## Ramsey's

No. 11,231.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1812.

PRICE PIPE PENCE.

THE LATE MURDERS.

Important Examination before Mr. Markland, Mr. Capper, and Mr. Kinnaird, at the Shadwell Police-Office.

The examination of John Williams took place at this Office late on the night of the 24th, when the of a very extraordinary nature.

On Sunday last, from private information obtainedby Hewitt and Hope, two of the Police Officers at Shadwell, they went in search of Williams, and apprehended him at Wapping. On his person were found a duplicate for two pair of shoes, pledged for Sa, and £1 14s, in silver, with a £1 note. On Monday the Prisoner was first examined, and the fact of his having little money in his pocket on the night of the fatal massacre of Mr. Williamson's family had been proved, from his borrowing sixpence of the landlady of the Pear-tree public-house; strong suspicions, however, arose yesterday morning, i consequence of the Magistrates having received a communication from an unfortunate person confined in Newgate for debt. Immediately Mr. Capper proceeded to the prison, and held an official examination, when it appeared that he was landlord of the Pear-tree public-house. Wapping, and that the Prisoner in custody was his lodger, and that he had a maul in his house, answering the description, in every respect, of that found in the late Mr. Marr's house. Every rigilance was immediately adopted, on receiving this account, to obtain the attendance of persons likely to bring the mysterious business to an issue. About seven o'clock in the evening, the Prisoner was brought into the Police Office, which was completely crowded.

John Turner, the lodger, who made his escape from Williamson's house, attended. The Prisoner was brought forward, and the Magistrates particularly questioned the witness, whetherhe thought the Prisoner at the bar was the man? The witness could not state that he was, but said he had seen him two or three times in Williamson's house. Did not know whether he was in the house on Thursday night lest.

Mary Rice was examined. She washed for the prisoner for more than three years. Knew his stock. of linen perfectly well; but had not washed for him the last fortnight.

The Magistrate here rigidly examined the witness: -Q. Have you not seen blood on his shirts? A. Yes, I have; on one of them .- Q. Have you scenary blood on his shirts since last Saturday week? A. Yes, I have; one of his shirts was bloody about the collar, like the mark of two fingers.—Q. Was there no other part stained? A. I took no particular notice; the shirt was torn in the breast. -Q. Did you not take notice of the shirt being torn? A. Yes; but judged the Prisoner had been quarrelling, and might have had it torn .-- Q. When was it you had this shirt without being torn? A. Last no other marks of blood on the shirt? A. There was a little blood on the arms, and several spots on other parts of the body; but taking no particular notice at the time, I washed it, and kept the shirt in order to mend it .-Q. Have you washed out all the stains? I think I must, for I boiled it well in hot water.-Q. What linen have you generally washed for the Prisoner? A. Four linen shirts and some stockings; but never any white handkerchiefs; the

4 The Prisoner worea white neck-handkerchief on

Prisoner used to wear black handkerchiefs.

his examination.]

Mrs. Vermilloe, the landlady of the Pear-tree, was next examined. Q. Is your husband in confinement? A. Yes, he is in prison for a debt of £20, and has been for seven weeks .- Q. Is there a chest of tools in your house? A. Yes; it belonged to a persou gone abroad. She had never looked into it: knew it contained two or three mauls; one of them her husband sometimes used, and it lay in the yard .- Did you never notice the marks on the mauls? Yes, on one or two; they were marked J. P. and belonged to one of her lodgers who had gone abroad since February last; his name was J. Peterson. Did you never know the mauls were missing? Not till Monday, when there were inquiries made. Could you identify the maul if you saw it? I don't know.

The Magistrates here ordered the fatal maul to be produced. The Witness was extremely agitated, and burst into tears. After some pause, and a chair being handed for her accommodation, she recovered her fright.

Q. On your oath will you say that this is not the maul?-I don't know. Will you swear it is the maul? I cannot say.

Mr. Markland - Is the man similar to the one von have seen in your house? --- Yes, it is something she knew him.

home, when he was seized by the collar, and had his mouth cut. He related a conversation be had with his landlady; but she denied his telling her the story, as now related; and it appeared the fracas was an tecodent to Marr's murder

Harris and Cuthburn, the Prisoner's fellow-lodg facts and circumstances disclosed were found to be ers at the Pear-tree, stated, that the Prisoner came home on the morning of the murder, about one o'clock. Cutaburn was in bed, but not asleep ;the watchman was going past one o'cock; he was positive that the Prisoner said, " For God's sake put out the light, or else something will happen i' out was not certain whether it was the same morning he heard of Marr's murder. Harris went to bed about twelve, and awoke when the Prisoner came home: but did not take notice of the Prisoner; they all slept in the same room; he had seen the chest of tools: it was left open; he never examined the vhole of its contents, but had observed the maulwas like a ship-hammer, and he believed it had a sharp point.—(The maul was again produced.)-Harris thought it was like one he had seen the children play with in the yard. The children here alluded to were the nephews of Mrs. Vermilloe. The Magistrates ordered the eldest to be sent for. As oon as the boy appeared in Court, Mrs. V. was exceedingly affected, and retired.

The little boy excited much interest. The first nestion was :- How old are you? Eleven years Did you ever play at your aunt's? Yes, I have many times with my brother. - Did you ever play with a large hammer? Yes, I have, when I wantd a hammer to Jo my work. When did you see the hammer lage? I am sure I don't know. Should you know it again if you was to see it? I think I should; it was broke in the point. [The maul was shewn to the little boy : he carelessly took it up, and tried to carry it, and looked on it with the most comnosed innocence.]

Do you think that this is the same hammer? hink it is. Do you know when you last saw it? Oh! I think I recollect, it was about a month

The Magistrates, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed the further investigation .- The Prisoner attempted to speak, but the first question he asked was of such a tendency, that he was desired to desist.—He was ordered for a further exa-

There were eleven men discharged who had been rrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late nurders. Each of them gave a satisfactory account, and on their dismissal assured the Magistrates they were ready to give their assistance to find out the Murderers.

On the morning of the 24th, four suspicious chaacters were brought up for examination. The first nvestigation was of three seafaring men, taken by the patrole in the Commercial-road. They gave their Thursday week. Q. Will you swear there were story, under a conviction of their innocence, and presented the Magistrates with their protections, which were given them for good behaviour. In order to be fully satisfied of the truth of their respective statements, the Magistrates ordered them to be kept in custody.

> Mitchell was brought forward, and again interrogated as to what he was doing on the morning of Friday last, when seen in the Borough. The Prisoner began a well-connected story, and commenced his history for three weeks past. After the Prisoner brought his statement down to Wednesday last, he in during the whole of that day, his borrowing the watchman's coat at night, parting from the watchnan on Thursday evening to go to Whitechapel, and continued to mention every place he stopped at till he returned into the Borough, which he reachd at a quarter before twelve at night, when he again borrowed the great coat. He told the Magisrates his business, and how he undertook to look after private stills, in hopes of reward from an Excise Officer, who had given him information on the subject.

soner's statement as to time, who acknowledged it was correct.

G. Hicks, Esq. the Magistrate of Union-Hall Office, attended, before whom the Prisoner was brought the day preceding. The clear account given by the Prisoner was so different from his first description, that the Magistrates reprimanded him for his imprudence, and discharged him without further hesitation.

Seven men are now in custody, all apprehended under very suspicious circumstances, in a house very near that of Mr. Williamson's. In the possession of one of them were found two shirts stained with marks very much resembling blood, and a waistcoat like it. The remainder of the questions were of carrying also similar marks, the latter bearing upon little import, they went merely to the fact of the | it the evident imprint of a pruning knife, as if stain-Prisoner's being at home on the night of the 8th of | ed with blood. These pieces of apparel were found December, which the witness could not swear to; in a damp state, as if they had been recently washbut she gave him a good character for housety since | ed. The man in whose lodgings they were found

stated, that the marks in question were the stains

at cards. He had played one game, and was going | coats could be inspected by a chemist, in order to as- | certain whether they were the marks proceeding from an animal or vegetable substance.

> On the 25th, Mr. Capper, a Magistrate of Shadwell Office, attended on Mr. Vermilloe in Newgata. Mr. Alderman Wood, and Atkins, waited on the Magistrates in the morning, and stated information which was of great importance.

The ripping chissel which was found in Williamon's house was conveyed to Newgate, in order to be identified by Mr. Vermilloe. The conference was private, and continued until four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Vermilloe gave testimony to the instrument, called a Ripping Hook, being among the chest of tools deposited in his house. We must here remind our Readers that the said Ripping Hook, he had beard other persons my he was so. He reabout two feet in length, was found by the side of Mrs. Williamson, and it is the same which Mr. | four days before he was taken up; but when he may Vermilloe has deposed that he knew perfectly well. him last, he did not take particular notice of any Mrs. Vermilloe, who was so much affected on alteration in his appearance. It was strike him Tuesday night, that her evidence was very inconclu- that there was much alteration in his face: On the sive, gave, in an unembarrassed manner, the decisive | night of the murder of Mr. Williamson and family, information as to the identity of the blood-stained instrument. The unfortunate person in confinement has likewise given information of another man. who, he conceives, must be concerned in the late inhuman murders.

