CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

[Mr. Clinch—in continuation.]

But how stands the case of your general Committee, as to this attempt to encrease its own numbers? Can the Aggregate meeting be supposed to authorise that which, in the most express words, it interdicts? It directed a General Committee to be specified out of what classes this General Committee must be formed. It has declared a personal confidence in you, and it has disclaimed all reliance unless upon persons of its own selection. It remains, therefore, that you must either deny the authority of this Aggregate Meeting, and declare yourselves independent of all trust; or that you must hold yourselves bound by the limitations which were established in this Meeting. You sit here by its authority; you have officially undertaken its orders, and can you possibly think of betraying them?

The allusion of the Learned Doctor to my bad memory, were it even grounded, is a very unimportant subject of dispute, compared to the great questions of your own honour and of the national right. For my part I shall never despair of forgiveness at the hands of the Irish Catholics, if nothing more than the guilt of involuntary forgetfulness is made out against me. The transaction, however, to which the Gentleman alludes, can be no other than that I gave his name in public as one of the minority on a Catholic question. The history of that transaction, and of my enormous guilt, I will endeavour to abridge, and, if I can, to copy after the exemplary good humour with which my name has been lately handled in this Meeting, after a prolix rally in print to my guilty statement. During my absence from your Committee, an absence arising from causes unnecessary to detail at the present, an accusation, for so in fact, Mr. Chairman, it will appear from what I shall say, and of a serious kind, came home to me through the public prints, as made in this Committee by Mr. Hussey.

Mr. O'Gorman.—You must mention no names.

Mr. Clinch.—I stand corrected, but I certainly said I would endeavour to copy after the learned Doctor. An accusation brought against me, when absent and out of hearing, by a most honourable man, and conveying what I felt, and *you* would feel to be the most heinous of all charges, that of deep and desperate hypocrisy. Mr. Chairman, finding the charge conveyed home to me, not face to face, but through the long circuity of a Newspaper, I conceived it my duty to state my defence, where best it might overtake the accusation, and not in this Meeting, where I had not experienced the aid of a single voice to my character. Having finished my statement, which I trust has at least the merit of great humility and truth, of the part taken by me in a public discussion, I applied to one of the tellers of the minority on that debate, whole honour forbids the suspicion of malice, and whose singularly faithful memory excludes almost the danger of mistake; to such a person, whom I am free to name, (Mr. T. Finn), I applied for the list of names.—My reason for doing so was not only substantial, but was necessarily a fair one. A victorious party seldom recollects the intermediate steps to victory, and almost never challenges the statement made by one of its own; whereas, by appealing to those who have suffered a reverse, you give the best pledge of your accuracy, because you challenge the only persons interested to contradict your statement. In this minority the learned Doctor was mentioned, untruly as he maintains; my offence, it seems, is even exaggerated by putting him in the *middle* of the list, which really arose from punctilio, on my part, and excessive scruple. I had no opportunity of classifying the other Gentlemen, whereas the learned Doctor had no fellow; had I set him foremost, it would be argued into a design of making him conspicuous; had I put him hindmost, the crime would be pall-explaining. I did, Mr. Chairman, put him in the middle I confess, and if I have wronged him by the mention of his name I am sorry for it, but my motives were pacific in giving him the middle.

Against my statement the learned Doctor published his statement, and at length he had, as I conceive, nothing more to do, than to deny my assertion concerning himself. Still he contrived, by adding motives to my act, to be abundant on the subject. His publication commences with the formal words of an Equity Bill, and, with the exception of my error concerning his name, he quotes all but what I had said, and calls for definitions of *domestic arrangements*, as if Mr. Grattan's plan were not known, and as if the Hon. Gentleman who accused me had not expressly urged that the Resolutions of the sub-committee were equivalent to the *domestic sincere* of Mr. Grattan.

In justice to that sub-committee, and in honour to its Irish spirit, I am now called upon to declare expressly, what I more than hinted in my published defence, that no two projects could be more dissimilar than the scope of those Resolutions framed in the Sub-Committee, and the plan reported by newspapers to be that of Mr. Grattan. The Sub-Committee felt of all expressed its conviction that the Veto in all its shapes was inadmissible. It next expressly rejected all clogs and conditions upon Catholic emancipation. It stood upon the ground of God and my right for the Irish. It merely offered its services in that, in the event of a total and generous [illegible] of Catholics, measures might be [illegible] the objection of our enemies, [illegible] domestic and Catholic. It is [illegible] here, whether this making of [illegible] would remove the objection [illegible]—but it is evident that the Sub-Committee looked not to any further change than this, and that they intended this should be the voluntary acknowledgment of grateful freemen.—There exists not a Catholic but is persuaded, and the matter requires no proof, that if Catholics are frankly and nobly admitted to their places under the Constitution, the very profession of liberty, the very enjoyment of independence at home, the very fulness of Irish heart, will animate clergy and laity, in practice, to drive the principle of true conciliation to the very utmost limit, that can be called Catholic? But is this the plan attributed to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan? Is this the same as to defend our cause on two positions—*Its justice*, and the subordination of its justice, or the equality at least, to the principle of excluding simultaneously all foreign jurisdiction? Yet this Resolution I opposed, though offered as mere suggestion, because it went to give a serious consideration to that *puzzle* thrown out by our friends; because it implied an acknowledgment or fear that our titles were not sufficient to vindicate themselves. I stated in the printed letter this my opposition; intimating, at the same time, that there were certain other particulars of my intercourse with gentlemen of the Sub-Committee, which, as confidential, I could not bring forward. I have done Mr. Chairman, and have only to mention, that those very particulars, so declared by me to be matter of honourable secrecy, my accuser in the beginning returned to impeach me a second time, and when absent still, in your committee, that is to strike me in that point, which from my own confession, he had known was open to every unfair advantage.

Mr. Costigan—Sir, can it be decorous for us to press our Petition on the Prince of Wales, before he well understands what he can do for us? It is easy to Petition: we can present our bit of parchment at any time. There is sufficient to manufacture a Petition whenever it is necessary; but I would not now run the risk of disobliging Lord Moira and Mr Grattan, as they are known to be esteemed by the Prince; any thing we do disagreeable to him, will be disagreeable to them. Let the Petition be suspended; I don't want to do it away; first present your Address to the Prince, and if his answer be a gracious one, then draw up a Petition with energy and send it off as soon as you please.

Mr. B. Coyle—Sir, the arguments of some gentlemen are very strange! At one time our enemies are in power and we are not to petition, because we have nothing to expect from them; at another time, our friends are in power, and we ought not to Petition, for fear of disobliging them; it is not long since the respectable gentleman was converted by Mr. Finnerty, and now some one has converted him the other way; I am extremely surprised that a man of so much good sense would change his opinion so suddenly.

Dr. Drumgole—Sir, I cannot but admire the astonishing courage of the gentleman who brought the original motion; he has intimated that the foreign people preside at an Aggregate Meeting; I do revere the decree of an Aggregate Meeting, but I will not confess that an Aggregate Meeting, to be held in Dublin, shall extinguish the rights of 32 Counties and every town in Ireland. We sit here appointed by an Aggregate Meeting and under the direct order from it to manage the affairs of the Catholics, and after the proofs just laid before you (by the learned lawyer, who went through that horrible recapitulation of wrongs), that this Committee has been so long actively and usefully employed, is it for this gentleman to come forward, almost totally unknown in the Committee until the last month, to counteract the labours of those who, have so essentially served the Catholics? Sir, the protestations of some gentlemen are very specious; all they want is an Aggregate Meeting and an Address; "*hinc illæ lachrymæ*." But I fear something deeper; I fear that these gentlemen have said: "We had better go forward with our party, trample their Petition under foot, and kick this Committee out of existence." Formerly (as was well observed by a gentleman,) attempts were made to diffuade us from petitioning, when our enemies were in power; to-day a gentleman says, "stay; don't petition so soon, for our friends are likely to be in power," and these arguments urged at the moment we are going into action; whatever key we touch; on Catholic grievances, "don't petition," (with some Gentlemen,) is sure to be the chorus. I am for petition ten times a year, if we could so often approach the Imperial Parliament; I would with the English people to have constantly a picture of our galling servitude before their eyes, and that the knowledge of our wrongs should be so universal, that every voice in the Empire might re-echo Catholic grievances. If you entertain this question of postponing your petition, by going back to an Aggregate Meeting; if you debate whether you shall agree to the proposition of Gentlemen who may urge this postponement, that moment you open a door for corruption. But if you determine to go forward with your petition at present, and to persevere year after year; corruption cannot steal upon you; nothing of the kind can ever happen.

Mr. Clinch moved, "That the Committee forthwith proceed to fill up the vacancies pursuant to the petitions of the Aggregate Meeting of 1809; that the further augmentation of the said Committee be referred to a Sub-Committee of 21, to report thereon without delay, and that said report be proposed as a recommendation from the General Meeting to the Aggregate Meeting.

