

an imperial parliament was ten millions five hundred thousand pounds.

The debt of Ireland, in 1793, was to the debt of Great Britain, as one to one hundred, and is now as one to seven, and since the Union has increased in proportion to the debt of Great Britain as one to two; whereas had the relative resources of the two countries been justly estimated at the enactment of that measure, the proportion should have been as two to seventeen.

And your petitioners cannot but conceive this statement the more irresistibly conclusive in favour of a repeal of the union, inasmuch as the warmest advocates of that measure even maintained the avowed and notorious corruption of the Irish parliament as the strongest argument against its enactment. Your petitioners therefore submit to the good sense of this honorable house, whether a still more economical management of Irish resources and a still more enlarged understanding of Irish interests, are not to be expected from a reformed legislature, such as must exist in Ireland on a repeal of the union, all the Irish objectionable boroughs being extinct by purchase.

Because the imperial parliament is composed of members, five sixths of whom have never visited Ireland or acquired any personal knowledge of the genius or character of its inhabitants—of their wants and grievances: because one sixth of even the Irish representatives are never natives of that country, nor have ever set foot on Irish ground; and because, by consequence, are neglected and mismanaged, or her interests disregarded.

Because the promises officially announced to this country by the British minister, as the grounds upon which he ventured to propose the union, and which, though not inserted among its articles, were considered by the Irish people as equally binding, were forgotten by him, disowned by his successors, and disregarded by the imperial parliament.

Because the dangers and distresses of Ireland have ever taken their chief rise from the following, among other evils: from the inattention of its landholders to the welfare and comforts of their tenantry: from the foreign expenditure of the country, caused by its absentees, and its foreign national debt; from its consequent want of capital, of trade and tranquility—because all these sources of poverty and discontent have been and ever must be increased and multiplied by a legislative union between the two countries—and because upon a removal or an alleviation of these evils, and upon a fulfilment of the promises made to the nation, depend the safety of Ireland—its future attachment to the crown of Great Britain, and the ultimate security of the empire.

That your petitioners, in conclusion, beg to state to this honorable house, that having from 1782 to 1809 experienced the beneficial effects resulting from a resident and independent parliament, and having now for ten years felt the operative influence of British legislation, are impelled, from the recollection of the past, and sad experience of the present, to express their conviction to this honorable house, that the very serious distresses of the Irish people, and the dangers to which the country is consequently exposed, are principally to be attributed to the want of a resident legislature, as your petitioners, in expressing this conviction, are confident, that if admitted to the bar of the House of Commons, they shall be able to prove, to its full satisfaction, that such is the real source of the national distress, and that to the repeal of the legislative union can the people of this country look as the only efficient means of obtaining its present relief, of procuring its future prosperity, and securing its permanent connection with Great Britain.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.—What, he asked, had been the consequence of the Union? Since that act passed, which carried from Irishmen their liberty, we have had two special commissions and one rebellion. That is one part of the history of that measure, which was to have produced all possible blessings. The consequences of the Union had been foreseen; they had been stated. He would take it from the statement of John Foster himself, who had foretold those consequences, who had lived to see those consequences realized, and who had himself been instrumental in the realization of them. What right had the parliament of Ireland, Mr. speaker, to transmit us to a foreign legislature forever? They were only our delegated representatives—delegated for the preservation of the liberty of Ireland. It was their duty to do our business—they had no power on earth to vote us away; they were to look to the interest of the country—they had no authority, they had no right, to vote us and our children to perpetual servitude.—(Applause.) Do not rely on what I say; I do not wish you to take the description of the effects of the Union from me. I have a higher authority for you: I appeal to what his majesty's present attorney general, Mr. Saunderson, said on the subject, and what he felt when, in that very House of Commons that made a denation of us and our liberty to another country, he hesitated whether the measure should not be resisted by force.—(Applause.) I will appeal to the language of the late lord chancellor, Ponsonby—to the present solicitor general, Mr. Bushe, and to that excellent patriot, Mr. Plunkett. Where is the man that the sacred name of Ireland does not strike to the heart?—Show the man to whom the name of Ireland is not dear.—To you, sir J. Riddell, I need