The Magistrates immediately forwarded directions to the different officers to go in pursuit, and late last night every exertion was used to find out the man alluded to, and we have the plessure to state, no doubts are entertained of his detection.

As far as can be officially learned, there were only two men concerned in both of the atrocious murders. The fact of Williams having been seen running up the alleys by the side of Williamson's house after the alarm was given, will, it is said, be proved by a person of the name of Johnstone, on he next examination of Williams.

The public now feel some consolation in the hope committed the recent massacres will be accomplished with the assistance of Mr. Vermilloe. We give the following description of his person:

Williams, previous to the murders, had large red whiskers, which seem to have been cut off very recently before his apprehension; and his hair is cut about five feet nine luches in helght.

It turns out, that he has gone by another name besides Williams, and that, instead of being a Scotsman, as he represented himself to be to the Ma-

Vermilloe, the landlord of the Pear-tree publichouse, at which the supposed murderer lodged, was iberated from the debtors' side of Newgate, this day, and will be further examined to-morrow.

John Williams, in custody on suspicion of being one of the murderers of the Marr and Williamson families, is now heavily ironed, and confined in Cold-Bath-fields House of Correction.

The mystery which has so long concealed the perpetrators of these crimes, seems now, ere long, likely to be removed. A train of important circumstances has been discovered within the last eight and forty hours. In the course of the 20th, information was received at the Shadwell Police Office, from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, that a man of very remarkable appearance was detained in custody by was very minute, mentioning the company he was the Magistracy of that town, under strong circumstances of suspicion. The description given of him was, that he was remarkably tall, and answered presisely the appearance of the man who was seen to run up Gravel-lane, along with a shorter man, just after the alarm of murder was given. His apparel had been examined; and upon one of his shirts were found a considerable number of blood stains. and the shirt itself was very much torn about the breast and neck. Other circumstances have transpired which tend still farther to clear up every doubt of his identity. A private correspondence has been discovered between him and the man already in custody, which clearly connects them with the shocking transactions. The Magistrates dispatched Willans and Hewit down to Marlborough, from whence they are expected to return this evening with their prisoner.

John Frederick Richter, a young foreign seaman, residing at the Pear-Tree public-house, where also John Williams lodged, was brought in ustody to the office, by Butler and Holbrook.

The circumstances of suspicion alleged against him were, in consequence of a pair of blue trowsers having been found under his bed, in a damp state, with the appearance of mud having been imperfectly washed away from the knees downwards. The prisoner, when called upon to explain this circumstance, stated, that the trowsers in question were left behind in the Pear-Tree Public Juse, by a man who had gone to sea. As nobody claimed them, be mud upon them. None had tooched them while in pany with some aim who prevailed on him to play | son. They were remanded until the shirts and waist- | He was then examined with respect to his know- | returned them to the witness;

ledge of Williams. He said, he had known Wile liams about twelve weeks, but not intimately. He never drank with him out of the house, and only

now and then held any intercourse with him in the Pear-tree public-house. There was a chest of tools in the house, belonging to a foreigner named John Peterson. There were several malls amongst those tools, none of which he had seen for the last three weeks. He was then shown the mall found in Mr. Marr's house, which he said was exactly like the mall he had seen amongst Peterson's tools. Peterson had marked his tools with the initials I. P. and upon looking at the same likials about this instrument, he verily believed that it was the same he had seen at the Pear-tree. He did not know that Willlams was an Irishman, from his confession; but membered Williams had large whiskers three or he heard a knock at the door a little before one o'clock, and he was afterwards told it was Williams. He never heard Williams ask his landledy for a loan of sixpence. He did not think Williams was a mariner from his appearance, but he had heard that he was employed on board the Rozburgh Castle Indiaman. He had also heard, that the Captain of that vessel had observed, that if Williams ever went on shore again, he would surely be hanged. This was in allusion to his bad character on board the ship.

The witness seemed, through the whole of his xamination, to answer the questions put to him with great un willingness, and appeared as if he wished to hold back information within his knowledge. The Magistrates cautioned him to be careful about what he said, and encouraged him not to be at all afraid of speaking the truth from any approhension that a clue for the detection of the villains who have of the consequences. Lie still, however, persisted in his taciturnity upon some interrogatories tender-

ed to him. Cornelius Hart and Jeremiah Fitspatrick, both persons suspected of being intimately acquainted with Williams, were examined at some leasth.

Hart dented his having any intimacy with him, and in a different manner to what it was before; he is | said he never drunk a pint of beer with him in his life; but acknowledged that he had drank some gin. with him and Fitzpatrick, but not upon terms of intimacy. He remembered knocking at the door of the Pear-tree public-house, on the night of the murgistrates of Shadwell Office, he is a native of Ire- | der of Mr. Williamson, In consequence of his being unable to get into his own house. It was the next morning he saw Williams, and then only drank with bim, for the first time, some gin, is company with Fitzpatrick, who accompanied him (Hart). He did not know an Irishman named O'Connor, but he knew one Patrick Connor.

Fitzpatrick also disclaimed any Intimacy with Williams, never having been in his company more than once or twice.

Richter was examined upon this subject. He did not know of any intimacy subsisting between Wile liams and Fitzpatrick, and Hart : but he had seen them drinking together the morning after the mura der of Mr. Williamson.

Hart devied that he had called to enquire after Williams within the last two days at the Pear-tree public-house, and that he had desired that the landla. dy would not mention that he had been anquiring These two persons were desired to hold themselves

readiness to appear again when called upon, and he Magistrates thought proper to order Richter to e detained for the present.

In addition to the evidence already given against Williams, it appears that on the morning after the murder of Mr. Williamson, he was seen to wash a pair of muddy stockings in the back yard of the Pear-Tree public-house; and also that he then had on a pair of tight shoes, which creeked a good deal when he walked. These circumstances, however trifling of themselves when unconnected with other evidence, are of importance, when combined with the time when the murder happened, the place over which the murderers must have climbed when they effected their escape, and, above all. the testimony of Turner, the lodger, who states, that he heard the creeking of shoes in the house at the time the murder was committed.

In the evening the Magistrates resumed their examinations.

John Cuthperson, a fello v lodger of Williams, was again examined, touching a point of material importance. He stated, that on the morning after the murder of Mr. Williamson, when he got up the he saw a pair of his own stockings lying behind he chest, very much dirted with fresh mud. He tool them down stairs into a tap-room, where he found Williams. He asked hin who had dirted his stocked ings in that manner? Milliams said, "Why I are appropriated them to his own use. He knew of no | they your's?" Yes they are mine," the witness replied. Some little dispute then ensued, as to The Prisoner attempted to account for his shirt of hop vines, he having been employed as a hop-being form and bloody, and said he had been in compicker in the county of Kent during the last hop sen-having brushed, he denied ever having washed them. Into the back-yard, and after washing to the back-yard.

The following interesting particulars, which oc curred at the Meeting of the Painnes of Religious LIBERTY, were unavoidably postponed till now. Mr LANCASTER's Speech is given at full length, the first Report of it having been incorrect, and especially in that part, of it where he spoke of his Majesty.]

The Rev. Wm. Steele Dickson, and the Presbyterians of Ulster-which was drunk with the most unbounded applause.

When this renerable Gentleman's health was proposed, he was obliged, on account of the crowd that surrounded him, to be assisted to get up on a table. where a Catholic Gentleman supported him while be was speaking, not having recovered from the bruises he received from the persons who lately attacked him in the County Armagh.

