

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,144.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENNY.

## MR. BANNISTER'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WATERFORD.

### BANNISTER'S BUDGET.

OR, AN ACTORS WAYS AND MEANS, BEING A MISCELLANEOUS DIVERTISSEMENT, IN THREE PARTS, WHICH WILL BE SPOKEN, AND SUNG BY MR. BANNISTER, OF THE LATE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. This Divertissement is entirely new, the Prose and Verse which compose it, having been written expressly for the occasion by Messrs. COLLINS, KETCHUM, CHAMBERLAIN, T. DUNN, C. DUNN, and others. The Songs, which are principally composed by Mr. BANNISTER, will be accompanied by Mr. BANNISTER, who has been patronized by their Majesties, before whom Mr. BANNISTER had the honour of performing this Divertissement, at the Queen's House, Frogmore.

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**WANTED.**  
An active Man, who is perfect Master of his Business in that Station, and whose Character will bear the strictest Enquiry.—Apply to Mr. BANNISTER, Waterford, June 8, 1811.

**ENGLISH OAK BARK,**  
ON SALE,  
AT DAVIS, STRANGLAN, & Co's,  
Waterford, 1st Mo. 1, 1811.

**TO BE LET.**  
THE HOUSE in which THOMAS NEVILL resided in King Street, with or without a large YARD and COUNTRY HOUSE, on the Quay.—Application to be made at said House.  
May 21, 1811.

**NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.**  
JUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. FARRER, a well-assorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms.—Went HOPS, in Pockets, also for sale.  
Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

**CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.**  
TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

FRANCIS ABOTT, Coach-Maker, wishing to devote his Business, will sell, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford: consisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Storeys high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's Palace, on the Mall;—on the West thereof, a good Yard, a Dwelling-House, Coach-House, for Fourteen Carriages; FURNITURE, PAINTING, LIVERY and WORK SHOPS for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Making Business; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his Machinery for said Business, consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, BELLOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Establishment, on encouraging Terms.  
N.B. The above Premises could easily be converted into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Variety of Purposes.  
Waterford, June 1.

**KILLEA**  
TO BE LET OR SOLD.

COLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March next, consisting of a HOUSE, walled in GARDENS, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 21 Years is yet unexpired.—Colonel St. LeGER has also 10 Acres of Ground, which he will let with the House, or separate.—The House, &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family.—The situation and beauty of the place is well known.—Application to be made to Colonel St. LeGER, who will show the Premises.  
Killea, March 15, 1811.

**COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.**  
THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City, the Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 15s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on Whole and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHEAT.			
lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Penon Loaf	0 3 6	0 5 5	0 7 3
Two Pennon	0 7 4	0 11 2	0 14 6
Penon Penny	0 15 1	1 0 5	1 13 5
Two Pennon	1 6 5	2 0 2	2 12 1

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Proportion—and besides the two actual Loaves of the Baker or Maker's Name, the Whole Bread must be marked with a W. the Ranged with an R, and the wares so imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make a Weekly Return, on every Saturday, before twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament &c. respecting the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.  
CORNBELLS BOLTON, Mayor.

## WANTS A PLACE.

EITHER AS STEWARD, OR GARDNER, OR AS BOTH.  
A Native of Scotland, who has lived nearly Three Years with a Family of the first respectability in the neighbourhood of Waterford, and who can produce from his late Employer, and from his own Country, the most satisfactory Recommendations.—Application to be made to Mr. ARTHUR BIANCHI, Waterford, June 4, 1811.

## TO BE SOLD.

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, TWELVE Acres, one Road, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 45 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow.—Application to be made in Writing, (Post-paid) to JAMES NIXON, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway, or at Rockfield, Westford.  
April 15, 1811.

## WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 8.

Butter, first Quality	46 10s. 0d.	
second	46 5s. 0d.	
third	45 5s. 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	about 90s. 0d.	
Lard (blakes)	0s. 0d. 0s. 0d.	
(casks rendered)	60s. 0d. 70s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Burnt Pigs	0s. 0d. 0s. 0d.	
Mess Pork	54s. 0d. 36s. 0d.	
Beef	0s. 0d. 0s. 0d.	
Oxmeat	14s. 0d. 17s. 6d.	
Flour, first Quality	—d. —d. —d.	
second	46s. 0d. 50s. 0d.	
third	30s. 0d. 36s. 0d.	
fourth	28s. 0d. 26s. 0d.	
Wheat	35s. 0d. 31s. 0d.	
Barley	18s. 0d. 25s. 0d.	
Oats (common)	12s. 6d. 13s. 5d.	
potatoes	12s. 6d. 14s. 0d.	per Bar.
Malt	35s. 5d. 38s. 0d.	
Coal	4s. 6d. 5s. 0d.	
Tallow rough	8s. 0d. 9s. 5d.	
Potatoes	—d. —d. —d.	per Stone
Best { quarters	44s. 6d.	
joint	50s. 0d.	
Mutton { quarters	6d. 7d.	
joint	7d. 8d.	per lb.
Veal	7d. 8d.	
Pork	3d. 4d.	
Butter	20d. 26d.	
Train Oil	24s. 10s.	per Ton
Whiskey	8s. 2d. 8s. 6d.	per Gall.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.  
Barrels Wheat. £20 00s. 0.  
14 Barley. 15s. 5d.  
Oats. 0 0s. 0.

## PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 31.

[The following speeches, delivered on the subject of the CATHOLIC CLAIMS, were omitted in our last publication.]  
Sir J. C. HIPPLESLEY next rose and addressed the House. In so far as we could collect, he commenced by assuring the House, that he would trespass on their patience for a short time as the magnitude of the subject would permit. He should be sorry to find that an impression should go forth, that they were indifferent to the grievances of the Irish Catholics. There were cases upon this subject, to which he thought it was absolutely necessary to refer. He might allude to the case of an artilleryman,\* which he found stated in the Irish newspapers that had reached town this day, which threw great blame on his Majesty's Ministers, at least these acting under the Executive Government. It stated, that a man belonging to the artillery refused to attend divine service in a Protestant Church, as he was a Roman Catholic, in consequence of which he was ordered into confinement; where, after remaining some time, he demanded a court-martial, but was refused it, and sent abroad. This account has been partly contradicted by the Rev. Mr. Green, a Priest, from whom a messenger arrived this morning at his house, and delivered a letter, expressing great concern that such a representation had gone forth. He begged to read his statement from the letter it self.—(Here the Hon. Baronet read the letter alluded to.)—It merely intimated, that the statement that had gone forth was not correct; that the man alluded to had been confined ten days, but had been released without a reprimand, without demanding a Court Martial. It added, that the Catholics were averse from being marched to Church, but that he had never been refused to attend them in sickness. Although from this letter of the Rev. Stephen Green it appeared, that this matter had been much misrepresented, yet it nevertheless followed, that there was great cause of complaint on the part of the Catholic military in Ireland. He

\* Lately, at Woolwich, Michael Toolan, an artilleryman, refused to attend Divine Service in the Protestant Church, alleging that, as a Roman Catholic, he was bound so to do. In consequence of this refusal, he was ordered into confinement, where he remained some time. On being liberated, he demanded a Court Martial but was, as we are informed, sent abroad. This statement, such as we have here given it, has, we are well assured, been testified by the Rev. Mr. Green, Priest of Greenwich, and who attends the Depot at Woolwich—DUBLIN Evening Post.

