HOUSE OF COMMONS-FEBRUARY 27. (Debate on the State of the Nation concluded.) ing what sere called the dry principles of the Nelle that were more convenient for every emergency it was divicult to devise. His principles on the Catholic came out, so he went in. The Right Hon, Gent, cpposite (Mr. Perceral) was doubtless happy in his assistance, for the Noble Lord had been out to grave for about a couple of years, and, fresh and vigorous no doubt that the statement of the Noble Lord, that he had not entered into any stipulation with Ministers, was true; but having it from authority the most unquestionable, he (Mr. Te) asserted most distinctly, that, in the Cabinet, there is an understanding regarding the agitation of the Catholic question; he was convinced that at least some stipulations had been entered into between a portion of the servants of the Regent; and he took upon himself most peremptorily to affirm, that in the highest quarter there had been a misunderstanding of a most extraordinary nature. The question was not who fairs? Who occupied the War and Colonial Deput. ment? and what arrangement had been made for the secession of Mr. Yorke from the situation of First Lord of the Admiralty? (Hear, hear.) In the time of Mr. Pitt, the usual answer made to motions like the present was, that the state of the nation was not to be examined, because that country confided in the Minister, that he would take care that all was prosperous. Was he to suppose that the country would be equally safe in the hands of that distinguished Statesman opposite. [Hour, how!] from the Ministerial Benches.] It was true be was bred and born under Mr. Pitt, but was it to be presomed, therefore, that he possessed either his credit or talents? [Hear! hear! from Opposition.] He did not think that Mr. Perceval's friends acted wisely or kindly by him, in thrusting him forward, and making him so much their boast, especially when he considered that he was but a Statesman of five years old. He had yet not directed any of thosogrant onterprizes undertaken by Mr. Fitt, and had shown little more than a fixed determination to remain in office, making offers, first to one Peer, and then to another, until, as a sort of dernier resort, he had pitched upon the Noble Lord opposite (Casthereagh), who, after having undergone much office. The main point to be established, or rather, which had been established, was this; the Lords Grey and Grenville could not join the present Servants without a base descliction of principle; and wheerer advised the Prince to write the letter, makbeen educated, he stated as his reason, that he was was to be pointed to as the key stone on which the whole fabric of the state was to depend, it was a most decisive reason indeed for instantly goin; into the Committee. He could not have the slightest hesitation in saving, on the part of his Noble Friends, Lords Grey and Grenville, that it is their convicdiately removed, there is every reason to apprehend reserted that Lord Grenville had shifted his ground, it ought not to be forgotten that two years of increased confusion have since been witnessed in Ireland, and Lord Grenville had it not in his power now to offer any rediess. Thear, hear, hear !] For himself, Mr. Tierney did not believe that a tythe of the regulations to no men required were necessary; but Lord Guaville was of a different opinion, and upon the subject of the Veto he had expressed it. readiness to meet the difficulties half way; and how was it to be ascertained that if sincere offers were now proposed to them, they would not exhibit the same disposition? At the present moment, Lord Grenville was as desirous as ever of procuring the secrifice. Was Lord Castlereagh the only man who was to be allowed to modify his sentiments with the

was, that the measures were to be limited by the continued Mr. Percevally turned up their heads at intimated his intention. He felt that directly was, that the measures were to be bruned by the product state that did Leid Grenville say in the rery were now changed be felt that that obegain but one feeling in the nation, that to the atmost of letter then on the table; if was security beginn, it removed; but even if he did not see that a our menus the common energy of the Coerties of mine the coefficient and the coefficients of the coefficien our menus the common crossy of the sorties of min to a second containing the logic for it was not would not found hopes upon it? They had to was to be resisted. Aft, indeed, the Government of the call one must be through the logic for it was not would not found hopes upon it? They had to (Neparc on the State of the complete and the control of the new Regence were united -- if the recruiting consistent with that to ition to give up any right of forward to the removal of this children as a processed his happiness at here. the new regence were named—in the recruing consist at annual region of the Pope without the concept of the Pope setheres when their giveness would be heard, ned rate service, from the re-mon, at m of the country, were the Pope without the concept of the Pope setheres. service, from the re-tional range for the country, were plant to a window of a pinion Core might be be prefer soil; and what must be the effect of the Lord (Castlereagh) who had just taken his sent; they more successful or it our negroes were netter prore, whither a some sore proposes or negative and more successful or it our negroes were netter prore, whither a some sore proposes or negative and produce ment upon their minds. What was always had undergone no change, and needed none, for any managed, additional indecements to more rigorous tween himself and his collectures upon other points. managed, additional measurements to more algerous tween timed and measurement upon other measurement upon time as a tween timed and measurement upon the horse efforts would be supplyed. He desired to be disc question were the same, viz. a principle which his was necessary to withdraw the British array from pegget to be inquire monerate and no country these questions, was a possible as loved him upon one occasion to be for the Catholics, or expand the requested was, that the sub-proposition to be against them.—[Hear, hear!] jeet should be soberly and deliberately interfigated, what the opinion of his Boyel Mister, whom stronger sometimes? The completion of them - All that was known was, that as the Noble Lord | and that the House should not be led tway by the enadmired. If, indeed, this enthusiases to much per- had consented to accept his advice, and he had down by their wishes to goin their views-bo raded the Ministry, he should be glad to learn why Marquis Wellesley had deserted them in their utmost *gain to his old work. [a laugh.] Mr. Tierney had of the Exchequer on behalf of the country, since it country --whenever he should feel himself inclined | he had done for his People, would not be o which a strong disposition had been shown to keep honour to hold, he should make his how, retiring Friend. A que tion of this vital importain the shade. [Hear, hear, | ran!] It soomed to him a singular determination, reflecting on past events, that Mr. Perceval should be the sine ou non of every new Administration, particularly when he was almost the only decided enemy of the Cathelic claims, the concession of which would be the saliation, or the refusal the ruin of the pation.