Mr. Shiel—Sir, Before I rose to address you, I must confess that I felt myself at a loss to determine in what manner I should commence. I am not insensible that the attention of youth upon maturity is deemed presumptuous; and though I lamented to observe in the course of the debate that maturity and discretion are not always concomitant, in any other circumstances than the present, I should have guarded against the charge. The present are, however, imperative, and a moment's reflection has removed every hesitation. In meeting the public eye, I come recommended to your attention by claims against which my youth is not to be balanced; nor do I feel my nerves tremble when I tell you, that I am one of those whose right to speak in this assembly is disputed. I laid in other circumstances I would not have addressed you. Why? because I know that in other circumstances my voice would have been lost in this assembly; because in any other circumstances I could not have laid my hand upon the ark of Ireland's cause; because in any other circumstances I should have been a dwarf—in the present I become a giant. Why? because it is my own cause, my own right, my own privilege which I rise to enforce, and with my own that of those by whom and for whom I stand amongst you. In this capacity I have as full, as well founded a claim to share in the proceedings of this Assembly as the Gentleman who has made this motion, or, "any thunderer here." Pardon me then, if I wave all considerations of individual insignificance, before the interests of those who have sent me here. Forget my individuality. It is not as an individual, but as a Manager, that I venture to deliver my sentiments on the subject matter before you. Let it be fairly stated—it is this:—Shall the Resolutions of the Committee, Resolutions passed after a due deliberation, adopted with the concurrence of a great majority, which but a few days ago were deemed salutary and expedient, which place this Committee upon a basis more solid and more extended, by associating Dublin with Ireland, the Parishes with the Counties—shall these Resolutions be rescinded and annulled by the motion of Mr. Keogh? The name of Keogh is a venerable one—it has deserved well of Ireland. The Son has entered the Committee beneath the Father's shade—he has extended the shade of his own interference over the Committee—not to hush the withering breath of dissention, but to flop the nutriment, to freeze the bud, and exclude the genial sunshine which could quicken the plant into vegetation. He has commenced his career with omens auspicious perhaps to himself—I wish I could say to his country.—It might have been expected that in so arduous an undertaking he would have come supported with argument—you have heard him—did you observe its shadow? He would exasperate, and not soothe—he would drive, and not conduct—he would force into compliance, not allure into persuasion. He has made eloquence subservient to the ends of silence—he has talked much and said little. What is that little? that he despises you.—This must have been uttered in a moment of precipitation. Had he given an instant to reflection, the words would have fled back from his lips. I have too high an opinion of his discretion to think that an expression of contempt could have been the fruit of his premeditation—if, as an aggregate of individuals, he could have eyed us with a smile of supercilious superiority. Had he but taken a retrospect of the first origin of this Committee, he would never have been betrayed into sensations of contempt for your measures or for yourselves. The awful figure of his father would have arisen to his imagination, to warn him that what the father had built up was not to be overthrown by the Son. If the Committee deserves the contempt of any, it is not of the Gentleman who has made the motion. But what excuse has he alleged? He does not despise you as individuals—he despises you as a Committee. Alas! whither has he fled for a shelter! He saw himself betrayed into error by the intemperance of his oratory—he felt himself falling down the precipice, but instead of catching at some shrub which might break or enable him to recover from his fall, he has flung himself down the steep and has sunk to the lowest bottom of the abyss. Before I investigate the grounds on which he has thought to bolster up this motion, I would arrest him at the very outset of his career. He despises forms; it is not wonderful, for they do not make much to his favour. He knows, or at least he ought to know, that no motion can be made without the previous notice of a week—he has given no such notice, and yet he makes a motion—he wishes to escape from forms, but forms will not allow him to escape. You, Mr. Chairman, cannot put his motion, because it violates form, and form is not to be despised. I arrest him here; let him pile reply upon reply, heap argument on argument; let him erect enchanted castles of sophistry, I will seize the wand of form, I will touch his fairy palace, and the whole vision will vanish in an instant into air. Are these Resolutions to be rescinded? No! because the motion ought not, cannot be put. These Resolutions were not passed without debate—the Gentleman had ample opportunity to object to them at the time they were submitted to consideration. Why did he not urge his objections then? This question, however simple, is not easily to be answered. Perhaps it did not suit his leisure. What! is the Committee to attend on Mr. Keogh, or Mr. Keogh upon the Committee? Are your Resolutions made but to be broken? Are you assembled like children to build up a pack of resolutions, that like a pack of cards they may be blown down again.—If one of the Managers of the Country were to return thither after the passing of this motion; if he were met by one of those who had appointed him to consult their interests; if he were asked what he had done for the common cause; if he were to reply: I travelled up to town at some expence; I entered the Committee, a Gentleman brings forth a motion to send me back again—and back again I am sent. If all this were to happen, (and if this motion be passed it will happen) what would be their indignation?

Let us follow this motion to all the crazy labyrinth of talking, through which this Gentleman has wandered. He tells us the Committee have no right to appoint new Members—First, if this were true, why did he not tell us so when the question was agitated? Secondly, why did he not give notice of his motion? Thirdly, it is not true that the Committee have appointed new Members. You have been told so by a Noble Lord and a Learned Lawyer (Mr. Clinch), and by the Gentleman himself.—You have been told that the Committee have appointed new Members. The Committee have not. The Committee has advised the Counties to appoint new Managers—the Counties appointed them, and in so doing, they did no more than follow the advice of the Committee. They were not under a necessity to comply with the directions of the Committee—they did it of their own accord. What do these Gentlemen tell us? that the Committee have no right to appoint—that the Counties ought to appoint—the Counties have appointed.

These Gentlemen have talked much upon liberty and the people; and at the same time they aim in fact at retracting from their deliberations the Members of the people. They would monopolise.—They assemble here to petition for seats in Parliament, and yet place the Managers for the Counties under disqualifications which deprive them of these seats in this Assembly; in the meanwhile they are to act for Ireland. The Country Gentlemen are to resign their interests to the discretion of Parish Managers. Is then patriotism inhaled in no other air than the smoky atmosphere of Dublin? is the love of liberty local? or rather, what bounds has it but human nature, but the borders of the earth, the *pharmantia nocia mundi*, the fiery battlements of the world! Does the Gentleman conceive that the heart of a rustic is formed of more ignoble stuff than that of a citizen? that patriotism boils in the veins of the last, and that his blood hangs in icicles about the heart of the first? Let him know that that liberty is not commensurate with the suburbs of this town, and that beneath the purest sky of the smallest hamlet in this country, there grows as much of the "Village Hampden" as in his patriotic bosom.—Place me, Sir, at the point of a promontory,—as long as I stand upon the rock which encircles our coast, I shall feel that there is something in the touch of Ireland's soil, which pours the love of freedom through the limbs, and bids us burst those manacles with which human nature is bound foot and hand. This motion is not worthy your consideration. For what are we assembled here? when I entered this room, I thought that something might be done for the amelioration of Ireland, for the salvation of England, for the interests of Europe, of human nature and the world. I thought that before the sun went down, something might be done for the regeneration of my country. The sun has gone down, and nothing has been done. Not one bar of Ireland's dungeon has been shivered, and another day has passed that it might be etched upon the flick of the captive. You have no sense of your own dignity. You are engrossed with the invidious of Squires against Lawyers, and of Lawyers against Squires. You have cast an individual into one side of the scale, and you have cast your country—yet, your country into the other, and it is your country that has kicked the beam. Will you receive this motion? Will you receive a motion contrary to your regulations? Will you receive a motion to repeal Resolutions whose discussions this Gentleman ought to have attended? Will you receive a motion unworthy of agitation? Will you allow it to supersede the cause of the world? but above all, will you dismiss with contumely the men who have travelled up to Dublin and left their homes but to attend your meetings? Will you desert the people? Will you desert yourselves? If you refuse to associate with the Managers of the Counties, you disclaim their interference—you arrogate an authority which Ireland never gave, which Ireland can never sanction. You reproach your enemies with calumny, and yet you more than confirm their allegations. They tell you that Ireland does not sympathize with you, but the truth is, that you do not sympathize with Ireland. Receive the associated Managers, and you receive the people; if this Committee is built upon any other basis than public assent, it will be a vast superstructure, without a depth of foundation, it will totter and shake for a season upon the mass of national apathy, until at length the pillar falls, the arch is loosened, and the whole is overwhelmed into ruin; but if on the other hand the basis of this Committee be the universal heart, it will soar a mighty column; it will shoot a pyramid into Heaven, crowned with all the trophies of liberty.—With the people you will do all, without the people you will do nothing.

(To be continued.)