not apply.—You have exhibited to your fellow citizens what an Irishman can feel. How was the Union obtained?—How was the parliament stolen from us? It was not in any "disastrous battle that our liberty was cloven down"—It was not crushed by the force of the rebellion, that was fomented, avowedly fomented, for the purpose of carrying the Union: the yeomen and the militia put down that rebellion; they evinced their loyalty and their attachment to their king.—The despoiler came like the thief in the night and stole the precious gem. It was by sowing dissension between the Irishmen, by dividing Irishmen from each other; it was by separating the Protestant from the Roman Catholic; it was by setting the Presbyterian against his fellow countrymen; it was by calumniating us;—it was by telling us so constantly that we hated each other, that at last we were almost ready to believe it. It was by that that England owes us this day her very existence.—(Applause.)—(Out of the one hundred and twenty thousand men fighting her battles, thank God, seventy thousand of them are Irishmen! If the country were even represented fully in the imperial parliament, what could their united talents do against five hundred and fifty? Would they be able to controul such a force, who know little of us and care less?—(Great applause.)—What is the fact? More than twenty of our representatives know Ireland only by name. Ireland knows them not.—What know we of James Stephen, of Strahan, king's printer, Henry Martin, king's counsel, Charles Hinchin, and the remaining 30 of our representatives, as they are called? Ye what have they of Irishmen about them? We are not represented: the business of England is too unwieldy; she cannot manage both. The English administration cannot do the business of Ireland; they want a perfect knowledge of her local situation and circumstances. I do not admit the present administration of England; I think meanly of them; but I do not think they would have insulded us with the language of "growing prosperity; they would not have put in the mouth of the king such an observation, in a speech said to have been made by him, if they had not been ignorant of the fact. They took their idea of the growing "prosperity" of Ireland from the assertion of a foreigner, sir Francis D'Ivernois, who undertook, in a book he published, to establish the fact. Why is it that five millions of voices from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway have not shouted for repeal of the Union? It would reach the ears of our faithful sovereign, and would be certain to insure us that relief which is only to be consolidated by restoring to us our Irish king, our Irish lords, and our Irish house of commons.

[Being called on for an explanation of the expression, "Irish king," Mr. O'Connell up a ridiculous title, said to be derived by the Gueophs from Harry II. &c. He further said, that he would recommend it to the Catholics to waive their claims for emancipation for the present, until the great question of union was decided: "He would even agree with Mr. Perceval provided he restored Ireland her parliament, that all penal laws against the Catholics should be re-enacted."—Ineffable meanness!]

After Mr. O'Connell had concluded his speech, sir James Riddell put the question separately, that the address and petition should stand as the address and petition of the meeting, which carried unanimously.

Mr. Hutton then proposed, that a committee of 21 be chosen as a standing committee to co-operate with the other meetings throughout the kingdom;—which was unanimously agreed to, and a committee was appointed accordingly.

Port of Baltimore.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books. N. v. 6.

Arrived, sch'r Pilot, Cunningham, from St. Petersburg, and 40 days from Gottenburg—hemp, iron and duck—Hollins & M'Blair, and Lemuel Taylor. In lat 54 22, long 34 24, spoke ship America, from Glasgow for New York. Left at Cronstad, August 10, Mentor, Ashton, Salem; Dover, Burroughs, Providence; Juno, Swan, New York; Mary, Caycroft, Philadelphia; Mount Vernon, Flint, Salem; Ford, do; Alknemack, Irish, New York; Benjamin & Nancy; Indian Queen, Hammond; Thomas, Simpson, Duxbury; Vancouver, Allen, Salem; Francis, Harris, Boston; Jason, Allen, Salem; Washington, Furlong, of Newburyport; Hirst, Birchman, Salem; Bos on Paeker, Mansfield, do; Exeter, Bray, Salem; Luca, Haskell, Boston; Adriana, Loring, —; Naraganset, Clark, Bristol; Diana, Noble, —; Bellona, Stanwood, Boston; Halcyon, Hussey, do; Belle Savage, —, Boston; Bellisle, Felt, Salem.—Left a Gottenburg about 200 sail of American vessels, principally bound to the eastward. The brig Inca, Thompson, and schooner Kemp, Durkee, of Baltimore, arrived at Gottenburg, 15th Sept. The ship Isis, Westcott, of Baltimore, was also there. Sailed from Gottenburg in company with schooner Matchless, Armstrong, for Baltimore; ship Indian Chief, West, for do; brig Paragon, Baker, for do; ship Rousseau, M'Levin, for Philadelphia; Francis, Vibbert, for New York; Francis, Burrell, do; brig Colt, Monson, do; with a number of others not recollected. Passed in the bay, brig Vivid for Lisbon, and 2 or 3 ships and sch'rs bound up.