Lord TEMPLE felt it necessary or hato say few words. He begged leave, in the most positis manner, to state, that neither Lords Grey or Greyshall form the Gorernment, but whether there shall ville did, at any period of their political lives, much be any Government at all; for at present none ex- less in the formation of the Government of which isted. Who was Secretary of State for Foreign Af- they were at the head, hold out any idea that the is individuals. Of Land Grenville, his Lordship emolument. | Hear from !! It was difficult for my stery; but of this less as a corning that the proposal

State of the Nation. The real point to be decided was, who were to be the advisor, of the Prin o Re- transactions he gave his warmest support; but it was suffering, was at last sweetened and fresh for in determining on this point, and he tru to the ed, that his Lordship easstill of opinion that coming the proposal to them, took care that it should | get securities if you car, but if not, consider it's be so couched as to ensure a refusal. [hear, hear!] ont. A Right Honographe Member had talked When the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Per- about convenience of principle in his nebbe colcesal) first quitted the profession to which he had because; but sarely as much convenience of prenciple. however, the matter was charged, and he deemed and as much variation of principle, had been display called upon to stand by the Good Old King ed, on the Catholic Question, by that Aslania dra-[hear!]. Now he was disposed, no doubt, to stand | tien which was now so held up to appliance. With by the Good Young Regent [hear, hear, hear]; regard to that question, he distinctly stated it as and if any accident should deprive the country of his opinion, that it was not now convenient to grant his Royal Highness, he would be equally auxious | those concessions, non did he see the time when it to stand by the Good Young Princess Charlotte, | would be convenient. There might be a time, but in all its plenitude of power? One So sion of Parlia nent palled, and nothing was effected. Another Session followed, and then a little something wa introduced into the Mutiny Bill, which something indeed, in its very nature, pledged them to a fur tion, that, if the discontents in Ireland are not immediate progress in the road they had commenced upon. But they discovered afterwards, that they the most dangerous consequences; and when it was a most leave the Government, and then these un changeable men, these men upon principle, found t necessary to ear, that they would keep their offies, and not presente question at that moment-Hear, hear. | He did not mean to say, that they acted from any other motives than those which influence culightened Statesmen. He would not in

sinuate any low of sordid feeling in them; any of the a mean impulses which men out of power are so ready and so agt to attribute to those in power. At the former period, the Catholics expressed their He would suppose, that they were Statesman-like views of the question which decided their conduct. When they gave was, however, they were not in orfor; but now they are in error, when, being out of odice, they maintain, that nothing but Emancipation will satisfy them, without knowing whether necessary guards, if they could be obtained; but if the Roman Catholic, will concede any plodge whatnot, he was willing to avert the total ruin of the ever. Who would have expected this conduct from Country, by making a comparatively insignificant a consideration of their past proceedings? They profess to be actuated by those principles which alfied them to Mr. Fox, when alive: yet, during the urgency of the occasion? [Hear, hear!] Nothing, whole period of his life they waved this question. however, could be more unjust than to state, that If the term convenience, therefore, was to be apthese two distinguished. Peers were actuated by the piled to public men, the Honographs cleath men narrow principles which governed that Noble Land. Should consider whether it was not equally applied They would be happy to listen to any proposition | ble to that Administration be wso much approach that would tend to the public benefit, but they In speaking of the Adelia tention of which he see would only hear it from a person who agreed with loow a part, he besend the conduction a to state, take them in the main principle of Catholic Hauncigation. To the subject of the war carried on in Spain | there might be once parte day point, consequent and Portugal, Mr. Tierney next adverted, and to the this opinion, that it has present their was her has assertion of Lord Castlerengh, that it could be conducted and directed by none who did not fiel a vio-