The unfortunate Clergyman, charged with being the author of an incendiary threatening letter, addressed to Mr. R. Jenner, of Maresfield, and with arson, on Thursday underwent a final examination in the prison of Lewes, and was fully committed for trial on both charges, at our next assizes. At the examination, the Prisoner's two brothers, one a Minister and an acting Magistrate, and the other a Post-Captain in the Navy, were present, and it has been said, that they signified their intention of applying to one of the Judges for bail, but we have reason to believe that no such application has yet been made.

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RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

PRICE FOUR-PENCE] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1811. [NUMBER 11,094

TO BE LET FOR EVER,

FROM THIS TWENTY-EIGHTH OF MARCH NEXT, (WITH A FINE,)

In the Whole, or Two Divisions,

ABOUT Ninety-Nine Acres of the Lands of GARRISON, situate in the Barony of Bargy, and County of Wexford, within 7 Miles of Wexford, and 2 of Taghmon, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the immediate reception of a Gentleman, also, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing—Said Lands abound in good MARL—Proposals will be received by William Davis, of said Place, who will show the Lands, or William Davis, of said Place, who will show the Lands, to a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered and come with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered.

Garrison, Feb 13, 1811.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 7, 1811.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, do hereby give Notice, that they will on Monday, the 11th of March next, receive sealed Proposals, in Writing, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the execution of the following WORKS, viz.,

1. Performing Land Front of Duncannon Fort.
2. Repairing the Sea Batteries at Dalco.
3. Building two Towers on the Heights above Duncannon Fort, and one at the entrance of the Fort.

Printed Specifications, and Blank Proposals, may be had, by applying at the Clerk of Cheque's Office Ordnance, Lower Castle Yard; Engineers Office, Dublin, or to the Officer commanding the Royal Engineers at Duncannon Fort.

Feb. 12, 15, 1811.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, on the Quay of Waterford, with a [illegible] and COACH HOUSE adjoining, [illegible] Mr. RAMSEY'S House, and the Merchants' Commercial Room.

Proposals will be received by Messrs. [illegible], Esq. Waterford, Jan. 28, 1811.

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS, OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

As I intend a Representative for our County in a [illegible] shortly to take place, allow me to offer myself to your Consideration as a Candidate for the high Honour. From the friendly Reception I have generally experienced, my hope of success is very sanguine; and give me leave to assure you, should my wishes be accomplished, where my highest Ambition is to succeed, I shall endeavour, by my Conduct, to prove myself not unworthy of your Choice.

By an active and honest discharge of my Trust, and by a Line of Conduct consistent with a Long Tried Integrity, I shall ever, Public Animosities, and thereby promote the Prosperity of our Country, and the Strength of the Empire at large. I conceive I shall best manifest my gratitude for your Favour. I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my Promises.

I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my personal Respects to you, to solicit your Suffrages; and, in the mean Time,

I remain, with much Truth,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, Junior.

Castle-Boro, January 1, 1811.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

For three young Lives and thirty one Years, as follows,

THE HOUSE and TENEMENT of OAK PARK, situate, lying and being on the LANDS of STOKESTOWN, [illegible] beautifully situated on the River Boro, [illegible] Miles of New Ross. The Demesne contains fifty Four Acres—Proposals to be made to Adam Gibson, Esq. Portnebrick, Ross.

(Ta & S) January 28, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB 9.

Butter, first Quality,	£5 12s 0d	per Cwt.
—— second,	5 7s. 0d	
—— third,	5 2s 0d	
Tallow (secondes)	about 90s. 0d	
Lard (flake)	62. 0d - 64 0d.	
—— (casks render'd)	66s. 0d - 70s. 0d	
Barrel Pigs,	32s. 0d - 44s 0d.	
Mess Pork,	35s. 0d. - 38s 0d	
Beef,	28s. 0d. - 42s 0d	
Oatmeal,	16s 0d - 16s 6d	
Flour, first Quality,	4 —s 0d.	per Bag.
—— second,	38s. 0d - 39s 0d	
—— third,	36s. 0d. - 44s 0d.	
—— fourth,	30s. 0d - 34s 0d.	
Wheat,	34 0d. - 43s. 0d	
Barley,	18s 0d. - 21s. 0d	
Oats, (common)	12s. 0d. - 13s 6d	per Barrel.
—— (potatoe)	13s. 0d. - 00s 0d	
Hay,	30s. 0d. - 37s 0d.	
Straw,	14 0d. - 5s. 0d	
Butter, (firkin)	80 0d - 98s 0d	per Stone
Pratoes,	4 0d. to 6d.	
Beef, (quarters)	4 0d. - 8d	per lb.
(joints)	7½d. - 14d	
Mutton, (quarters)	6 0d. - 7 0d	
(joints)	6½d. - 7½d	
Veal,	7 0d. - 8½d	
Pork	7½d. - 14½.	
Lamb,	7½d - 8d.	
Whiskey,	7s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.	per Gall
Train Oil,	£13, to £20	per Ton.

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday.

1809 Barley (W.S.)	Average,	1 — 1s. 7d.
1810 —— Oats		1 12 — 5½
1810 —— Barley		1 — 5 0 d

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

For Three Lives and Thirty One Years,

WOODLANDS, HOUSE, OFFICES, walled GARDEN, ORCHARD, and twenty two Acres of GROUND, beautifully situated on the River Suir, within four Miles of Waterford. Application to be made to Richard Lamprey, Esq. at Woodlands.

(N) January 9, 1811

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY Sold,

THE Extensive CONCERNS, situated in John-Street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson. For Particulars see Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of this Paper.

Applications to be made to Arthur Birnie.

September 8, 1810.

WOODS.

THE OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN to be sold, of considerable Growth, and fit for Ship Building, situate on the Navigable Rivers Nore and Barrow, between Ross and Waterford.—Application to be made to Robert Paul, Esq. John's Hill, Waterford; Joseph Deane, Esq. Ross, and Abraham Symes, Esq. Waterford.

(S) January 18, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE THIRD SHARE of about £500 per Annum, arising out of the Paper Mill, and Bolton Mills and Land, together with the One-Third Share of the Grounds, the Wood and Timber growing thereon, situate at Whelan's Bridge, a most beautiful situation for a Lodge thereon, at a valuable rising interest.—Apply to Samuel Symes, Jun. Esq Attorney, or the Printer.

(S) November 24, 1810.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

(Continued.)

Mr. C. Keogh—I admire as much as any person, the talents of the Gentleman (Mr. Shiel) who spoke last. I have no intention whatever of excluding such Gentlemen from this Committee. I believe it is one of your rules, that any Gentleman may deliver his opinion here; and I think it a measure of good sense—(The Chairman informed Mr. Keogh there was no such rule, but that it was a matter of court fy.)—A Learned Lawyer has made a long and eloquent address, not one word of which was to the point. If you attempt to smuggle any measure, you will be disgracefully disbarred. The young Gentleman who spoke last apprehends that I wish to exclude Country Gentlemen; but that is a mistake—I would be sorry to see so glorious a sample of rising talent, as he has given, shut out from this Committee. The young Gentleman has asked, why I did not attend the Committee, to oppose the Resolution for appointing County Managers, and I will answer the question. There has been a system of misrepresentation a long time on foot, by which some of the persons from whose exertions the Catholics derive most benefit, have been basely traduced—anonymous letters have been written by skulking cowards, who dare not avow them, for the purpose of driving modest and sensible men from your meetings.

Mr. Nich. Mahon—Sir, I have been at many Catholic Meetings, and this is the first time I have seen an attempt to put down a Catholic's voice, or stifle it by clamour; but the conduct of some Gentlemen in 1793, was very like that pursued at present. There is one matter which I think necessary to remark upon; and that is, that these Gentlemen who come forward this day to throw obstacles in the way of your proceedings, (except in few instances,) never contributed one shilling to defray the heavy expences which were incurred in sending off your last Petition, or in preparing the present.—Sir, a Gentleman has said, don't go forward with your Petition, until you have felt addressed the Prince of Wales—but that would be virtually rescinding the vote of the aggregate meeting—and I will oppose it. Did any government ever yet invite you to Petition? No, their invitations were always to the other side. Ask my Lord Donoughmore, or Mr. Latouche, their opinions. Ask any politician his honest sentiments, and he will answer, that it is only by Petition you can succeed. These are the honest dictates of my heart, when I speak on this interesting occasion.

Mr. R. Dillon—Sir, I will oppose the motion for an Aggregate Meeting, as I have never known any business of consequence to be done at one: this Committee has emanated from an Aggregate Meeting, and if you were to go back to another, it must appoint a new Committee to do the business of the Catholics, so that it would come to the same thing in the end.