Also, brig Eunice, Matternly, N. York; sch'r New Bethia, Hall, Quoddy.

CLEARED, Brig Antea, Jackson, Liverpool.

Port of New York, November 3.

In the offing on Thursday evening, 7 ships, two brigs, and two sch'rs—In all 37—13, and probably more, from Liverpool—and all, most likely, from Europe. The pilotboat which was yesterday chartered to bring up the letter bags of the above fleet, had not returned at 12 o'clock last night, when the Gazette was put to press.

Port of Philadelphia, Nov. 5.

ARRIVED.

Ships United States, Gordon, Liverpool, 40; Thalia, Jones, do. 40; Talavera Diego, Dorns, do. 29; brig South wick, Maiony, Campeachy, 40; sch'r Three Friends, Schoyen, Lagaira, 21.

CLEARED.

Ship Aristides, Rosseter, Cadiz; sloop Phoebe, Cannon, Fredericksburg.

BELOW.

Brig Nancy, Mitchell, Dublin, 114; Healy, Savannah.

A ship supposed to be the Bainbridge, Gray, from London, is below. A ship aground on Bombay Hook, taken to be the Charleston Packet, Johnson, from St. Lucar.

Yesterday arrived, the ship Tholia, Jones, 40 days from Liverpool. Left brig Daniel, Folk, of and for Baltimore, uncertain. Spoke 22d, sch'r Philip, of Baltimore, from Gottenburg—lon 63 W. lat 41 50 N out 34 days from Baltimore, on the 19th October, passed several barrels of flour floating in the water on 28th, picked up two and a half barrels flour marked or branded A. I Under hill, and half barrel the same, all fresh superfine, and but little wet.

Also arrived, brig Sou hwaik, Malory, from Campeachy 40 days. Left at Campeachy, Sept. 18, brig Matilda, for Baltimore in two days; brig Charlotte, just arrived; brig St. Pedro, for Baltimore in 3 days.

Since our last arrived sch'r Farmer, Hawley, 20 days from St. Barts. In consequence of the exportation of American produce from that island being stopped by the governor, the following articles were slow sale and bore the following nominal prices—Flour \$ 16; beef 9; pork 18; butter 13; lard 16, and candies 9.

Port of Nassau, N. P. Sept. 6.

The sch'r Betsey, Wilton, of this port bound for Cat and Walin's Islands, fell in with a gale on Saturday Sept 29, off Chin. Key, where she had parted her anchors and lost her boat, when drifting with a tremendous sea, she was totally wrecked on the Booby Rocks.—Two of the crew, E. Haynes, a white man, and J. Bullface, a black, were lost, and the captain and the rest of the crew, in all five persons, providentially saved, being all taken up in a fishing boat of this port.

Oct. 3—On Saturday night last a gale came on from N. E. and continued till 6 o'clock next morning, when it abated a short time, and recommenced at W. N. W. and blew for several hours. A number of the island craft have been entirely lost, and two Spanish vessels have shared the same fate.—The sloop Cynthia; sloop Brothers; sloop Searcher; sch'r Frances; sch'r Swift; sch'r Mary Ann; and sch'r Alfred, have been ashore, but were got off without material injury.—A few houses were injured, and the fruit trees are stripped of their fruit. We dread to hear unwelcome news from the neighbouring island.

October 13—Arrived sloop Rainbow, Holmes, Cuba; sch'r William, Cobb, Kingson, Jan. Dar, Sweeting Charleston; sloop Victory, Miner, New London.

Cleared, sch'r Mary Ann, Russel, Wilmington.

The British ship President, capt. Norquoy, from St. Mary's with ship timber, bound to Port-au-Prince, met with a severe gale in the Gulf, and put in here yesterday in distress.

Oct. 17—Arrived, brig Surry, Buckingham, London; Ariel, Pemberton, Liverpool; sch'r Wellesley, Tedder, Philadelphia.

Oct. 30—Arrived, sch'r Veteran, Ca. to Havana; Little Dick, Thrift, Matanzas; sloop Jenny, Curtis, New Orleans.

Port of Norfolk, Nov. 2.

ARRIVED.