Rev. Mr. Dickson .- My Lord, with unfeigned gratitude I acknowledge the honour done to me and the Presbyterians of Ulster, by the flattering manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to recommend us to the attention of this Assembly-An honour, my Lord, which I hope my brethren will duly appreciate: which I shall ever remember with heartfelt gratitude, and endeavour, during my few remaining years, to prove myself not totally unworthy of. But, my Lord, it is not for this honour alove that I now thank your Lordship, and the other promoters of this day's meeting-I thank you for what, in my estimation, is more valuable than all the honours which this world can bestowthe overwhelming pleasure of meeting Irishmen, from every corner of our Isle, of every kindred, tongue, and religious denomination, drawn together by the cords of kindness, and rejoicing in one spirit-the spirit of our holy religion-the spirit of our common Father-the spirit of Lore. Yes, Religious Liberty! Sacred Freedom of the Sons of God! to our love of thee we owe this pleasure more than mortal! When I look around me, I conceive myself as standing amidst emancipated spirits, emerging from the dungeon of ignorance, leaving their prejudices in the gloomy recess, trampling blind-led bigotry under foot, and congratulating each other on their happy deliverance. How different this, my and disgusting, which we have been obliged to contemplate, when bigotry and party spirit, presumptuously arrogating all merit, truth, and virtue to themselves, and impiously usurping the character of religious champions, went out with their firebrands of discord, and their instruments of ceath, instead of the torch of mental light and love, to illuminate, cheer, and animate each other in the path | by the consciousness of all. to happiness? Times, but as of yesterday, when every town and every village every market and every fair-exhibited instances of religion martyred In spirit by zeal for the honour of her name. Thank God! this day sanctions the hope, that such secues | tering compliment they had paid him to any deserts shall never more disgrace the character of Irishmen. or stain the mixed meetings even of the meanest among them by wounds, and bruises, and streaming i blood. Look around you, my Lord; mark these countenances, where benevolence and joy sparkle in every eye, and glow in every cheek. Here is the Catholic, the Protestant, the Presbyterian, the exertions, to the advancement of religious liberty, Quaker, among us! By these denominations we was a satisfactory reflection. That it was the best are individually distinguished. The opinions and reward of an honourable man, to live in the appromodes of worship peculiar to each I trust we have adopted upon the best judgment which we could be improper for him to trespass on their attention at form, and all maintain with a good conscience in that late hour. That he would continue to co-ope-

much less to molest, disturb, or injure one another. - (Great applause.) Here, my Lord, I ought to apologise for my presumption, in mentioning the subject of right, after the clear knowledge, impressive observations, and untivalled eloquence, which have this day been displayed before us. Of this I am perfectly sensible. But, I hope, the warmth of my feelings on this interesting subject will be admitted as an apology for my petulance. Nursed, as I was, my Lord, in the lap of projudice, and so fast holden in her embrace nearly to the ago of manhood, that my heart was too contracted to admit a sentiment of liberality, I should deem myself ungrateful to Heaven, and a traiter to my own heart, if, from the happiness I enjoy in my gradual emancipation from her tyranny, I did not rejoice in the overthrow of her power, and cordially exert my poor abilities to hasten her fall. Thank God! since my early manhood, I have been enabled to do so; and tho' my little suc- loved King-(Applause)-I have sat down at tacess may prove my weakness, I trust that my perseverance, even through sufferings, will prove the sincerity of my heart. And, I hope, my Lord, that you and all who hear me will believe me when I declare, that in these exertions I shall never relax, while God shall please to continue me with reason to think, and a tongue to speak. Nay, my Lord, it is the prayer of my beart that I could expire, in sounding wide as the world, the words of inspiration: "Finally, brethren, love one another : Love is of God. He, who dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him; for God is love."

spect to them, we have no right to interfere with,

(At this part the Rev. Gentleman appeared exhausted, and spoke so low that we could not hear much of what he said.)

My Lord-the great and glorious object of this Meeting this reast, or rather this festival, and the earlied sentiment which brought us together, induce me to trespaise on your patience a few moments longer. The sentiment love of Religious Libertythe object is to procure, extend, and premote it. But, what is Religious Liberty? Liberty for the great family of men to assemble when, where, and he what manner their judgment may approve and

their common father, implore his favour, and learn his will. To attain this simple, sacred privilege, has, for years, been the purpose of the humble Petition of the Catholics of Ireland. In the prayer of these Petitions, I have the beldness to affirm, that every real Protestant, on his own principles, must concur. True Protestantism glories in the reflection, that she owes her birth to the love of religious liberty, and holdness to assert her claims. No consistent Protestant, therefore, can shackle you with restrictions in the approach to the throne of your God, or hold up the articles of your belief, or the modes of your worthin, as insuperable bars between you and the offices, honours, and emoluments of the State. But, who are likely to be the sufferers by such restrictions? I say, the State .- Restrictions necessarily create jealousy, envy, dislike, and illwill, between the restrictors and the restricted .-These proceed to enmity, contention, and hatred Under the baneful influence of these, a People becomes not only divided, but opposed to itself, and leaves little for an enemy to struggle with. But passing this, my Lord, I would ask, what do the No-Popery Minister and the Anti-Protestant | Thave known what it is to be persecuted for religion. Dissenter Administration mean by their last proreedings? Do they believe, that the Catholics and Dissenters have adopted their faith and their forms of worship upon conviction, and hold them with a sons would have hindered the education of 100,000 good conscience? Do they imagine that abandonng these, by a conformity of tongue, would make us good subjects, and men of trust? In other words, can they think that treason against Heaven, extinction of intellect, strangulation of conscience, and the cordial embrace of moral depravity, would be a security for our loyalty and fidelity to the State? But, my Lord, leaving these matters to others, let us coothe our minds by the pleasing anticipations which this meeting suggests. We sit here as in the Temple of Concord, before the shrine of Religious Liberty, binding our souls by a social feast, to support her cause, and promote her interests. That this sacred bond will never be violated by us, I firmly trust. That the day is not far distant, when such festivals shall prevail through every town, and every village of our too-long-deluded country, I fondly hope. When man shall meet man, and Christian meet Christian, in the ardour of brotherly affection. Lord, from the painful scenes, equally degrading as the Children of God. Nay, my Lord, in the warmth, perhaps wildness, of my imagination, I cherish the hope, that our example this day will not I came here under a sense of duty, and must do be lost—that it may be extended in its influence through our kindred isle, and unite us all. Nay, I even flatter myself that the recollections of this day will accompany us into the world of spirits, and. on our mutual recognition, culiven the joy of each,

John Pratt Winter-with very great applause. Mr. Winter said, that his Lordship might readily conceive how grateful he felt for the notice taken of him : that he was not so vain as to attribute the flatof his own. That the private and public virtues of their noble Chairman well qualified him to be at the head of so great a people as the Catholics of Ireland. It was highly gratifying that his countrymen were disposed to estimate his labours as of any value, and to have contributed, by his humble bation of his countrymen. He said, that it would the sight of God. These belong to us as indivi- rate with every houest and liberal man in advancing duals. They are private property. And, in re- the cause of religious liberty; and that, as far as lay christian intercourse amongst Irishmen, which it was the object of this day's meeting to promote.

Joseph Lancaster, and Education without Pro-

sclytism. Mr. Lancaster then spoke as follows-None but persons who are from principle Friends of Religious iberty can appreciate or allow for the very peculiar circumstances under which I address this most respectable assembly. The Religious Principles which I profess prevent my acknowledging the toast ust given; yet I feel your civility, and I wish to acknowledge the thing done, without sacrificing my principle as Friend or Quaker in doing so. I wish to acknowledge the thing done without sauctioning the mode of doing it. I ask your indulgence to the exercise of religious freedom, without imposing my principles on any. I have, in this respect, met many friends of religious liberty before: I have met them in the persons of the sons of our bebic with Princes of the Blood, and have not joined in the toast to their venerable Father, my Royal Patron. They allowed for this on the ground of or loyalty, but because this is a manner in which i my religious principles forbid an expression of my feelings in any case. The indulgence I had from them, I hope from you; it may appear a small matter, but religion, in all its bearings, is between man and his Maker; and here I arew myself a friend to the free exercise of it, as I hope for the cu-

arment of it. My Friends-I love the quiet walks of life, and, without disrespect to you, would have preferred a rivate circle this evening to a public company .--My principles as a Friend lead me to avoid conrivial scenes. Gladly should I have confined myoff to the delight of my life, the career of promoting benevelent education; but the call of duty is oud and imperious, and not to be avoided. It ould be a sin to leave it undone, as I expect not uch another opportunity. If a life devoted to a oublic work has obtained me either place or respect

\* The Dukes of Kent, Clarence, and Sussex, woods. me work manner than journal may have another, liberality of sentiment has done them high honour; Anti Humane Reviewer.

ciple, to offer the fruits of all my Isbours a sacrifice, which I now publicly arow; I will not fail to les if needful, on the altar of conciliation and brotherly | my mind be known, as far as my sentiment has any lore. What I now do is not without an estimate of the cost. I know the tender ground on which to Ireland, that they ought in brotherly love to ce-I stand, and the enuity my conduct may excite. I know (pardon a strong expression) the hellhounds of bigotry will be let loose upon me; but I have defeated them before, and fear not but I shall defeat them again.