Mr. Warren—Sir, I am a very old Member of this Committee, and beg to lay a few words: I have spent more days of my life in the service of the Catholics, than some Gentlemen here have spent hours. I am no party man, and I am ashamed to hear one set of Catholics talk of putting down another. I have been ashamed to see, from the public prints, that so much of your time has been taken up contending with newspaper reporters, as if this Committee should be occupied with such trifles. If you say you will not go to an aggregate meeting, to take the sense of the people on this resolution of increasing the number of your Committee, you erect yourselves into a body independent of the people; you derive all your powers from an aggregate meeting, and I will so far support the motion as to be one of the first to sign a requisition for that purpose.

Doctor Drumgole denied, that the Committee derived all its powers from an aggregate meeting.

Mr. Toomey—Sir—The arguments of some gentlemen would fain prove, that an aggregate meeting is omnipotent; an opinion in which I am by no means disposed to coincide. Are these Gentlemen, who would postpone your petition, aware, that it is the universal wish of the Irish nation it should be pressed at this crisis? I am concerned much, to see such irritation and apparent enmity amongst us; we have enemies enough to encounter, without being weakened by internal dissions; we have Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval to contend with, besides many others of inferior note; and we should have done with puerile bickerings, and heartily join against the enemies of our emancipation.

When the division took place, the majority was eleven against the Amendment, ten of which were objected to as County Managers.

CLONMEL COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Lord Norbury's Charge to the Grand Jury, on the opening of the Commission.

GENTLEMEN,

You are not surprised, that the principal Gentry and Inhabitants of this great County are assembled at an unusual period—After the many atrocities that have disgraced and disturbed it of late, you would have been justly discontented or desponding if the Government had been remiss, or reluctant, in giving immediate and active operation to the Law, and an opportunity of appealing against reiterated and continuing outrage, to the authoritative and protecting administration of Justice. Notwithstanding that you have been heretofore visited at the regular periods of Assizes by the able Judges whose wholesome admonitions have been given from this Bench, with a view of reclaiming the licentious spirit of the tumultuous—notwithstanding the many strong and salutary provisions of the Legislature to correct, punish, and deter, public and dangerous offenders—notwithstanding the many painful examples of capital punishments inflicted on unhappy delinquents by the sentence of the Law—notwithstanding the alarming broil of a late rebellious Insurrection, and the multitude that fell victims to it—notwithstanding the proud and manly exertions of the loyal Inhabitants who then vanquished and will for ever subdue the destroyers of public peace and domestic comfort—notwithstanding the restoration of general tranquility by the wisest measures of Government—notwithstanding the merciful magnanimity of a gracious and good Sovereign, and temperate Legislature, in giving pardon and amnesty to a deluded infuriated Rabble, we still have cause to lament, that insidious and wicked men have continued to seduce the unwary, and to plunge into dangerous Associations, under the blasphemous sanction of oaths, the unhappy men whose cases have caused you thus to be assembled. 'Tis wonderful how the characteristic credulity of the lower orders still continues to be duped by a few contemptible, depraved, insidious Leaders, who are grown hardened, desperate, and practised in seduction—but pardon mutter ill bestowed upon the desperate. It has been observed by the Historian of a former period, that no grace will quiet such restless minds—Mercy mured to rapine and sedition contract inveterate habits—no experience of miseries which attend their crimes, and ruin which constantly follows, can deter them from attempting new mischiefs; but with your concurrence, and that of the virtuous and spirited men of the County, we shall give new and warning proofs that this infurgent spirit shall be put down by the vigorous efforts of the law, without departing from the benignity of its principles. In conversations with some of the Magistrates of this County, complaint has been made, that their power has been rarely exercised by the expiration of the Act commonly called the Insurrection Act. It is not becoming to impute culpable omission to the Legislature; but I trust that in it will soon the revival of that Law which was found salutary in its practice, and which I never heard of being made bad use of, may again enable (to long as Insurgents exist), the Magistracy and resident Gentry to protect the innocent from that nocturnal outrage which has so deeply injured the character, credit, and comfort of the Country. But let us not complain of the want of Legislative provisions—Although I hold in my hand to alarming a Calendar of Men incarcerated in your Gaol under the heaviest accusations for their various imputed crimes, I have also the Statute Book before me, where various Laws still exist that are sufficient to meet and to punish those crimes which, on due investigation, may be sanctioned by the authority of your finding indictments framed up in them. Upon looking into that copious Catalogue which lies open before me, in Mr. Bell's most excellent index to our Statutes, I find classed under the head of Riot and Assemblies, no fewer than 98 distinct Provisions, from Henry VII. to the present time, to controul the prevalent mischiefs as occasions arose for the necessity—For it has been well observed by the wisest Men and the most humane Judges, amongst whom was Sir Matthew Hale, that from the vices and infirmities of men, the variety of unforeseen events, when offences grow dangerous, frequent and enormous, as to be dangerous to civil society, coercion and punishment must be provided to deter the guilty and protect the innocent; and such were the occasions that lately gave birth to the Insurrection and Convention Acts—I wish that the first had not expired, and that the other was better recollected and more duly respected, when the spirit of dangerous seditious and illegal cabals and associations insult society, and openly defy the Provisions of this salutary Law. In this County, the Parliamentary Functions of Caravats and Shanavests, have promulgated the Laws, have levied Contributions and Forces, and in the natural produce and effect of their councils and energies, they have excited the standard of their terror, and the plunder of arms is the audacious practice—nocturnal and barbarous outrage has been let loose, and a paltry Banditti of the lowest deception, and insignificant when openly opposed, has inflicted the cruellest torture on the peaceable and unprotected Cottager—and shameful to tell, the native chastity of the females is universally violated by licentious brutality. The cries of the distracted Mother and the tortured father, the shrieks of the violated daughter, have pierced the attentive ear of Government—that Government calls for your co-operation, and I tell you, that the Law is strong enough to assist you. The Statute which I call your attention particularly to, is the 15th and 16th of the King, a law to prevent tumultuous risings, commonly called the Whiteboy Act. Some of you are not old enough to remember its history—I lament to tell you that it took its rise from the repeated outrages that disgraced this County at the commencement of his Majesty's reign. Foreign emissaries were sent here to seduce and distract, as a prelude to an intended invasion by France. The French Fleet was vanquished and destroyed by the invincible superiority of the British navy, and the Insurrection was crushed by the valour and the virtue of our country, which will for ever be predominant. The recent matter still infested our quiet, which gave occasion to the law I allude to, and which has now existed for near half a century, and which gives ample power to the Magistracy and to the administration of justice. The multitude of cases that have been adjudged upon it are familiar to your experience—The number of sentences that have been awfully pronounced from this bench should have been as a warning voice to the guilty.

[Here the Judge read Extracts from the Preamble and Provisions of the Statute, and then observed:]

You see, Gentlemen, how comprehensive the Law, how ample the power to the Magistrate, and how great the remuneration to the injured and their families at the grievous expence in taxes which must be levied from the offending County. I do not address you with cold formality; I speak to you with undisguised freedom—Tho' most of you are firm, active and virtuous, there are some who from supineness, mistaken lenity, or most criminal favoritism to Delinquents, recommended, concealed, or partially protected—have much to answer for, and have been actuated by the shameful and criminal seeking for popularity with a rabble, at the expence of the Peace and good Order of Society. This will not do—let me implore you to lay aside all distinctions and divisions of party; if not, the outrageous and the tumultuous will drive you from this beautiful and delightful Country.—Your Credit with other Countries has been much injured—you are placed in high and eminent situations—you can view and investigate the situation of your Country—you have an arm strengthened by the Law to drag the Offender to Justice; and with another arm you can spread a shield over the head of the innocent and unprotected—Make your best efforts with the Law against this siege of troubles—if you fail you must take up arms, and by opposing end them. You have the finest Country and the best Constitution in the habitable World, and whilst every other part of Europe has been distracted by Anarchy and finally sacrificed and devoted to the Iron Tyranny of a Military Despot, we are come to administer Justice in the sacred Temple of the Law, where no hatty delusion or intemperate conduct shall contaminate your proceedings, or derogate from the pre-eminent virtue of the British Constitution.

During his Majesty's reign, this County has for the course of more than half a century experienced a continued series of grace and favour—all ranks and descriptions of men have been happily embraced to have a common interest and participation in the blessings we enjoy. The County has increased in wealth and improvement to an unexampled degree; and within my own time I have the pride to see many of

Marquis de la Romana. It was expected he would be succeeded in his command by Gen. Balsteros.

The Cadiz letters to the 24th ult. mention that not only Soult and Mortier, but Sebastiani, with his division, had taken the direction of Badajos and Alcantara, their united force amounting to 15,000 men, accompanied by a powerful train of artillery.

A letter from Gibraltar states, that on the night of the 23d of December, a battery of three 16 brass-pounders, situate to the North part of Caburezuela, and near the entrance of San Pedro, was stormed and destroyed by a party from his Majesty's ship Milford, consisting of the Master, Captain of Marines, and fifty men, who returned in safety after spiking the guns, and killing about six of the enemy, and bringing off two prisoners.