Ship Concord, Stover, 35 days from London—ballast. Left at London, Sept. 6th, ship Maryland, Inott, for Norfolk and Baltimore, in a few days. On the night of the 23d, in lat 35 24, long 66, ran down the brig Dolphin, Parlington, from Boston bound to the Havana, 5 days out. The Dolphin had her mainmast and foretop mast yards, sails and rigging all carried away; several of her top timbers stove in and caused her to leak so bad that capt. P. and his crew were obliged to abandon her and get on board the Concord. The Concord sustained little damage, having only lost a few spars—the Dolphin was chiefly loaded with lumber.

Ship Mercury, Lewis, 50 days from Liverpool, bound to Wilmington, N. C. in distress, leaky and in want of provisions—salt, crates and stoneware. Sailed 12th September, in company with brig Dolly, Howland, of and for New Orleans, and parted with her off Cape Clear.

Brig Elizabeth Margaret, Webb, 18 days from Grenada, with rum.

A brig from Liverpool bound to City Point, anchored in Hampton Roads last evening. Also a ship from Philadelphia bound to Alexandria.

The ship George and Susan, Wood, from Greenock bound to City Point, went up James River, Wednesday evening last.

Cleared—ship Robinsonova, Adams, London; brig Elizabeth, Austin, Corund.

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

Mr. Dwyer's BENEFIT, being his last appearance this season.

THIS EVENING, NOV. 7, Will be presented, a Comedy, in 5 acts, called

The Deserted Daughter. Written by Holcroft, the author of the Road to Ruin, &c. Cheveril, Mr. Dwyer.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, in two acts, called

The Highland Reel.

Box, one dollar—Pit, three-fourths of a dollar.

The Doors to be opened at half past 5, and the Curtain rise a quarter after 6 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had, and places in the Boxes taken, of Mr. Pullen, at the office in front of the Theatre, on days of non-performance from 10 till 2, and on days of performance from ten till four o'clock.

††† Gentlemen leaving the Theatre for the night, are respectfully intreated not to take Fags, Cigars, as they are not to be considered transferable, and introduce noise and indecorum in the lobbies.

The celebrated Drama of De Montfort, or The Force of Hatred, is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced. Also, a petite Comedy, called Not at Home.

On Friday, the favourite Comedy of Town & Country, or Which is Best?—with the grand vaude drama of the Wood Demon, or The Clock has Stuck. Being for the benefit of the SUFFERERS by the late Fire at Charleston.

On Saturday (last time this season) the Fawnding of the Forest, and Raising the Wind.

WILLIAM HASLETT,

Having taken the two warehouses fronting the head of Frederick street dock, has room for the STORAGE of MERCHANDIZE and COUNTRY PRODUCE, which he will receive on terms advantageous to the storers.—Being well acquainted with the different qualities of GRAIN, he will undertake to buy and sell that article on commission and will (when required) make reasonable advances on all grain left with him on storage.

He has for Sale, 1800 bu hls Cadiz Salt 3000 w. Cocoa Alum, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, H. son Skin and B. h. a Tea Cur Nails &c. w&sl04

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 8th instant, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 35, corner of Bond and Shakepeare streets, Fell's Point, will commence the sale of a handsome assortment of

Household & Kitchen Furniture; Amongst which are, Feather beds, Bedsteads and Bedding 1 bureau; Mahogany tables 1. oak & g. ass, China Kitchen Furniture, &c. w&sl04

WANTED,

A BOY, 15 or 16 years of age, to attend in a Book store. Apply at this office. November 7 d2t

BOWDITCH'S

Practical Navigator.

A few copies of the last edition of the above work, just received and for sale by HUNTER & ROBINSON, No 95, Market street.

ALSO,

Mrs. West's New Novel of

THE REFUSAL,

Price 2 dollars. d

Nov. 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber feels it necessary to notify the public, that, for weighty considerations, he has found it proper to withdraw from the partnership he lately contracted with Mr. Augustine Boughan, under the firm of Boughan and Young, which is hereby dissolved.

JOHN C. YOUNG, dtt

John H. Browning & Co.

12, FELL'S STREET, FELL'S POINT, Have imported in the ships Saly and Orozimbo, from Liverpool, fast of their Full supply of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

And expect by the Duffries, the residue, which will make their assortment general and complete.

They have in Store, as usual, A general assortment of American wrought NAILS and SPIKES; do to CUT NAILS and FLOORING BRADS.

Likewise,

Ship Carpenters Axes & Adzes

Of Favor's make. All of which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or to punctual customers, on the usual credit.