must, however, render every credit to the Commander in Chief, for the various orders he had issued, by the return of post, to avert those rigorous measures that might otherwise have been adopted. He had a letter, which stated that the Catholic regiments quartered in —, were not only refused permission to go to places of their own worship, but were forced to go to the Established Church. Such was not the case some years ago, during a former Administration, when a Roman Catholic Regiment was raised in Scotland, called the Glen-gary Regiment, for he had seen the Commissions signed by his Majesty, which made it impious upon the Officers to see that Roman Catholic Priests were appointed. He, however, knew the difficulty of appointing Roman Catholic Priests for every corps; but there was a regular form of prayer formerly appointed for the use of the Catholics serving in the fleets and armies of Great Britain, which ought to be studiously attended to; and he trusted that, instead of having orders occasionally issued from the Commander in Chief upon that subject to effect this object, it might be put into the shape of an Act of Parliament. He should next beg to allude to the proceedings of respectable Meetings of Catholic Noblemen in Ireland, which showed the nature of the original question proposed to the different Universities. The proceedings, however, were best expressed in a letter addressed to him by Mr. Charles Butler, against whom Dr. Milner had, within the course of a few days, printed in Dublin, as foul a libel as ever issued from the press. In one of the works lately published, a Right Honourable Gentleman had declared that the answer to that important question depended upon Mr. Hussey, a Roman Catholic Priest—but he was authorized to say, that he was never employed by those Noblemen and Gentlemen to procure the answer, for he was confidentially employed by Lord North, in 1790.—The Honourable Baronet then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Butler, showing the circumstances under which the opinions of the foreign Universities of Paris, Douay, Louvain, Valladolid, Alcalá, and Salamanca, were to be applied for and obtained, by the late Dr. Hussey being sent to Rome, to explain to the Pope the real state of the Catholics of this country. This project, however, was afterwards abandoned—but not till Dr. Hussey's instructions were framed and delivered to him. He also read the proceedings of the Committee of Irish Catholics in 1791 and 1792, composed of Lord Stourton, Lord Petre, Sir B. C. Erskine, Sir Wm. Jennings, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Ferrer, Mr. Honyold, Mr. Towaler.

Amongst the instructions given to Mr. Hussey, by the said Committee, on the 2d of December, 1790, it was stated, that

"If any scruple be raised about the Act of Settlement, and limiting the succession of the Crown to the Protestant line, Mr. Hussey will not permit that subject to be discussed, because we acknowledge no authority to interfere with the succession of our Kings, but the law of the land; the authority of which law we have already solemnly acknowledged by our Oath of Allegiance."

The Honourable Baronet then descanted upon the various documents he had read, but we could not collect his observations. We understood him to say, that Dr. Milner was once the advocate for the doctrines they contained, but was now the greatest enemy to them, having pronounced them detrimental to the cause of religion. The Catholics of Ireland and of England seemed to be set against themselves. As long as he had a seat in that House, he should never consent to any Bill without a clause, in pursuance of those Resolutions of the Committee of Catholics. Why were the Catholics, who amounted to one-fourth, or at least to one-fifth part of the United Empire, to be injured by the prejudices of the other portion of the nation? There seemed to be many unfounded prejudices disseminated against them. He should not refer to all the charges that had been thrown out in that House upon former occasions; but he should only notice that they had even been charged with treason, and it had been stated that they were ready to combine with every hostile invader against the liberties of the country. They had been charged by one prelate as being dangerous and seditious individuals; and by another prelate they had been said to entertain principles inimical to all law, human and divine, and that no faith could be kept with them. These were the grounds upon which the enemies of the Catholics alleged that they were to be driven from the Councils of the nation. Such were the opinions of some of the great Christian bodies of this country; and in a book lately dedicated to Lord Sidmouth, sentiments were thrown out tending to perpetuate those prejudices, and to make the Catholics of the present day be viewed in the same light as in the days of Pope Sixtus the Fifth. He then alluded to the Council of Lateran, and the proceedings as to Catholics, about 600 years ago; and argued, that if Gentlemen would take the trouble to read the Edicts of those days, as to their doctrines and discipline, they would be the more inclined to admit the Catholics to a full participation of all the privileges they required. He would, however, contend, that there should still be some restrictions imposed upon them. He would admit them to participate in those privi-