Another letter of the 12th ult. mentions that the communication with Spain had been re-opened.

An edict had been published at Petersburgh, giving notice, that on the 1st of March next, the burning of British manufactures will be carried into effect in Russia.

The whole of the merchandize sequestrated at Stettin and Pillau had been ordered to be conveyed to Paris.

The accounts from Vienna state, that the negociations between Russia and the Porte appeared to take a favourable turn.

The first act of the Regent is most honorable to the feelings of his private friendship, as well as to his discernment of military merit. As soon as he was sworn in, he sent for General Keppel, appointed him to be one of his Equerries, and gave him the 67th Regiment of Foot.

We are defired by the Sun of last night to correct our flatement, that the audience of Mr. Perceval when he kissed hands on receiving the Seals, lasted but one minute, and say it lasted half an hour. We would certainly say so, if we believed it to be true. His Royal Highness gave audiences to all the King's Ministers. They severally kissed his hand upon their continuance in office; but his Royal Highness had no official communication with any of them, excepting the Lord Chancellor, to whom he notified his intention not to go to Parliament in person on Tuesday next.—MORNING CHRONICLE.

The two very magnificent marble busts of the late Duke of Bedford and Mr. Fox, whom every body remembers to have seen in the Prince's sitting room, at Carlton House, were removed by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent into the Council Chamber, to be placed at the head of the room, a few hours previous to the assembling of the Council, on Wednesday, to swear his Royal Highness into office.

We are informed by a person who was present at the Council, at Carlton House, on Wednesday last, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, when the presentation of kissing hands took place, after the oaths had been administered, was graciously pleased to converse familiarly and to shake hands with all those with whom he exclusively had been in habits of friendly communication.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, after the Ministers had seen him on Wednesday, was pleased to give an audience to the Earl of Derby, who remained with him some time.

The Earl of Moira, Lord Keith, Lord Dundas, Mr. Sheridan, and others of his Royal Highness's own Household, afterwards had the honour of dining with the Regent, at Carlton House.

The report of an insurrection among the Norwegian sailors is repeated in an article from Gottenburgh, but whether on better foundation than before we cannot determine.

The Gloucester Election has terminated in favour of Sir B. W. Guise, Mr. Dutton having declined the contest. Most sincerely do we congratulate the independent freeholders of Gloucester, and the friends of freedom of election in general, on the complete success which has attended the independent interest upon this occasion.

MESSINA, DEC. 26.

By a most despotic and inhuman order, issued by the Neapolitan Adjutant-General Mantier, dated Head quarters, Cosenza, the 27th of November, and addressed to the commander of the Civic Guard of Celico, the dwelling houses of Dominico Perri and Rosa Scarfioli, where Vicenzo Abbrucini, a celebrated chief of the insurgents in Calabria, was for some time concealed, have been ordered to be burnt down to the ground, so that not the least vestige thereof may remain; and a pole shall be erected on the spot, with this inscription—"The fire devoured these dwellings, because the inhabitants dared to harbour assassins." The above Perri and Scarfioli, with the wife of the former, have already suffered death in pursuance of the judgment given against them.

FALMOUTH, FEB. 4.

"I arrived here this day with my vessel. I should not have been permitted to sail from St Ubes, had it not been that I brought away Col. Fainteville who is slightly wounded and sick. He came on board the day before we sailed, and he informs me, that the French having been reinforced, Drouet's and Mortier's, and other divisions drove the English from Cartaxo, with superior numbers, that notwithstanding the English lost 500 men, that the French had in killed and wounded upwards of one thousand. The consequence was, that Lord Wellington retreats to his lines in front of Lisbon, where he waits for the grand attack, which was expected every day, the French having continued to follow the British close up to their entrenchments."

(Signed) "HENRY WHARTON."

The ground of our dissatisfaction with the story is not the subject matter of it, which we think extremely probable, but this Captain failed on the 26th from St. Ubes, which is fifty-six miles from Lisbon, and we have letters from that city, of the 26th ult. which are silent as to any such operations.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Windsor, February 9.

"His Majesty is in all respects as well to-day as he has been during the last two days."

(Signed as usual.)

Government have received dispatches from Lisbon to the 30th. There has been no alteration in the position of the armies, except, as we stated yesterday, that the Spaniards had been sent to the South of the Tagus, either to reinforce the garrison of Elvas, or join Beresford, to enable him to meet Mortier.

A cartel is arrived from France, by which an American Messenger has arrived with dispatches to Mr. Pinkney. They are said to relate solely to the determinations of the French Government as to the future conduct to be observed respecting the admission of Americans into the ports of France. It is further stated, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as far as they relate to America, are, from the 2d February instant, finally to cease and determine.—That all American ships and cargoes provisionally detained in the ports of France, or those of her dominions, are to be released; and that henceforward vessels from the United States are to be freely admitted. This, probably, is a new snare to embroil us still more with America, and in the end to deceive the Americans themselves.

LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 9.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 26th Jan. 1811.

Cartaxo, January 26.

My Lord—The enemy has continued the blockade of Olivenza, and obtained possession of that place either on the 22d or 23d inst. Notwithstanding the positive assertion that a large body had crossed the bridge of Merida on the 9th, it does not appear that the French have yet had any large body on the right of the Guadiana. They have a train of six twenty-four pounders, and other ordnance of large calibre, and a large quantity of stores and carriages, on the left of the Guadiana; but it is not yet considered decided that they propose to attack Badajos.

I am concerned to have to report to your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana died in this town on the 23d instant, after a short illness. His talents, his virtues, and his patriotism, were well known to his Majesty's Government. In him the Spanish army have lost their brightest ornament; his country their most upright patriot; and the world the most strenuous and zealous defender of the cause in which we are engaged; and I shall always acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I received from him, as well by his operations as by his counsel, since he had joined with this army.

Upon receiving accounts of the movements of the French troops in Estremadura, of the difficulties experienced in the relief of Olivenza, and of the possibility that Badajos might be attacked, he ordered the Spanish troops which had been joined to us, to march towards the frontier, and they commenced their march on the 20th instant.

General Mendizabel has since ordered them to halt on the road.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 19th inst. I have received the detailed accounts of Gen. Silveira's affairs with the enemy in Upper Beira. In the affair in the Ponte d'Albade on the 30th of December, which was the most serious, and in which the greatest loss was sustained, the General attacked the French and was repulsed.

In the last affair of the 11th inst. the French attacked General Silveira at Villa de Pont, and he was obliged to retire upon Lamego. He was followed by the French division, and was obliged to evacuate Lamego, and to retire across the Douro on the 13th instant.

General Bacellar then took up a position on the Paiva, on the enemy's flank, while Colonel Wilson was upon their rear at Castro Dairo, and General Silveira prevented them from crossing the Douro.

These positions appear to have induced General Claparede to retire again, as I have heard from another channel, of his arrival at Trancoso.

The enemy have made no material alteration in their position in front of this army since I last addressed your Lordship. They appear still to entertain a great jealousy of all our movements on the left of the Tagus, and they have recently removed some of the boats that were in the Zezere. They detached a body of 200 seamen from the rear of their army into Lower Beira, on the 22d instant, apparently to escort a Courier towards the frontier.

They drove our picquets through the town of Rio Mayor on the 19th instant, with a strong body of cavalry and infantry, but retired again immediately. It is reported that General Junot was wounded on this occasion.

Our light detachments, under the Hon. Captain Cocks of the 16th Light Dragoons, and others, still continue their operations with success, and send in many prisoners.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 15th instant.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

WATERFORD COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, after the Court had assembled, Thomas Brier, Patrick Blake, Thomas Mahony, John Butler, John Connolly, John Dowley, and Patrick Baker, were put to the Bar, for attacking the House of Edmond Flahavan, at Ballyduff, on the night of the 20th of November last, for the forcibly taking away a pistol and powder horn, for beating and abusing Flahavan, and John Connors, his labourer and assistant, for swearing Flahavan to give up his farm, &c. &c. To these charges the Prisoners pleaded—NOT GUILTY.

