companies attached to the SIXTH REGIMENT, with Capt. Tennant's Artillery Company, and Capt. Jackson's Cavalry, will assemble at the Market space, F. P. 2nd inst. on U. S. DAY, the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in obedience to Brigade orders, for the purpose of disciplining, arming and accoutring in prime order, and six rounds blank cartridges each man.
Each company will carry its own colors on this occasion, and provide music. The citizens liable to militia duty, composing the district including the whole of the 7th and 8th wards, will also assemble at said time and place, under their proper officers. Return will be made, and fines collected of all absentees, as the law directs.
By order of the major command,
W. G. D. WORRINGTON,
Adj. Gen. Reg. M. M.
Sept 12

City of Baltimore,

SEPTEMBER 6 1810.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on Monday, the first day of October next, an election will be held, agreeably to law, in the several Wards in the city of Baltimore, for two Members of the first branch, and for one Member of the second branch of the City Council, for each respective Ward; and for sixteen persons qualified to be Members of the first branch of the City Council, as Electors of the Mayor, two of whom to reside in each of the Ward. And, on the same day, and at the same places, an Election will be held for two Members to represent the fifth district of the State of Maryland in the House of Representatives of the United States.—Also, for two Members to represent this city in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland.
EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore,
Sept. 7

The Columbia Academy

Again OPENS for the reception of YOUNG LADIES,
AS BOARDERS OR DAY SCHOLARS,
On the first Monday in September.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE,
Grateful for the extensive patronage she has been honored with during eight years residence in Baltimore, assures her friends and the public, that the report of her intention to give up her School, is entirely without foundation; she is far from having such an idea; & although she has twelve scholars in whose ability she can confide, yet she dedicates the principal part of her time to the superior advantage of her pupils. Their progress she does not encourage, as the parents and guardians of these could do her care, have an frequent opportunity of judging for themselves, both in her public and private examinations.
In addition to the other branches of education, the Italian and Spanish Languages are taught with elegance and correctness.
Parents or guardians who desire to have their young ladies instructed in those branches, may have an opportunity of hearing the pupils go through their exercises, by applying to Mrs. Groombridge for this purpose.
August 28

Fifty Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living on Gunpowder Falls, on the 9th inst. a negro man, named LEVEN FULTON, about 5 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion; a little lame in the right ankle; going to a swelling he had some time ago; a dent in the right cheek, occurred from the tooth-ache. Had on when he went away, a brown shirt and trousers, a smock, Mackintosh waistcoat, with yellow arched one-way; an old wool hat, sword nearly as high as the crown. Whoever takes up said fellow, and lodges him in Baltimore, or any jail, will receive, if taken in Baltimore, 20 dollars; if 20 miles from Baltimore, twenty dollars; if 30 miles, thirty dollars; if 40 miles, forty dollars; and if out of the state, the above reward, with reasonable charges, by applying to Captain Nicholas Gansel, Old Town, or to
ELIJAH SPARKS,
Gov. Treasurer Falls, near Under's Tavern.
Sept 12

SAMUEL BROWN
Has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that his ACADEMY was opened again this day. From the great forwardness of his new building he hopes to remove his family into it, in the course of next spring; when the lower as well as the upper story of the Academy House, will be occupied by his pupils. For the heavy expence, which he has incurred in purchasing and improving the present situation, of which he is now possessed, he asks no other remuneration than a continuance of the very generous patronage, with which he has been favored during the last fifteen years.
Sept 4

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified to credit my wife Gentry Frazer, on my account, as I am determined to pay no more debts her contracting.
JAMES M. FRAZER
B-1 Sept 13
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. IRVINE;
Corner of GAY & WATER STREETS
Daily paper 37—Country, 85 per annum