My Friends, I came to Ireland in a state of ignorance of the worth and takent of this country. I fear Englishmen are too much in the same state, but you only want to be known, to be honoured and loved. I confess I was in a great degree ignorant, and even prejudiced, but caudid truth will make its way to the honest mind; and I now arow my conviction of the virtues and talents of this nation, that no man who is a good member of civil society ought to be deprived or proscribed its privileges, whatever his religion -that no man ought to be prerented serving his country in any way he may be qualified to render it service, or it may require his ervices, merely on account of his religious opinions. The motive of this was around; if this man does good, it will give him too much influence for any Dissenter to have. These absurd and supine reapoor children, if possible. How different, my friends, is this spirit from that Christian Love which is contracted by no such narrow bounds—love tion. He said, that he would support the claims of which I now feel for your country, which no floods can queuch, nor waters drown, love which teaches us to regard every nation as our own nation, and every man as our own brother. This principle is not a political one, a Cathelic or a sectarian one. It will apply equally to Catholic and Protestant, to Jew and Turk. It is a general principle, however it may occasionally be identified or associated; it is a principle of humanity, its beginning and end universal love and peace. I have re son to rejoice in the hospitality of Ireland; I cannot but express the deep sense of the honour done me, as a passing stranger, by Lord Fingall, in inviting me to this re pectable meeting of Friends of Religious Liberty. would giadly have avoided being present, and making myself conspicuous in this assembly, may, till five o'clock this day, I intended to be absent and rend a respectful apology; but I came on principle, what I have to do now or never; and in giving my suffrage, in offering this sacrifice to brotherly love and conciliation, I can and do appeal to all around, that this is the result of no previous arrangement, of no consultation with any persons present; but the force of truth having produced conviction in the caudour of my mind, I come to give a free and unbiassed, a well-principled and spontaneous testimony to its beauty and its power; to do the homage of virtue to the avowal of a principle which is a boon to

On the subject of education, let me say I have been astonished and gratified, at the commanding intellect I have found among the youth of Ireland. But I have often grieved to see that intellect left in embryo from ignorance, nay, even left as gold in the dross, or iron to cauker in the rust, from want of Religious Liberty, holding up a noble and generous principle on a broad basis. You are Friends also to the abolition of the Slave Trade: but forget not. ohl my Friends, never forget to aid the emancipation of the human mind, from the chains and slavery and crimes of ignorance, by the universal diffusion of useful knowledge.

I have one thing more to add on the subject of intention of a visit to Ireland on my part was mentioned by himself; and I could clearly see, from some conversation respecting the Catholic Question, that the motive of his conduct on that occasion was the integrity of a tender conscience. As that integrity is the boud of society and of religion, most indispensably needful to a Monarch, whatever construction may be attached to the King's conduct on that occasion, by persons of different religious, all principles of the King (loud and continued approbation). I deal plainly and honestly with you. I am glad to have this opportunity of doing justice to and then had them thrown into the most dangerous my revered Patron, to whose bounty in giving, and cells. Several of them have been already beheaded. to whose firmness in supporting my plans, I owe a The Turks being overtaken by the Arabs sent in passport to usefulness. The principle which requires you, in stating, that I am neither to be bought or sold, that I stand an unbiassed evidence of fact bereligious liberty. I did this, not from want of love fore you, that I have not had my information from any Minister or Statesman, but tell you what I know and have seen for myself, and I acknowledge with gratitude the candour and attention with which this subject has been received and honoured.

I truly rejoice to see so respeciable and loyal an assembly : to see your noble Chairman presiding in a Meeting every way so noble, numerous, orderly, and respectable; to find myself among my friends, and to have seen here Lord Granard and Lord Forbes, the relatives of my generous patron Earl Moira, whose name I mention with gratitude. I was indeed in the dark respecting Ireland. I owe to my Friend and Patron the Duke of Bedford the inculcation of more liberal principles than I some years ago was prepared to receive; his gracious liberality drove the unil. The liberality of the meeting of this night has elenched it with me for ever; I shall not fail to report, on my return to England, to my conntrymen and friends, the satisfaction I feel, and the

\* I mean the advocates of ignorance, and the

to express their reverence, gratitude, and love, to | in the minds of the public, I come here from prin- | conviction which has taken place in my mind, and weight, that conciliation is the dute of Englishmen ment a reciprocal affection, that it is their incumbent luty to stretch out the hand of fellowship, and present the olive branch of peace. Success awaits a neble friendship for Religious Liberty. Be firm and peaceful. In advocating principles favourable to humanity, you will not fail to have the suffrage of every enlightened feloud of the human race.

In this principle I stand before you, let others nesociate it as they please, even with politics of which I am no judge, being out of my province; I have no approbation or disapprobation to give them at any time: I simply arow myself a friend of Religious Liberty, and hope that the day is not far distant, when Bigotry and Intolerance will be driven out of the world, and the very name lost in the shades of never-ending night.

I can only add my best wishes for Ireland, my repects to this Assembly, and say, that the honours f your hospitality and attention will ever live in me grateful remembrance.

About two o'clock Lord Fingull left the Chair and departed.

Major Bryan was then called to the Chair, and is health drunk with very great applause,

The honourable Chairman returned his best thanks to the meeting for their kindness and attenthe Catholics to the best of his ability, and stand by them against either foreign or domestic enemies. who would attempt to wrot from them what little constitutional privileges they possessed. That, for his part, he expected no good could be done for the empire while the present obnexious Ministry remained in power; but he was prepared to uphold the cause of the Catholics in defiance of either bigetted or tyrannical men. (Very great applause.)

He state for near an hour is the Chair, and, imnediately on his leaving it, the meeting dispersed; neither accident, irregularity, or indecorum baving occurred on this glorious and important occasion.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCES AT TUNIS .- The Turk-

sh soldiery have long been discontented at the Goremment of the country being in the hands of a Moorish family. They therefore formed the design of completely extirpating it, and erecting a Bey of their own nation, in like manner as has been done at Algiers. The Bey was informed of the conspiracy, but would not believe it ; however, he either suffered himself to be persuaded not to go to Tunis. or was guided by some good genius. In short, he did not leave Bardo on the day which was appointed for the massacre. The Turks now susperted that their design was discovered, or were fearful thet their secret could not be kept a week longer if they should delay putting it into execution till the next Friday. They therefore broke loose at nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th of August, and like madmen broke into the shops, most of which were clandered or burnt. As the people every where fled to arms to stop this famult, the Tarks took with them the booty they had made, and being 2200 meastrong, marched to Gaspara, the chief fort of the knowledge to emancipate it. You are Friends of city. This fort was occupied by a Turkish garrison, who immediately opened the gates to the rebels. who, after having put themselves in a posture of defonce, proceeded to nominate a Bey and appoint a Government; but the Minister of Marine at Porto Farina acted with the greatest prudence, and as soon as he was informed of the insurrection of the Turks, he armed the Arabs and the Suaves, or national troops. At the same time the Prime Mi-Religious Liberty. It is due to you, and no man inister of the Bev arrived at Tunis, with all the but myself can tell it you; when the King honoured | troops that he could collect. The rebels had hoisted me with an interview on the subject of education, an the green flag, which is that of the Grand Signior, in token of insurrection. All the forts of the city receired orders to fire on Gaspara, where the rebels had intrenched themselves. In the morning, an English Marine Officer and a French prisoner, who were lately arrived from Malta, and were appointed by the Bey to direct the artillery of his troeps, caused about 20 bombs to be thrown into the fort of Gaspara, which so terrified the besieged, that about 1700 of them took to flight. On the 1st must agree that the purity and the integrity of the | September, 500 of the insurgents, who still remainmotive do the highest honour to the character and ed in Gaspara, laid down their arms and surrendered. Thirty of the ringleaders were brought before

the Bey, who upbraided them with their rebellion, pursuit of them, and not during to encounter them ustice to all, is my motive to be thus explicit with in the plain, they retired i to the mount Gabel Euarim, about twenty leagues from Tunis, where they put themselves into a posture of defence, resolved to sell their lives dearly. Although the number of the rebels was dwindled away to 1600 men, yet they still made opposition to the Arabs, who were about 6000 strong; at length victory inclined to the strongest party, 500 rebels laid down their arms, the rest were left dead on the field of battle. On the side of the Arabs 2000 men lost their lives. The Beylcomnanded that the pretended Eey, the Minister neninated by the rebels, and 27 Turkish children who had served among the rebels, should be sent to him; and with regard to the rest of the prisoners, the Bey gave permission for them all to be killed, which the Arabs, inflamed with the greatest hatred to the Turks, immediately put in execution. The five Chiefs were strangled, and the children imprisoned. The Bey gave the whole of the great booty which was taken from the Turks to the Bedouins and the other Arabs.

> WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUE BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

which has before now spread through every corner. of this Land agranishment and dismay - astonishment at the hardihood of the Men who could thus outrage the feelings of a People-dismay, at the reflection that to the hands of such Men are committed the destinies of this devoted Country. (Great applanse.) And what object can their intemperate proceedings aim at? Without the possibility. I contend, of their answering one good practical purpose, they seem as if they were resorted to for the sole purpose of ascertaining what probably never can be intinfactorily ascertained—the true construction of no ambiguous Act of Parliament. When I of appleuse. once before, my Lord, addressed you on the same subject. I said I would not touch on that so much controverted point, the construction of the Convention Act. I said so then, and I say so now, because I thought and continue to think, that even if the true meaning and intention of that Act were much clearer than every discussion thereon has shown them to be, still it is not on that narrow view of the question, that wise statesmen would have acted. Such men would not have goire to lawyers to ask them-Canyou, out of the inconsistency and perplexity of this statute, extract grounds sufficient to frame an indictment against a whole people? (Great applause!) But they would have asked themselves, after a cool and comprehensive survey of the situation of the country-the grierances, the complaints, the temper of the people, whether any possible good could arise out of this regations interference on their part? And thence forming their decision, they never could have so mistaken the line of their policy and duty. But really, my Lord, it would seem as if the principal end of all these proceedings was, to maintain the legal reputation of certain persons eminent in station in gire a good legal opinion. It may be so; for aught | the opaque body of his Lieutenant-a moonshine I know, they may be very good lawyers, but surely, surely, they are wretched Statesmen. They have involved themselves in a miserable contest, and their pride requires a victory over their opponents. It is easy for those who wield the power of Government, and are careless of the consequences, to obtain the appearance of such a victory. They plume themselves on their petty triumph, though the country, though posterity, may weep over the consequences-(Applauxer.) However, my Lord, we may, perhaps, be reminded, that they have in their contemplation an important practical object-that their intention is to put down, that which has certainly been a good deal alluded to, and which seems to have given some persons considerable uncasinessthe practice of speech-making. A notable project! but for the attainment of which, I humbly conceive he would ask his fair Country women, did they exell they have yet done to be very inadequate. To succeed in such an undertaking, they must proceed much further-they must go the length of extinguishing every vestige of liberty in the country.country, they cannot suppress the voice, nor the to defend-

impracticable, and that the short and only effectual way of putting a stop to the speeches which offend them is, to do justice to the country. Instead of attaining their object, their conduct, in my mind, seems calculated to counterligt it lacall forth and multiply those complaints which they appear to consider so troubletome. For myself, my Lord, I can with great truth say, I have no propensity to speech-making. Whatever may be ouccived from the part I have taken on some late od on it, I, in fact, have neither talent nor inclination it; and if a sense of what I conceive public de impel me otherwise, most happy should I be to escape a troublesome, painful notoricty, and live retired and unnoticed. But, my Lord, I feel what I hope is generally and strongly felt, that the situation of the country requires of independent men the free and bold expression of their sentiments, and I trust they will be expressed in every quarter of the country, and by alldenominations of its inhabitants. My Lord, I had the high honour of being among the number of those who, a few evenings ago, partook of an entertainment given by the Catholic Body in the pure and benevolent spirit of universal love and social harmony; and among the gratifications of that evening, I had the satisfaction of listening to the tried, undaunted, unchangeable advocate of his country, Honey Grattan (loud applauses). I heard the words of such a man with profound and solemn emotion, when, addressing himself to your Lordship and the Catholics present, he told you, to ensure the success of your cause. Protestants must not only vote, but petition for you.' These words, I trust, will not be spoken in rain to the country. The Protestants of Ireland will, I hope, prove by their conduct that they recognise the man, who, in the unrivalled splendour of his earlier days, with intrepid zeal and invesistible eloquence, led them to the achievement of their own liberty; and they will obey the voice of the same illustrious man, when mature in wisdom, but still ardent in patriotism, he summous them to an effort yet more glorious for the liberation of their countrymen and brethren .- (Unbounded applause.) - My Lord, 1 am but an humble member of the Protestant community, but I am not, I hope, presumptuous in saying, that unless fatuity has come upon us, unless we are rerolved, and deserve to perish, this effort will, and must be made by or. The immense importance of the present moment to all our future prospects will assuredly call forth whatever there is of public spiritamong us, will stimulate the manly energies, and display the sound heart of the country. Your procerdings this day will contribute. I hope, not a little

tification of witnessing that scene, the account of the Resolutions that have been proposed, nor is it the most underlating resolution. The circumstances the assembly; they only said a few word , even so feelings by which you are naturally actuated. Moderation and firmness combined will surmount the He rejoiced, however, in the manner in which they obstacles that are thrown in your way, and the ilustrious Prince to whom you address yourselves. and who, I hope, will never disappoint the fond anticipations that have been formed of his reign, will, concede to the prayers of the whole Irish People. united in affection and wishes, as they are by coun try and interest. (Mr. Winter concluded amidst peals

Mr. Mac Nally offered himself to the consideration of the Catholic Body. He was auxious, that his onine should be coupled to the glorious cause for I such a practice might afterwards be continued .which, as Irishinen, they were contending-a causo | Every assembly had the example of his Lordship that, from his earliest youth, although a Protestant, he felt as his own. He invisted that the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant was illegal-that he had not the power of arresting an individual by his own mere authority, that, not having the authority, he could ! not, of course, delegate it to a Magistrate .- Here Mr. M'Nally took occasion to animadvert upon Mr. Hare's conduct. 1 He then continued -that the King himself possessed not the power which the Lord Lieutenant assumed in the arrest of Lords Fingall and Netterville. He instanced the case of Chief Justice Harney to Edward IV. The King asked the Judge, whether his own warrant would not be the Catholics that had shrunk from their ground; deemed sufficient to arrest a subject?-The Chief | nor from trying the question-it was the Irich Go-Justice answered in the negative. And the reason is was obvious. The King can do no wrong .- The subject could have no legal redress against such an impeccable Magistrate. He referred to the state trials for an exemplification and authority on this point; and showed, that a power which could not this country, to prove that they were competent to be exercised by Majesty itself could not pass through and intermitting ray. Mr. M' Nally then branched into other considerations connected with the subject. He showed that all the laws, of which we now so justly boasted, were enacted by the Catholics of England. Magna Charla was the work of Cathelie Barons and Catholic Prelates-the very law of premunire, which prohibits, under such severe penalties, the exercise of Papal power, except in matters purely ecclosiastical, was enacted by a Popish Pariisment, and in an age in which all the Christian world were Catholics. He then instanced the reviprocity which prevailed between the Catholic and the Protestant. He said that the sympathy was mutuni, and sincere and strong-that no man felt it more strongly than himself -that we daily saw intermarriages between Catholic and Protestant, and perionce any danger in the arms of a Protestant husband? (A loud laugh.) As little danger, he contended, would the Protestant feel in the political intercourse, in the entire and cordial participa-For they have not, surely, to learn, that, in a free I tion of that Constitution, which they would all die

.. nren, late member for Newras next ference and state the complaint, that the project spoke. He could not help reviewing, with a sentiment of pride, the contrast between the conduct of the Catholic Body and their noble leader, and that of the Lord Lieutenant, represented by a police magistrate. It was impossible not to suspect that the sim with which the aggression had been made upon filem, in the person of their Chairman. was intended to rouse their feelings, and to lead them to some act of desperate retaliation; but the Catholics received the shock with the most unlooked-for moderation; and never, perhaps, had there been exhibited an example of such an unqualified every part strictly conformable to the principles of the Constitution. Lord Fingall had been insulted; but it was only in his capacity as Chairman of the Meeting in which he was, that he could feel that insult. His Lordship never would conceive that, as a man or as a Peer, the circumstance or the person was the kind from which he could receive an injury, or would notice it; but it was the people, it was the nation, through him, and in his person, that was insulted. But of what direful consequence was this system of policy? If the history of the nations all around be examined, how will we find that they have failen from the proud attitude of independence, and sunk under the benumbing frost of keen but remorseless despotism? We will see that their divisions have been fomented, their animosities heightened, and that their internal dissensions have been the sword with which they have peen destroyed. With so many examples of the madness of these ill-timed irritations, it is not to be xpected that the same course will be pursued with is; his Royal Highness will see, as he has afrendy seen, the prepriety and necessity of granting your

Mr. O'Connell followed. He said he was concious that he was inadequate to do justice to the occasion on which the present assembly had been called together, and to the circumstances which had takea place when they were before met. Whatever warmth, and he thanked them for their warmth, had appeared in the sentiments of the Protestants. who had honomed their Catholic brethren with their presence, he trusted that nothing but the calmest moderation would be witnessed in the Catholies themselves, such as had been given them in example by their Nobio Chirmen, when insulted by the improper interference of the Magistrate. He was grateful to the Protestant Gentlemen for their prence and assistance, but he could not help thinkog that, though they were at present the favoured arty, the cause equally concerned the whole; the liberty of the Protestants could not be secure, if to secure that co-operation, which you are auxious that of the Catholic, was invaded or limited. He to obtain, and have x right to expect. It would be trusted that the proceedings of all would be cool and however, we look to the protection of the Regent. | rectly given in our last.

necessary. They express justly and forcibly the which had taken place on the 23d were of the their concurrence in the resolutions, and in the second most afflicting nature to the whole Cathelic body. had been conducted on the part of the Meeting and its Chairman. Every thing had been in obedience even to the colour of law. Every Magistrate, upon learning that there was an assemblage of people col-I trust, have reason to see, that, in redressing the | lected together, certainly had a right to ask, whether grievances of his Catholic Subjects, he has but to that meeting was assembled for a logal purpose, or the contrary; but he had no authority to exteclise them further - he must act upon the answer he receires. It was, therefore, a matter of the greatest plaints were since made, not been stopt as they made entisfaction that Lord Fingall, by his firm and pru ent conduct, in replying to the interrogatory of Mr. Hare, had afforded no precedent upon which now before them, and such a precedent, he trusted, I the whole wishes and hopes of the nation late a would in its consequences be a protection against the vexatious interrogatories of ignorance and presumption, of those who might be placed in the office of Magistrates.