The first Witness, Edmond Flahavan, examined by the Solicitor General, deposed—that he resided at Ballyduff, the neighbourhood of which was much disturbed—held two farms there—better than 18 months ago, he was attacked by the Caravats, who killed one of his cows, and beat him—after which he got a pistol, which Major Cole gave him permission to keep for his defence—about seven o'clock, on the evening of the 20th of November last, as he was sitting by the fire with his family and John Connors, a labourer, it being dark, eight persons burst into his house—they first raised the latch, and threw in the door with considerable force—witness saw with them some pistols, a sword, and an *Alpeen* stick—(This word is derived from the French language, and originally signified a stick cut at the foot of the Alps) Witness immediately ran into his bed-room, and broke the window which was there to make his escape, but two men were placed outside, with alpeens, to prevent him—on his return, at the room door, he saw four men beating Conners severely with pistols and alpeens—he had cuts inflicted on his head—witness ran to the fire-place, and climbed up the chimney to avoid their rage—they came to him, and with threats and promises strove to induce him to come down—they were speaking to him a considerable time, and one of them having pledged his *honor* that nothing should be done to him, he implored their mercy and threw himself into their hands—they ordered several candles to be lighted up in each room—they took witness outside his door, and beat him unmercifully—his wife stuck to him through the whole—with a blow from the handle of a spade he was thrown in at the door, where they renewed their cruelties upon him, though his wife and children threw themselves upon him to protect him from their barbarity—one of the persons, whom he pointed out amongst the rest in the dock, leaped thrice upon his body—he identified five out of the seven, by placing the Sheriff's wand upon their heads, but did not know them by name—(Those he did not indentify were Dowley and Brien)—they were in and about the house about an hour—witness went with Mr. Langley to the potatoe field where the prisoners were working—there were several men in the field, but he recognized only the five whom he indentified—witness swore positively, he was certain these five persons were at the attack upon his house—was not the same man since the transaction, he had suffered so much from the treatment he had received—they carried away the pistol before mentioned.

Upon his cross-examination by Mr. M'Nally, witness deposed—the time when the attack was made might be about two or three hours after night fall—it was on account of the former attack that he got the pistol to protect himself—acknowledged that on the night laid in the indictment, he was under alarm—did not take upon him to say, that the door was bolted—to the best of his belief, the latch was down—imagined and believed he heard it raised, but admitted, that people in a hurry might push the door in a manner so as to create a belief they entered forcibly—Mr. M'Nally observed to him, it was rather curious that, though there was one of his neighbours at the Bar whom he could not recognize, he should yet swear to the person of one of the Prisoners from the County of Kilkenny, whom he never saw before; witness answered, that it arose from this very obvious reason; the Kilkenny man came into the room where he was, and appeared to his view—his neighbour did not—admitted he had been in jail—was there for his protection—was brought to see the prisoners at the bar by Major Cole and Mr. Langley—admitted this night have been to try if he would know them as well as he did the time he lodged the informations—the prisoners took him coolly, though one shook hands with him—there were but seven when he saw them in jail, and he knew five out of the seven—acknowledged that he was never acquainted with them in his life till the night of the attack—here he pointed out Connolly as the man who leaped upon his body. Mr. M'Nally observed "it was an extraordinary circumstance, that the witness could take upon himself to swear positively to the indentity of persons whom he never saw before, and asked him again, had he no doubt upon his mind?" Witness answered, "I never saw *you* before in my life, and yet I answer for it, I would know you very well hereafter. (Here the Court burst into a general roar of laughter.) Mr. M'Nally resumed—"but observe, my friend, this difference; you are now under no alarm—no one is beating, or ill-treating you; I am speaking to you coolly and deliberately;" "Not so coolly and deliberately as *they* spoke to me at first—they talked to me a length of time, and I to them; I treated them with whiskey—this conversation took place before they began to beat me"—witness was sworn upon a bit of written paper, to quit his farm the day following.

John Connors examined by Serjeant Moore—knows Edmond Flahavan—lived at Ballyduff with him about half a year—Flahavan is his uncle—recollects that, about seven o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th of November, he heard a noise outside the door of Mr. Flahavan, which he did not suppose was made with a good intent—got up and ran towards the bed-room for a pistol he had got from Mr. Flahavan to protect the house—returned from the room with it, and had a powder-horn in his pocket—saw the place crowded as he came out—saw distinctly eight persons—snapped his pistol at them, but it misfired fire—Pat. Baker snapped a pistol at witness, but is burnt pouning—during the time, witness believed Mr. Flahavan ran to his own room—they asked witness was it his intention to kill them when he fired?—he replied, it was, as he knew they would kill him—they then caught witness by the neck, whilst one of them twisted the pistol out of his hand, and cried out—"Fleak him, Fleak him"—witness seized a chair to defend himself—they gathered about him with three pistols at his breast, and brought him to his knees—one of them said—"I'd settle the lad," and ran against him with a spade, and struck him—this man was Baker—witness was cruelly beaten as well as Flahavan—while witness was on his knees, the outside centinel called out to them to pull down Flahavan from the chimney—(witness here detailed the same evidence that Flahavan had before given.)—On the second attack upon Flahavan, the centinel placed on witness was off his guard, when witness bounced up and succeeded in escaping through the window—nevertheless he did not run off from the house, but concealed himself close by, where he observed everything that was going on—when they saw he had fled, they cried out—"let every one save himself—the villain has escaped." Witness swore, that, before the party quit the house, they rummaged all over it—the locks were broken, and the pistol, and powder horn which was also taken from him, were carried off—as soon as he some what recovered, and was able to go out to search for them, he did—as he was walking through the lands of Tuttogh, he perceived several persons digging potatoes and among them seven that were at the attack upon the house—was certain of their persons, knew none of them before except Baker and Dowley—when witness perceived them he went to tell Flahavan, and met him coming from town at three mile bridge—went then to Mr. Langley, and found him out shooting on the lands of Amberhill—Mr. Langley took a party, and he, witness, went with them to the field—Mr. Langley took the whole people in the field into custody, and witness next morning indentified the seven prisoners out of the number—he also indentified them in the dock.

Cross examined by Mr. Cooke—The former evidence of witness was in many respects repeated without variation—Flahavan never told witness, nor he Flahavan, that they knew any thing of the party till the day they were arrested—has seen the prisoners in jail—was taken there by Major Cole and Mr. Langley—has heard of some dispute between Flahavan and Walsh about a turf bog—has heard of a reward to prosecute but despised it—let them give it to the House of Industry—had formerly been *unfortunate* as a farmer, but has since made some money by dealing in pigs.

John D. Langley Esq. examined by Mr Prendergast—took the former witnesses to prison for security, by advice of Serjeant Moore—on receiving information of the prisoners, sent for the military, and called some friends to his aid—the party in the field were surrounded and taken—went then to search for arms—found an alpeen stick, in Dowley's father's house, covered with dry blood—the serjeant found the pistol under Dowley's bed—took the prisoners to the guard-house—took Flahavan and Conners with him—Flahavan identified five out of 11 or 12 persons present—Conners afterwards identified seven—Flahavan and Conners were not together in the guard House when they identified the prisoners.

Cross examined by Mr. Grace.—Mr. Langley after stating various particulars relative to the arrest, which are not material to the case, said—he knew nothing about Conners—once saw him before—he, Conners, was tried at Clonmel for pig-stealing, but was honourably acquitted—only the seven prisoners were shewn to Flahavan and Conners in jail.—Here the prosecution closed.

A brother of John Conners was called for the defence, and examined by Mr. King.—The only material thing this witness said, related to a conversation he had with his brother, in which the latter told the witness, that he knew nothing of the men who attacked the house but what the neighbours told him. John Conners was here called again, who said, that he found his brother in the greatest terror; in order to calm his mind, he told him that he knew nothing of the party but what the neighbours told him, and assured his brother, that he would not prosecute, by which he quieted his alarms and prevented him from quitting the country which he otherwise threatened to do.

The proof of an *alibi* was then attempted by some witnesses; but it was wholly uninteresting, and contributed nothing to the cause of the unhappy prisoners. Lord Norbury summed up the evidence with great minuteness, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty against all the Prisoners.—To be continued.

WEXFORD, FEB. 7.

On Sunday night, two houses on the lands of Farney Hill, near Killinick, (part of the estate of John Knox Grogan, esq.) were maliciously set on fire and totally consumed. Some time since part of the timber of said houses was stolen, (they being unexpired) and a reward of 20l. offered by Mr. Grogan for prosecution of the thief.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The English Mails of Friday and Saturday have arrived since our last publication.—None due.