leges, in that proportion which they bore to the mass of the population of the empire; for he should be sorry to hear of the whole Members of that House being Catholics. Supposing, however, that too many of them were returned, it would be easy to reduce the number by ballot. This was not a hasty opinion of his own; for the late Chancellor Sturges was of the same opinion. He should next advert to the nature of the motion proposed by his Right Honourable Friend. He could have wished that, instead of reserving this subject to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House, he had proposed to refer it to a select Committee, to call for persons and papers, and thoroughly investigate all the facts concerning this important question. This surely would be better than originating a Bill immediately. He would wish even the Prelates of the land to have an opportunity to examine persons and papers, and also the Acts of Parliament, so that they might be convinced how very unsuitable they were to the present times. He then adverted to the authority of the Catholic Bishop Copensur, and the text-books, to show the usage as to religious anathemas, and the connexion between these forms and those of the Established Church. He should also put into their Hands the works of Gother, published under the auspices of a Bishop of the Established Church. He wished that such principles as therein contained might be followed up, and that that shameful and nonsensical farag, which they were obliged to subscribe, upon taking their seats in that House, were done away with. He next adverted to the text-books of the College of Maynooth, the Catholic College of Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, for which a subscription had been raised in Liverpool, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Clergy, and likewise the College of Ushaw, in Northumberland. In these text-books nothing could be found inconsistent with Apostolical Doctrines. Much expense was incurred in printing documents upon subjects of a comparatively trivial nature, but not a page had been printed by Government upon the Catholic question. It had been attempted to be insinuated, that the Bishops, in 1790, who had agreed to the *Feto*, were then under the lash of terror, but they were not, for their letters spoke the most unlimited confidence in the Government of the day. He should not now detain the House long, but he hoped, upon some future occasion, to have an opportunity of saying much more upon this important question. It would be most agreeable to him to hear this matter, at present, only shortly discussed, and afterwards referred to a select Committee, and their proceedings printed and disseminated throughout the Kingdom. He was convinced, that the result would be much more favourable to that mode, than it could be by pursuing any other. He should contend, that, although uniformity was unattainable, yet union was attainable. With these sentiments, he thought it his duty still to support the motion now made by his Right Honourable Friend, however much he differed as to the most eligible mode to be adopted.

Mr. HERBERT (of Kerry) stated, that it had been his lot to spend about one half of his life in Ireland, and the other in England, and he was well acquainted with the dispositions of the two countries. On that account he requested permission to trouble the House with a few words—though representing as he did so considerable a portion of the Irish Catholics, he could hardly at any rate have been contented with giving a silent vote. He believed that the utmost harmony and union of sentiment might be produced between the People of Great Britain and Ireland, if the proper means were used for that purpose. He was convinced that when the odious distinctions in point of civil rights between Protestant and Catholic were done away, every one would be amazed how they had been permitted to subsist so long. They were two sects—he could not call them different religious communities. The tenets of both were much more nearly allied than many imagine. Confession and absolution formed part of the Church of England creed as well as of the Catholic, and in several other essential points they were not far asunder. He himself was a Christian of the Church of England. If that Church was exposed to danger, it was not from the Catholics so much as from other quarters; and he thought it would be good policy, even with a view to the security of the Church of England, that it should form an union with the parent Church. He saw no danger whatever in granting the Catholics all they wanted. For a long time before the revolution, the Catholics enjoyed all they now claimed, and yet the Protestant Church had stood. But then it might be said, indeed it had been said, that if you granted power to the Catholics, they would not be contented with an equality of civil rights, but they would insist that their religion should be established. At present, however, their request was reasonable; and why should that be denied because an unreasonable application might possibly follow? He did not think, however, that it would follow. The Catholic religion, like others, had been softened in the progress of civilization; and the weight of influence would always remain in the hands of the Protestants. At the time of the Union, hopes had certainly been held out to the Catholics