It had been most openly insimunted, that the conduct of the Catholics, in changing the nature of their meeting, from a Committee to an Aggregate Meeting, was a plain shrinking from the ground on which they had before stood; a confession, it was assumed, that their former manner of proceeding was to their own knowledge illegal .- But it was not ernment that had shrunk from it. For, what was the real question? It was not, was the constituting an assembly to represent the people, an illegal procreding? for this had acrer been the design nor the wish of the Catholics: their Committee had no proensions whatever to represent the people nor any part of them : it was constituted merely to prepare and present a petition for the redress of grievancessolely to transact a particular business entrasted to is care. The Catholics would never think of creating a Committee of Representatives, who should legistate for them, and by whose actions they were to be bound, even were that strictly legal; for how could they rest assured that such a Committee might not swerre from its integrity, and betray the trust reposed in it? in which case the whole of the Catholic Body, bound by its own not to there mon, would necessarily follow the fate which they had oblotted it. The right of replacentation was not at all contended for; the right of petition was that for which the Catholics had always insisted; and they did not now shrink from a trial of its logality. But it was the Crown Lawyers who had shrook from it. He well knew that much labour had been bestowed in order to frame an indictment which would com to try the question; but which in reality should not try it. They imagined, if it was in any shape allowed to co to a Jury, there was no dockt of their success. But he thanked God that now there was m opportunity of bringing them to the point; the ! late proceedings of the Government should immedi-

ately be brought forward, as the subject of action. in the Court of Exchequer ; to-morrow's sun should not set before it should appear upon the record. It hould be brought in two shapes -one, an action for false imprisonment—the other, a special action upon the case, in the last of which the Earl of Fingall and Lord Netterville should be declared to have been arrested at the head of a Committee met for the ourpole of preparing and presenting a petition to Paritament, and in one of the resolutions of which there was an express averment, that these who constituted it were no representatives .- He was satisfied that here no mode could be afforded of escaping | but whether from the anticipation of an attack of the roceeded to some remarks upon the manner in which the late trial had been conducted; and expressed his disentisfaction with some part of it. He afterwards went on to say that only to persorere was be long in rendering Portugal the scene of active requisite; a firm and temperate resolution was alone ecessary to make the cause ultimately successful. The nation had long felt the justness of the Prince Regent's thoughts on the subject of Emancipation. He had expressed a decided attachment to their cause, as long as it was proper for him to give exression to the sentiments of his own heart, when hey were different from those of his Father's Ministers; no reason had been since afforded to give | Dr. Heberden vesterday. We know not how to ause for supposing he had altered his opinion :the only occasion on which he had officially given his own sentiments, they had been decidedly hostile to Mr. Perceval, the most formidable of the Ministers whom the Catholics had to oppose; and the Prince had declared, that it was only in obedience to the wishes of his Father, that that Minister was etained in his situation. After a few more observations on the justice and the approaching success of his Majesty was rather better last week than for the cause. Mr. O'Connell ant down amidst the ap-

plauses of the Assembly. Dr. Dickson rose to say a few words. The proceedings of this day were to him a source of the most unfeigned pleasure; he considered them as a subject of congratulation to all fieland; and it would be one of the most pleasing duties of his life. to be the bearer of the intelligence to that part of the

country from which he came. Mr. Hussey considered the late violent precedings of the Government as adopted, in a great measure, to preserve the consistency of those who had first embarked in the cause against the Catholics .-It might be their intention, too, to good on the people of Ireland to some violent excess. They knew how likely it was that this nation would feel contely we insult offered to it; and they might hope to the perste its passions to some act of outrage. He was oil that Ministers would take an example to the fire of those who had insulted and oppress of the colonies of America; to this Country,

ders of the Executive Government. I had the mor- | indecorous in me to make any particular remarks on | firm; tempered with produced with | Major Beyan and Mr. Lidwill then all. timents which had been communicated by the cons

Mr. O'Gorman rose. He did not consider his self addressing a Catholic Meeting, unless the word were supposed to be taken in its real sense; the assembly consisted of all persuasions of propts, 115 thought the conduct of the Administration, in the whole of their proceedings, had been guided by a desire to justify themselves at the expense of the ma-Why had the former meetings, of which comtheir appearances? Why had they been allowed to go on in their course, and the law not put in fore. against them immediately? It might be thought the Government had wished to delay the stroke till they could make its effect sure; till they had collocate point, where the smallest insult might rouse the spirit of indiguant Ireland to desperation, and thus make them justified in the eyes of the British Government, and the Prince, for the steps they had already taken. But if such were their objects, they were foiled and disappointed; and the victory of the cause they would have opposed was complete. They had been, besides, nit gother inconsistent in their objections to the proceedings of the Catholice; when the Committees repelated were smaller, is was then said, that the feeling of the exective was not with them; that the nation took no interesin their proceedings; pow, when their Committees were larger, they were still resolved to emess

Mr. Allen, a Protestant Gentleman, spoke at

Lord Fingall then left the Chair, and Lord Effench was called to it : Mr. Barnwall then moved the thanks of the Assembly to Lord l'ingall; it was received with thunders of applause, and every denonstration of enthusiasm; after several minutes. when the assembly was again quiet, Lord Efrench ofurned thanks for the manner in which their assens. had been given.

W. I have but complied with a form in putting a question in the name of your noble Chairman; it was otherwise unnecessary. You have beceived it as a great People, and as an humble individual I thank you.

The resolutions were all put separately, and unanimously acreed to. This great Meeting cuded without the small at \*ceideat whatever.

## LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21. Common Papers to the 11th instant arrived in own this forenoon. From these it appears, that a report, which was mentioned in some of the Morning Papers, of the evacuation of the Asturius, is onfounded. An article in the Corunny Gerette, of the 7th instant, states, " that Bonnet had received orders to maintain possession of the principality as long as possible." In a letter from Elvas, it is said, We have not yet learned that Marmont has preced the Tagus, and only know that he caused a part of his troops, which had arrived at Truxillo, to retrograde to their former positions." From this it would seem, that the French are either gone into winter quarters, or that Marmont has made a show of withdrawing his troops, in order to mislead the Allied Army as to his ulterior views. By the dispatches received vesteroay from Lord Wellington, his Lordship appears to have concentrated his forces, m the true point to be argued. Mr.O'Connell then | enemy, from some unforescen quarter, or with the riew of resting on his arms, we have no means at present of ascertaining. We are still, however, inclined to think, that the French Generals will not

The Morning Chronicle says - C We can assure the public, that no express was dispatched from Windser on Saturday evening, demanding the imnediate return of the King's Physicians, in couseuence of his Majesty's increased illness. Dr. Bailic continued in attendance on his Majesty's person after the Council broke up, and was succeeded by account for the publication of these unfounded statements in so many of the papers, and we lament to see that they are heedlessly copied, and thus circulated to every part of the kingdom, to the incesszal alarm of the People, and to the serious injury of rade, by preventing the sale of any article in coours for male or female attire. We stated the esact truth, which the weekly Bulletin confirmed, that many preceding weeks."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25. A Mail from Auholt arrived this morning. The advices from Denmark and Sweden dwell upon the effects of the late storms, but contain no new particulars of the losses and thjury sustained by our hipping on the coasts of these countries.

It is stated in accounts from Vienna to the 14th last, that the Russians continue successful upon the Danube, and have placed the Grand Seignior in a ery perilous situation on the left bank of that river. In the mean time, the negociations for peace are stated to be in a favourable train.