For the dispatches from Lord Wellington, and other articles of news, we must refer to our columns, only stating, that the trial between Sir F. Burdett and the Speaker has commenced in the Court of King's Bench, but that it has not been brought to a close, the proceedings having been postponed to a future day.—Mr. Finnerty has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in Lincoln Castle, for a libel on Lord Cathcreagh.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE

Some parts of the proceedings at Clonmel still remain for publication, the extent and urgency of other matter obliging us for a time to withdraw our attention from them. One document, however, produced by these proceedings, and by far the most important of any, appeared in our last publication, namely, the speech of the Solicitor General, which we then gave under the sanction of an authority that places its accuracy wholly beyond doubt, or question. The illustrious name and distinguished talents of this official Servant of the Crown can derive no accession of honour from any eulogium of ours; but we feel it our indispensable duty to return to the able and useful address which he delivered on the commencement of the Commission, and to recommend it with all the earnestness we possess to the serious and repeated perusal of the public. It contains truths which bear upon the best interests of the country, arguments whose force is irresistible and conclusive, and information at once calculated to enlighten the mind of the Magistrate, to reclaim the misguided peasant from his errors, and to restore the disturbed districts to the happiest state of comfort and tranquillity. We beseech the public not to suffer instructions of such value and magnitude to pass unheeded and unobserved. They come from a man whose reputation for integrity and patriotism is the solid and unchangeable evidence of their sincerity, and whose great and comprehensive mind exalts them even to the high station of moral maxims which cannot be infringed without the violation of every principle held sacred by conscience, or enjoined by the authority of that Omnipotent witness, who has prohibited the commission of injury by the most awful denunciations, and who has made the practice of social justice the price of His favour, and the only path which leaders Heaven and Eternal Happiness. Here, then, is a theme fit for the deepest meditation of the public, and on which we trust the country will dwell, till it shall be redeemed from infamy and delivered from alarm.

The Commission, as we formerly mentioned, closed on Monday, and the scenes which were exhibited on that day were the most striking and impressive that ever, perhaps, presented themselves in a Court of Justice. On that occasion, five more unhappy men received that sentence which was to terminate their existence upon earth, and to send them to the awful tribunal of final judgment; but, for four of them, a sure foundation of mercy and pardon was laid by the humanity of the Gentlemen who conducted the prosecutions, if their friends and relatives, if their associates in guilt, do not render that prospect of mercy abortive, and secure the execution of that fatal decree, which the Organs of Government, in terms that shake to the heart of every Spectator, declared themselves most anxious never to enforce. The names of the men, thus singularly and awfully circumstanced, are, John Brown, who was recommended to mercy by the Jury who tried him with the deepest feeling and anxiety; Thomas Dower, Thomas and John Whelan, whose penitence and contrition strongly interested the Counsel for the Crown on their behalf, while the earnest wish of the Jury in the first case was readily and eagerly embraced by them. To this prospect of pardon, there are conditions annexed, to which we most fervently implore the relatives and the connections of the unhappy men, and all who are engaged in combinations against the peace of the Country, or who may be disposed to to combine, to pay an instantaneous and uninterrupted obedience.—THOSE FOUR MEN ARE HELD AS HOSTAGES FOR THE PEACE OF THE COUNTY. If that peace shall henceforth be violated, if disturbance shall continue to prevail, if the rights of property be invaded, and if domestic security shall be encroached upon, their lives will be made the victims of that guilt which neither justice, in its most tremendous forms, nor mercy, in its mildest benignity, can reclaim. In this compromise between life and the common welfare, there is another express stipulation of a very serious nature, but of equally solemn obligation. If a single individual, or any of his connections, concerned in giving evidence on these cases, shall in any shape be molested or aggrieved, the sentence of death will not only be executed but it will be executed in its most appalling horrors. Not more than FORTY EIGHT HOURS will be suffered to intervene, after Government shall have received information on the subject, when those men, thus devoted by those to whom their lives must be most dear, will be dragged from their prison, and launched into the World of Spirits. "If, then," said the Solicitor General, as he concluded these dreadful warnings and these irrevocable denunciations, "these men shall suffer death, they will fall by the hands of their associates in transgression; their friends and relatives will be their murderers; and upon their heads be their blood!" On these things we need not dwell. They speak in tones which might penetrate the rocks. If they should be disregarded and despised, every hope of public peace must expire, the door of mercy must be shut, and the law sent forth in all the terrors of military array.

In this point of view the Government of the country has assumed its invincible strength by bringing the guilty to the last penalties of offended justice; but we have now to contemplate its conduct in a different though equally impressive light. We have said that the prosecutions closed on Monday; but it is most material for the public to know the motives which produced this speedy and unexpected termination. This conduct on the part of the Crown did not arise from the circumstance, that no more criminals remained to be brought before the tribunal of their country, for the Solicitor Gen. stated, that he left many other cases full entitled of men who were ignorant of the evidence he had to adduce against them, and in all of which he declared his full and unreserved conviction of obtaining a sentence of death, if he had chosen to go on. How much more blood might have been shed, it is impossible to say, had not the servants of the Crown stopped the work of death from those motives of humanity and compassion which they felt equally with every spectator of such lamentable scenes, and from an ardent hope, that the examples already exhibited would be sufficient to prove the efficacy of the law, and to arrest the progress of a turbulent and insurrectionary act.

Towards the end of the proceedings, the Solicitor General stated, in terms of the warmest approbation, the prompt and cordial promise of co-operation he had received from the respectable Head of the Roman Catholic Religion in this Diocese. Under his venerable sanction, the various circumstances we have detailed, and others connected with them, will be read in all the Chapels under his Spiritual Charge, accompanied, we are confident, with suitable and fervent exhortations: and, if we durst presume to unite our feeble voice to an authority so high, we would supplicate the hearers of the memorable and striking narrative to lay it seriously to heart, and to yield an implicit obedience to those injunctions which will be pressed upon them in all the solemnity of the Law, and in all the sacredness of the Gospel.

Our limited space obliges us here to pause for the present; but the subject is of too great importance not to be urged upon the Country in every form which bears the slightest promise of utility. We shall, therefore, speedily resume it. On such occasions as this, we fear to advance with hasty and ungoarded rashness, lest our precipitation, leading us into error, should become the instrument of injury to that common cause which it is our paramount wish to promote. We are, besides, favoured with the correcting hand of high authority, which we deem an advantage too valuable to be disregarded, but which the speedy termination of the Commission has rendered it possible for us to procure only at times. Under the sanction of that authority, we hope to be able in our next publication, to insert an authentic copy of Serjeant Moore's opening speech. This explanation will, we trust, be satisfactory to those on whose expectations of a different course we have encroached. What we have done on the present occasion, is derived from no Dublin Reporter, nor any published statement whatsoever.

The following transaction occurred on the night of the 3d of this month, at no great distance from this City. John D. Langley, Esq. a Magistrate for the County of Waterford, has long exerted himself with unshaken and indefatigable zeal, in maintaining the tranquillity of his neighbourhood, and in suppressing those nocturnal meetings at which illegal and fatal schemes are so often contrived and brought to maturity. In the prosecution of these meritorious and honourable labours, he has frequently exposed himself to the most imminent dangers, to unreasonable hours and inclement weather, and to a multitude of privations, which nothing can induce any man to encounter but a paramount sense of public duty, and the inward consciousness of having faithfully discharged it: and it deserves to be specially mentioned, in commendation of Mr. Langley's conduct, that all his efforts have been guided and circumscribed by a rigid adherence to those constitutional and legal powers with which he is invested, and characterised by an earnest solicitude to preserve his vicinity free from the contamination of combinations and purposes not more injurious to the common peace, than ruinous to the best interests of their deluded authors.

On the night above mentioned, Mr. Langley left his house about 10 o'clock, attended by a Corporal and four Dragoons, belonging to the Germans at present quartered here, with a view to continue those inquiries from which many beneficial effects have ensued. In a public house, at the distance of about three miles from Ballyduff, and between the hours of 11 and 12, he found five men drinking punch; Mr. Langley reminded them that it was Sunday, represented to them the folly and danger, in times of such suspicion and alarm, of being absent from home at such unreasonable hours, and calmly exhorted them forthwith to repair to their respective places of abode. To this remonstrance they seemed indifferent, and peremptorily refused to depart, till they had finished their punch. Mr. Langley then spilled the punch, turned them out of the house, and ordered them to go home, adding that, if they persisted in remaining, he would be under the necessity of taking them into custody. Hereupon, they retired to a rising ground, where, feeling themselves secure from the approach of horse men, they defied Mr. Langley and his party. On this the Dragoons dismounted, and proceeded in silence under the direction of Mr. Langley, till they unexpectedly came upon their opponents, made four of them prisoners, (one having escaped) whom they afterwards lodged in the guard-house at Ann's town.