November 5 d4tc04w

The Subscriber

Hereby gives notice, that he means to petition Baltimore county court at the expiration of two months from this date, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

ADAM STONE, d2c2m

Sept. 25, 1810

150 BALES TENNESSEE COTTON, of Prime Quality, and in good shipping order, AND A few tierces Prime RICE.

FOR SALE BY T. JONES & H. YOUNG, November 3 d4 .4

FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP FRIENDSHIP, JOHN HALL, Master; Burthen about 1800 barrels—will be ready to receive a CARGO immediately. For terms, apply to JAMES BIAYS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker. October d12t

FELL'S POINT Circulating Library.

It is earnestly requested that persons having Books belonging to this Library, will leave them at the Library Room, immediately, in order that the subscriber may be enabled to have a Catalogue printed, for the accommodation of those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to patronize this institution. As soon as this request is complied with, arrangements will be made to obtain all new publications.

S. C. LEAKIN, d

November 2

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court for Baltimore county, will meet at Mrs. Griffith's Tavern, (Gay-street) in the city of Baltimore, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—for the purpose of adjusting the Public Expenses of said County for the present year; appointing Supervisors of the Public Roads and Constables, and adjusting their accounts. All persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order, WM GIBSON, Clk. October 22 d10N

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the stable of the subscriber on Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday morning last.

A DARK BAY HORSE,

with star and blaze in his face; the hair shaved off close to his skin on the near side and hip; switch tail; is 13 or 14 hands high, four of the years old, a small lump inside the hough of his near hind leg. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up this Horse; or reasonable charges for such information as will enable me to get him.

WALTER ARMSTRONG, Federal Hill Baltimore.

Nov 6 d4

IN THREE SHORT DAYS

THE Baltimore Hospital Lottery

Will certainly commence its operations. Let it be remembered, that there will be but SIXTEEN DRAWINGS TO BE—That the first drawn number will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars!

There besides the high prize of 25,000 dollars, one of 10,000 dollars, one of 5,000 dollars, one of 2,000 dollars, 3 of 100 dollars, 10 of 50 dollars, and 20 of 20 dollars, are floating prizes, and may come out on the first day of drawing. The subscriber, therefore, respectfully recommends to those who are not supplied with Tickets, to call on him before next Monday, as he has

WHOLE & PARTS OF TICKETS

In variety of numbers for sale. CASH will be advanced for Prizes, and Tickets examined gratis.

KEARNEY WHARTON, No. 8, South-street.

November 2 d4t

WAS LOST,

At the Theatre, on Wednesday evening last, the 31st October,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,

Containing one half ticket of No. 5825, in the Baltimore Hospital Lottery; one note drawn by John Sedwick, on John Clare, and by him accepted in favour of Jas. A. D. Dalrimple, for one hundred and sixty dollars, with a credit of sixty dollars endorsed; one note for 50 and some cents, drawn on, and accepted by the same parties; one drawn in favor of Jesse Dimple by Wm. Price, for 150 dollars; and one note drawn in favor of Jesse Dimple, by Wm. Haynes, for 50 dollars; two manifests of tobacco signed by the Inspector of St. Leonard's, Calvert county, Md. and 35 dollars in bank notes. The finder shall be entitled to the above five dollars, on returning the pocket book and other contents to this office, and no questions asked.

The papers in it can be of no service to any person but the owner, as payment of the notes is stopped. Nov 2 d4t

Boarding House and Tavern.

CHARLES BURNETT,

Impressed with gratitude for the many favors centered upon him, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened and fitted up as a

GENEAL BOARDING HOUSE,

that large commodious house, No. 20, Fell's street, Fell's Point, nearly opposite Dr. Allen's, where every attention will be paid to the accommodation of those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

Oysters, during the season, as usual; and Wines of the first quality and flavour; Spirits, foreign and domestic, with a general supply of the best Provisions on the market afforded.

A DINNER will be provided every day at one o'clock, at 50 cents each.

August 25 skwtf

Five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward to any person who will detect the person who took off a SADDLE & BIDDLE on Monday night the 29th of October. The saddle had plated stirrup irons and plated mountings; the skin which covered it, was in an entire piece. The biddle was double reined, redish colour, and the bits plated. Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction.

NICHOLAS GORSUCH, Bridge-street, Old Town. d4t

November 2

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