The Commissioners for mediating between Spain nd her South American Colonies are to proceed

immediately upon their mission. The Gazette of last night contains a notification of the blockade of the river Guadalquivir. The Gazette also contains an extract of Lord Wellierton's last dispatch, the substance of which was cri-

It appears by the Gazette of last night, that the | The boats rowed their guard all last night; and the | vulgar boast of superior excellence, we now convey | have been so regularly sent forth by some of the Duke of Clarence has been appointed Admiral and military are under arms. One hundred and fifty Commander of the Flect, in the room of the reneof the Irishmen afterwards went to Woolwich, bar rable Sir Peter Parker, Bart. deceased. The Pubing given it out that they would return with their lic will, no doubt, be glad to know what important comrades. There are 10,000 Irish, we are informservices his Royal Highness has done for the couned, employed at that place in different departments. try, to cutitle him to so high a command, and that We have not heard any cause assigned for this unever the heads of so many gallant reterans who have poked-for commotion; but we little doubt it has grown grey in fighting the battles of these kingdoms risen from the same oxil which has already brought Is this the reward, it will be demanded, that those o much mivery upon the country -the continuation who have devoted their whole lives in the public of the War service are to look for? Or, is the job rather to On Monday night Mr. Cawling, who keeps be regarded as a maneruvre of Mr. Perceval and his the King's Arms public-house, at Box, went to associates, to ingratiate themselves with the Prince | lock up his stable in the and, about twelve o'clock Regent, in order to retaining their places? It will revious to going to bed, when four men of ruffianhe recollected, that the Royal Duke was anxious, like appearance ran out, and made their escape some verts since, during the administration of Mr. one of them struck at Mr. C. and in the scuffle Pitt, to obtain a command in the Nave; but this which ensued the light went out.

that Premier would not listen to, although it was

no information but what has long been in the pos-

whole result is precisely what was communicated to

A fresh instance of brutal ferocity occurred o

Sunday night, in Fox-lane, Shadwell :- A vouce

man, named Mellish, clerk to Messra, Sagin and

Stevens, solicitors in the Old Jenry, was sitting

with the nephew of the landlord of the Three Foxes

miblic-house, in Fox-lane, in the back-parlour,

when suddenly they heard the watchman's rattle.

and a cry of " Stop the Murderers!" They im-

mediately exclaimed-" My God, there is more

mender!" Both young men armed themselves with

suit of the suspected persons. Young Mellish could

not keep up with his companion, but followed him

as fast as he could. At the corner of the lower turn-

of them were remarkably tall, ill-looking fellows.

and the third a very short man. Supposing they

were the men against whom the hue and cry had been

have at you." He instantly levelled a blow with

the poker at the head of the little man, which, how-

erer, had no other effect than to stun him for a mo-

ment. The villain almost immediately recovered

himself, and discharged a pistol in the face of Mr.

Mellish, the contents of which, being small shot,

disfigured him in a shocking manner. The miscre-

ants all ran away, and nothing since has been heard

The young man has completely lost the use of his

eyes, and remains at the Three Foxes public-house,

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morn-

Baker's, hatter, 95, Whitechapel, nearly 2 ounces

in weight. Fortunately no further damage was done,

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred on

able to give any account of the extraordinary trans-

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Parliament will proceed to the dispatch of business

immediately on their meeting on the 7th of January.

No adjournment whatever, the usual holidays ex-

cepted, will take place until the business of the

lante frigates sailed thence two days previous to hi-

leaving that place; and that it was there reported

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPON-

DENT AT DOWN, OF YESTERDAY'S DALL.

Point, Folkstone, and it is greatly feared that,

notwithstanding all her masts have been out away,

and other means used to get her off, she will be to

tally lost. It certainly must have been in conse-

Riors or Gerenwich.-It is with extreme p

gret we learn, that a serious and most alarming riot

took place vesterday at Greenwich. Four hund, et

hishmen rose and knocked down every person is

fractured, and is not expected to five; other, were

severely brained and beaten. The service of the

church was stopped by the riot, and the congre-

" Tam extremely sorry to inform you that his

Majesty's schooner Bathara, Lieut. Douglas, either

French frigates, then Iving there.

little time past.-Crew saved."

ling, a ball was shot through the window of Mr

in a very precarious state.

than a pane of glass broken.

action.

Session is ended.

for in Soring-street, he met three men running; two l

a poker, ren into the street, and joined in the por

Congress in the Address of the President.

generally understood to be the wish of his Majesty. road, was stopped by two footpads, near Sunning. -In this Mr. Pitt acted upon the same principles hill, Wells, on Sunday evening. He was well which led him to refuse a command to his brother, nounted, and the robbers having got his watch and the Earl of Chatham. The present Ministers, howoppendages, he put soms to his horse whilst at ever, sent the said Earl to Walcheren, and the naempting to feel for his money, and got off by tion has felt, to its sad experience, what was the knocking down the fellow who held the bridle result. It is to be hoped better things will follow The robbers were without fire-arms, and Mr. Jef. the appointment of the Royal Duke .- Statesman. feries had unwards of P160 in Bank-notes about The American papers have published the Address of Commodore Rodgers to the Court of Inquiry, to-About nine o'clock on Monday night, a Gentle gether with the Judgment of the Court. These two articles are of considerable length, but they convey

Mr. Jefferies, of Crescept-terrace, Fulham-

man, and an elderly woman, passing by the Crown and Anchor public-house, in the Kent-read, heard the cry of "murder" from the back premises of a session of our readers. The Judgment of the Court private house configuous. They went to the spot is a more recapitulation of the evidence, and the whence the cry proceeded, and found a young wo man weltering in her blood; she was only able to say, that a man had got over the back wall, and was proceeding into the house, when she colled on for the groom. The miscreant immediately knock. ed her down with his fist, and with a dagger cut her acress the neck; and then made off. There were only the girl, her mistress, and four young children in the house at the time. Surgical aid was immediasely procured, and, we are happy to state, she is likely to recover

A Magistrate of the county of Hertford, named Cooler, arrived at Shadwell Office on the 24th from Cheshuut, and accominted the Magistrates, tha he felt it to be his duty to inform them of a very ex traordinary circumstance which he thought might throw some light on the late shocking erents. man named Bady, a Likklayer's labourer (a Nor folk man), was taken up by him on suspicion of felony. Upon searching the Prisoner's apartments. a considerable quantity of valuable plate was found raised, he said - You are the villains, and I'll and some linen, stained very much with blood .-This last circumstance excited a suspicion against bim that he was concerned in the late shocking mur ders. With a view to discover something upon this subject, he unders enta very minute cross-examination He depied all knowledge of the transactions alleded to, and also asserted his ignorance of the persons connected with it, and declared his unwillingness to impeach innocent persons. The same evening h was remanded to the cage in Cheshout, and the next morning, when the constable went to the prison t bring him up for further examination, he was found suspended from a beam in the cage, by his silk handkerchief, completely tifeless. The unfortunate man did not evince any derangement of mind, and little doubt remains that the property

MARS AND VENUS .- A certain Downger Couness, on the wrong side of sixty, resident not many Sunday, in the neighbourhood of Battersea. Two miles from Humpton Court, has formed a sudden Gentlemen, who had been dining with a friend ! there, received a blunderbuss loaded, to protect | resolution to " blanch her sables," and no longer themselves in going home. They were found in "waste her sweets in single blessedness." Disactually fallen in love with a private soldier in the and the other wounded, it is feared, mortally. The blunderbuss was found discharged beside them. 18th-, purchased his discharge, and is going to The Gentleman, who is still alive, has not yet been marry him immediately. Oh ! she laves a bold dragoon.

found in his possession was stelen from some Gen

tleman's house in the neighbourhood.

With his long sword, saddle, bridle,

Whack ful de diddle

We have authority to state, that both Houses of The old tabbies of her acquaintance are enraged at this prostration of wealth and dignity, and som of them, who have got a peep at the hero, canno conceive what the deare she can see in such a great, stout-looking young fellow. The enamoured fair, however, answers, that Love, like Death, le-The Captain of a Spanish brig, which arrived at vels all distinctions; and that, in these perilous Plymouth a few days ago, from Corunna, in eight times, a handsome young man is no bad protector. days, states, that the Unicorn, Iris, and Surveil-Being advised by a friend to purchase him a commision, in order to qualify him for the honour of her fair band, at the Hymeneal Altar, she said it was that those vessels were gone to St. Sebastian's, in orall in good time, and that if he behaved properly, der to make an attack on the batteries and two he should not want preferment.

## Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

last night or early this morning, got ashore at Cock As one year of our labours closes with this day! publication, we cannot suffer it to pass for ever rom us, without sending along with it a brief, but occre and ardent memorial of gratitude for the exsincure of the darkness of the night, as we have exensive and liberal support we have experienced perienced to particular boisterous weather for some and which is constantly receiving an augmentation beyond our most sauguine expectations. This gereal confidence and approbation might form an inducement to indulge in self-applance, were we not restrained by a deep sense of the arduous nature of the streets they met with. One may had his skell. the duties in which we are occupied, and by a full conviction that, with all our assiduity and all our toil, we must often and deservedly have fallen under the censure of even foir and impartial criticismgation braten down by the rioters as they came out. Twenty of these desperate men were secured and With these feelings, and dischaining at present, as at sint on board the Tender lying of the Hospital. all times, to prop our prosperity on the puerile and in those pretended carrie see and bulletins which

to our renders the best and warmest acknowledg. Losnos Journals. ments of our hearts, and the strongest assurances. that, if ever our exertions in the service of the public shall undergo a change, it will be the change SLONE of zeal encreased by the inextinguishable remembrance of obligation.