In a different state of the country, in days of unviolated tranquillity and peace, a circumstance such as this would be beneath the notice even of the Journalist, contemptible as the communications are to which he is not unfrequently compelled to give publicity and circulation; but now, what would once have passed unheeded, has assumed a magnitude and a malignity which frown with menacing aspect on the most valuable interests of the community at large. How the men, to whom we have alluded, were occupied, we pretend not even to conjecture, and we are most willing to presume, that their meeting was merely for the purpose of that conviviality which, although it might not well accord with the dictates of religion or the maxims of pecuniary prudence, was yet wholly inoffensive in so far as the State was concerned. Unhappily, however, it is but too well and too fatally ascertained, that such associations are the baneful sources from which many of the public calamities have sprung. Evils, real or imaginary, become the topics of conversation; the passions are enflamed by exaggerated pictures of suffering; the judgment is unhinged; reason is driven from her throne; the sense of moral obligation is extinguished; false and flattering hopes present themselves to the perverted imagination; ambition—for that curse of our race is not confined to the ravagers of kingdoms or to the head that is encircled with the crown of despotism—takes possession of the soul; intoxication completes the work which folly had begun; and he, who carried with him into those haunts of revelry the principles and the reputation of an honest member of society, returns from them the sworn enemy of his country, the devoted victim of insulted and broken laws, and the heir of public infamy and violent death! When the dream of the moment is passed, he may ardently wish to be what he was, to pursue his wonted industry without molestation, and to live in peace and innocence in the bosom of his family; but all these blessings have in a few unguarded hours been forfeited for ever.—On the one hand, he sees suspended over him the exterminating sword of legal vengeance, while, on the other, the companions of his crimes secure his allegiance to their cause by denouncing assassination as the penalty of defection!

This melancholy picture is not exaggerated, for even its darkest shades are but the genuine representations of the woeful experience of multitudes of our countrymen. The hours they have thus unhappily spent have led them from folly to vice, from vice to the violation of the law, and from that violation to the dungeon and to the gibbet. From whatever causes the combinations against the public peace have derived their origin, we fix upon the meetings we have in view as the medium of their organization, and as the great instrument of their development and efficacy. To suppress these assemblies, therefore, is to assail the evil spirit of disturbance in its strongest holds; and to guard the uncorrupted from ever passing the thresholds where they are held, is to add the warning of a friendly voice to the awfully impressive lessons which have been so recently exhibited. Let it not be imagined, that we undervalue the freedom of the lower orders of the people, or feel the slightest impulse of that fanaticism which, in the name of religion, would forbid the innocent enjoyments of life. To our hearts, the liberty of the humblest peasant is as dear as that of him who dwells in the most splendid mansion; but it is for the sake of the peasant and the labourer, it is with a disinterested and undeigned desire for the preservation of their happiness; that we thus fervently address them. We speak with sincerity, and we shall speak with plain and undisguised simplicity. To those who pursue the criminal course which the law condemns, and which it has within these few days punished with signal and memorable severity, there is no safety, but in retreat—instantaneous and complete retreat, and we call upon them, by all that is dear to them in life and in death, to withdraw, as the first and unequivocal testimony of their reformation, from associations which foster the most pernicious passions, and which gradually involve them in circumstances that inevitably lead to utter and irretrievable perdition; avoid them—come not near them—turn from them—and pass away!

About half past six o'clock, on the evening of last Saturday, three men, apparently armed and without any disguise, entered the shop of Mr. Andrew O'Riordan, situated in the main street of Carrick-on-Suir. One of them stood centinel at the door, while the other two compelled the shop boy to go up stairs, and conduct them to the place where Mr. O'Riordan kept his arms. At this moment, Mr. O'Riordan entered the house, and seized the two men who were in the act of taking possession of his arms, and immediately delivered them into the custody of a guard. The man at the door effected his escape.

On Saturday last, as a Carrick boat was coming down the river, the men who conducted it discovered about a mile on this side of Mount-Congreve, the dead body of a man, which they took on board, and brought with them to this city. The name of the deceased, as we have learned, was James Skully; and we have also heard, that he was killed on the night of St. Stephen's day on the Quay of Clonmel, by a person who has since fled from justice.

The *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* expressly says, that there are no embarkations of troops at the port of that City, as has been erroneously stated in all the London Papers.

The Munster Circuit will, it is said, commence at Ennis on the 11th of next month, and at Limerick on the 18th—Judges, Day and Smith. It is also stated, that the Leinster Circuit will open about the 10th of the same month—Judges, Fox and Mayne.

Of those discourses, so interesting to the Catholics, a small part only now remains to be inserted. One speech appears in this day's publication, of which our personal feelings of admiration compel us, but with no reluctance, to take particular notice. It is that of Mr. Sheil, whose reputation will afford real satisfaction to the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, and whom they will be likely to claim as an ornament of their proudest congratulation. The distinction he obtained during the progress of his studies is already well known to them, and they will find, in the speech to which we allude, indisputable evidence of a mind of the very highest and most cultivated order. Although as yet almost in the age of boy-hood, the fervor of youth is chastened by the wisdom and the solidity of age, while the purest principles of liberty, which adorned the Classic days of Greece and Rome, or which distinguish the latest refinements of modern times, are clothed in an uninterrupted strain of eloquence. Every part of the speech exhibits the genuine proofs of early genius, and affords the promise of future eminence which few, indeed, will be able to rival; and yet—Oh shame! the code of ignorance, laws of the darkest bigotry, have closed upon this youth the paths of enterprise and fame. But, let him not despair, or sink into inactivity, because he is not now permitted to exert in equal and honourable combat those talents which he has derived from that munificent MATRIX, who makes no distinction among st his children; the day is fast approaching, when that freedom, which is the birth-right, will be the inheritance, of every man who inhabits this Island, when exclusive enactments shall be erased for ever from the Statute-book, and when religion shall no longer be the pretence of penal restraint, or the source of social discord. *Then* may Mr. Sheil contend on equal terms with his compatriots in the cause of his Country, and the impartial justice of that Country will bestow her gratitude and remuneration on those who shall have earned them by their talents and their toils.

The Catholic Committee met again on the 9th, for the purpose of appointing a delegation of six persons to assist Lord Fingal in presenting the Petition; the discussion was adjourned.

The *Dublin Evening Herald* of Monday, after conferring a warm eulogium on Mr. Sheil, states, "that he was again eminently distinguished himself in this debate, adding, that he is in truth a prodigy, and that, when his talents are matured by experience, his Country has much to expect from him."

Mr. and Mrs. Knowles make their appeal to-morrow evening to the generous patronage of our Fellow-citizens, and it cannot be doubted, but that they will receive substantial evidence of the public approbation of their unremitting exertions to contribute to the public entertainment. The countenance which Mr. Knowles has already experienced is deeply impressed on his grateful heart; and we trust, that the promised effort of his Muse will meet the approbation of a numerous and respectable Audience. We would also beg leave to observe, that the uniform conduct of the whole company has been sufficient to give them a strong claim to a marked and solid remuneration at their benefits—a remuneration which we are confident, will be conferred with a prompt and willing alacrity.

New Sheriffs—Fermanagh, Christopher L'Estrange, of Lisgool, Esq.—Cork, Joseph Deane Freeman, Esq.—Limerick, Aubrey de Vere Hunt, of Curragh, Esq.—Tyrone, Claudius Cole Hamilton, of Baltrim Castle, Esq.—Monaghan, John Madden, of Hilton, Esq.—Carlow, William Knott, of Nurney, Esq.—Dublin, T. Campbell, of Meudon, Esq.—Kerry, R. C. Hickson, of Fermoyle, Esq.

At Clonmel, the result of the trials was, 6 acquitted, 6 to be hanged, 1 to be transported, 1 to be imprisoned, and 24 to be whipped and imprisoned.

STATE LOTTERY,

TO BE DRAWN ALL IN ONE DAY,

TO-MORROW, THE FIFTEENTH.

ARTHUR BIRNIE has now for Sale, at his LOTTERY OFFICE, Quay, TICKETS and SHARES in the above Lottery, and as the Prices are AT PRESENT considerably lower than in the two last Lotteries, and the Scheme more approved of, an early Purchase is recommended to those who mean to become Adventurers, as there is every reason to believe, an advance in Price will certainly take place.

☞ SCHEMES at large GRATIS.

Waterford, Jan 25, 1811.

TO BE LET FOR EVER,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT,

(WITH A FINE,)

In the Whole, or Two Divisions,

ABOUT Ninety-Nine Acres of the Lands of GARRIGSON, situate in the Barony of Bargy, and County of Wexford, within 7 Miles of Wexford, and 3 of Taghmon, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the immediate reception of a Genteel Family: also, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing.—Said Lands abound in good MARL.—Proposals will be received by WILLIAM DAVIS, of said Place, who will shew the Lands, and close with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered.

(14) Garrison, Feb. 13, 1811.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 7, 1811.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, do hereby give Notice, that they will on Monday, the 4th of March next, receive sealed Proposals, in Writing, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the execution of the following WORKS, viz.

1. Reforming 1 and Front of Dungannon Fort.
2. Reforming the Sea Batteries at Buio.
3. Building two Towers on the Heights above Dungannon Fort, and one at the entrance of the Fort.

Printed Specifications, and Blank Proposals, may be had, by applying at the Clerk of Cheque's Office Ordnance, Tower Castle Yard, Engineers Office, Dublin, or to the Officer commanding the Royal Engineers at Dungannon Fort.

February 13, 1811.