We embrace this opportunity of making a few berrations on some other topics. The opinions of our readers we know to be various, and in many cases essentially different from ours. When we commenced our labours, we claimed the right of thinking for ourselves, and we have exercised that right, and shall continue to do so, with a freedom equally careless of motives of interest, or of fear. This is the great prerogntive of the Press, the most valuable source of solid instruction, and the firmest pillar of a nation's welfare and safety. That liberty however, which we thus reserved for ourselves, we acknowledged to belong to others in its very utmost latitude, and we have on no occasion touched the sacred inheritance with a presamptuous hand. It has rather been our invariable study, to do ample justice to sentiments adverse to our own, and, without concealment or disguise, to furnish their authors with such information as was most congenial to their views and principles. When we felt it incumbent open us to controvert these opinions, it was done with espect and deference, not with petulance and abuse. and at the same time with that candour and firmness which are the perpetual monitors of our conduct. Exemption from error we do not arrogate. We may have often gone astray from the right path, but we have never intentionally wandered, nor have ever for a moment lost sight of that love for our country which is entwined round our hearts by ties

The columns of a Journal are frequently and unwoidably occupied with irreconcileable dectrines, and degraded by falshoods and impositions of the rey grossest description. To enable the public mind to extract the truth from such a mass of delusion, is not always a practicable duty; but it is one in the discharge of which we have uniformly employed our nost strenuous exertions. Of our success, we leave others to judge; and we have only to say, that we egard ourselves as answerable for no opinions, except those which may occasionally appear under the WATERCORD head. That is our own peculiar department. From our contemporaries, and from other sources of information, we must, of necessiy borrow the facts upon which our reasonings are ounded; but these reasonings are our own : or, if we ever deviate from this plan, we do justice by our acknowledgments to those who have laid us under obligation. We are incommble of injuring others by ourloining from them the fruits of their toils, or of urreptitiously adorning ourselves in the ornaments shich their bands have prepared. If, then, with the exception stated, any thing good or useful should ever go forth under the WATERFORD head, we lay claim to it as our own; if any thing of a contrary

that are dear beyond expression, and durable as our

In our next number, we shall have to enter on the events of another year. We auticipate its arrival with a fervent prayer, that the affairs of the Bririssi Empire may henceforth be conducted with Wispon with Justice, and with Liberality. In er behalf, we say with the Illustrious Father PAUL -Esto PERRITUA. To the events of the ensuing ear we look forward with feelings to which no lanmage can give adequate expression, and we are persunded, that our thoughts are congenial with those of every reflecting mind. Over the progress of these events, we shall watch with unremitting vigilance; and they shall be communicated, as they arise, in the most prompt, accurate, and comprehensive manner. Of our means of information, we shall make o idle parade, but leave the Public entirely to appreciate their value.

Our obligations to our contemporaries in other Fowns and Cities are large and numerous, and we feel a peculiar satisfaction in offering them a public testimony of our gratitude, and in adding, that never was the Press of this Country so eminently disinguished by cultivated talents, and a spirit of indeocudence, as it is at the present period.

We now leave these subjects. If we have enroached upon the patience of any of our readers. we have at least this consolation to Live them - They annot be more averse from matters of this personal nature than we are-hereafter, they shall have no eason to complain on this score.

The Lovnon mail of Tuesday last conveyed more narticular information relative to his Majesty than had previously transpired. The article from The Morning Chronicle, to be found in another part of our Paper, seems sufficient to destroy all confidence

In former publications, we have inserted, even o minuteness, every account that had reached us relative to the murders and robberies recently committed in the Metropolis of GREAT BRILLIN. Since our publication of Saturday, we have received farther details of an interesting and extraordinary nature, but too extensive for admission into this day's Paper. They shall appear at full length on Thursday. In the mean time, it is material to state the following particulars. The Magistrates have at length obtained such information as is likely to lead to the discovery of the criminals. The instruments of death have been traced to a house from which they appear to have been stolen, in consequence of which a man, named Wittiams, has been apprehended, while the officers of justice were in pursuit of another, of whose guilt the strongest suspicious were entertained. It was gonerally believed at the different offices, that both fam'lies were murdered by the same persons, and that two only were concerned in the atrocious deeds. As vet, however, the evidence has not completely fixed theguilt on any individual, but the next Loypox papers will probably finally ascertain the point. The Lonnon Editors, on what proof we know not, say that Williams is an Inistings. The riots, said to have taken placent Greenwich, are not, as far as we have seen, mentioned by any other paper bestd . the Statesman, and we would fain hope, that the Editor of that Journal, who, for candour, liberality, and talents, is not surpassed by any of his contemporaries, has been misled by false information. The disturbances at NOTTINGHAM still continue on precisely the same system, and a large portion of the Provincial papers of Engueno is taken up with accounts of thefts and robberies of the most during de-

The recent events in Dublin, together with some topics of a local nature, must, for the present, ba passed over in silence.

The London Journals of the 27th reached as yesterday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock. With the exception of additional investigations relative to the late murders, they conveyed no material news .--These investigations, which are long and interesting and which shall be fully given on Thur-day, tend to show, that the whole affair, although still involved in much mystery, will be finally and fully disclosed. If Williams was guilty, he at least has escaped a public trial and punishment, if the following account be true. When his cell in Cold-Both-Fields Prison was opened on the morning of Friday, he was found suspended by his neckerold faand quite dead! He is stated to be the second person, taken up on suspicion, who terminated his existence in the same manner. The disturbance at Greenwich originated with a party of Irishmen, who had quarrelled in their cups, and who, having sallied into the streets, maltrented every person they met with. Fifteen of them were conveyed on board a Tender, and the rest made off with themselves -Preliminaries of Pence are said to have been signed between Russia and Turkey .- The differences between the Governments of Buenes Asses and Monte Video have not yet been adjusted. -In a duel, fought near Farnham, Between Capt. Johnsox and - Synaut, Esq. of Lindley Grove, the latter was mortally wounded, and survived only four days .- The King is said to be better in bodily health, and to take his meals pretty regularly. -It is expected that the Horse Guards, 5th Diregoon Guards, 7th Greys, buttulion of Foot Guards, a reinforcement of Artillery, the old 37th, 42d, 1st character should there appear, that, too, is our's, | battalion, 53d, a battalion, and 59th, with the 6th, 38th, 20th, 76th, and some other corps from Ireland, will very soon be sent out to Lord Wellington. - No mail due.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 30.

28th-Canden Packet. 29th-Bronsty, Collins, Whitehaven, coals, Ross; Nimble, Munsey, ditto, ditto : Ann. Martin, ditto, ditto : Isanc and Jane, Buck, ditto, ditto : Hope, Irvine, Liverpool, ditto, Wexford; Farl Leicester

30th-Gower Packet; Four Sisters, Connors, Whitehaven, coals and staves; Lydis, Allen, Liverpool, m. goods; William, Boadle, Whitehaven, coals and luggage; Thomas, Drewry, Whitchaven, ditto.

28th-Auckland Packet; Truveller, Swan, London, provisions. Ac. 29th-Camden Packet. Wind N. at & a. m.

MARRIAGE -- At the Cathedral Church of Perns by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Rev. Walter Hore, of Scaffeld, County of Wexford, to Harriot, edest daughter of the late Hon. George Jorelyn, and niece to the Earl of Roden .- John Bradshaw Shortt, of Clermont, County of Tipperary, Esq. to Anne, daugher of Richard Steele, Esq. of Kyle, Queen's County. DEATHS.-In Cork, William Flynn, Esq. formery Proprietor of the Hibernian Chronicle .- At Nonagh, Adjutant Neil Murray, His death was occasioned by a wound from a masket ball, which he roceived in June last, whilst directing the movements of the 0th Garrison Buttalion in a sham-fight -At Mahonstown, County of Meath, Cales Barnes, Esq. -At Ballymacus, County of Wexford, William Fitz-

AUCTION OF KELP, MAHOGANY, AND HERRINGS.

WILLIAM ROBINSON will offer for Sale at his Stores, Adelphi Terrace, on Friday next, the \$d January.

140 Tons Prime New Galway KELP. 9 Logs MAHOGANY, 21 Barrels HERRINGS.

Sale to commence precisely at Two o'Clock. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, December 21, 1811.