lent on thusiasm in the cause. His (Mr. T./s) opinion [position Ben 1987]. The Honover's to Gentlemen I find had armed with power to annul the cores. ture period. For the present, that Royal Perion of manyal rooms a life they would not show given it with a consciousious feeling of what he ros the continuation of the present Minister in a should think that advice not for the benefit of the to be age, to bis sufferings, to the memory of respectful deference for the distinguished favours he had received, as if he were enterial into office, a

(Hear, hear!) Why he was retained as Minister might seem to some a matter of surprise, when they recollected the letter addressed to bin by his Royal ness vet it was gratifying, because clear and explicit ime that had elapsed, services performed by that | wi had it also to be cited as a warning. It is Administration model to the country; if derie; that fidence in us, who could been a him of inducerity | again he would good against being constructed the end of that period, that he could not consult to ion, he hoped to be excused from entering into them, ported, but be case they did not seen to require any reply. He would refer the Hon. Bert, to past exents. reply to others, of Louderies of Hear, hear! 1

Mr. CANNING observed, toat it was painful to a new Administration, there acree two material grees. Trish population; it came over almost on enview, and especially of Ireland. To the military Government looking at the question as one of quillity of the kingdom was to bet. On a former Catholics of Ireland, because it involved a consure those Claims. [Hear, hear, hear!] He could himself would rally round him. collect no other meaning, but that as long as the Covernment continued on its present back, there was no chance of that question originating with it. Pehe did not now acti ipate it. What, however, had titions, indeed, might be received from Ireland; but had been repeated: but did he stop there? Do yould be brought forward as a meisure of Governrent, was now lo t for ever. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that a time might come, when the laims might be allowed, but he did not see when it ould course. What subtleties! What refinements! It was objected to an orater of old, that he dealt too. such in refinements; S. Ave," said he, Shut I speak to Athenians." To whom did the Rt. Hon. Gent. peak? To what People were those distinctions ad- Nots 209. Majority 73, ... Adjourned. liessed? To a People who had warm and renerous rearts to feel, but not minds qualified to discriminate o persons unenlightened, sude, and unculricated;

sho believed in certain mysteries which staggered

our faith. But which certainly did not exceed the

aysteries of these refinements. The declaration,

however, amounted to this: to a denunciation of

perpetual and hapeless exclusion, so long as th

Right Honourable Gentleman remained in Office

The Nobie Lord has said, that his opinion has re

mined the same as mine when we were in other to

ether. But had nothing happened since? He

hought be might state it constitutionally and h

tated it as an opinion upon which be acted in tak-

og office, and, upon which he acted in office ... that

he Sovereign had an individual opinion upon all

period necrest the renoration of our Constitution,

and when we had a natural jealousy of all that

and impair its freshness. It was a question for

as a facility interposes to an expecting but not un-

ed care he He would have concented to concede

limes then, but that one, whom the Constitu-

House divided, and the numbers were Aver 1. Mr. Perceval's speech in the House of Cot Thursday night, has excited a great sens be public mind. As it is reported in $\mathit{The C}$ his favourite print, he is made to say, that his Highness the Prince of Wales commenced ency full of projedice against the King's a ut that, from his experience of their ments is year of restrictions, his Royal Highnes hanged his mind, and selected them for hi ru ay and approved Ministers. There is some a this boast to humiliating to the Regent, 2 cain-glorious on the part of the Premier, 25 8 o excite our pity and our indignation. Bet ver reprehensible Mr. Perceval's indiscretie no in this particular, there is one point in w vas commendable. We applaud his candour bjects presented to him by the Legislature; and claring, that by no chance or change of P hey who questioned that, must question many of wents can the Catholics expect a grant c the Acts of King William, many of the Acts of that claims. This is beneat. Mr. Perceval has d of himself Caser Dietetor perpetue, and the tholics know what they have to expect, -- Gle

real feelings; and there was a pic ibility-

Question, when the trade received its final blan

would have goords, be would have qualification

trep, he should be again answered, by being de-

regard to the Catholic guards. The question

evade it much longer. There was one, but on

for all there difficulties, and that was the Exec

political magnitude - not us a question of absu

repeated cries of Question, to state that he

not suffer the House to a parate without callier

speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

he alluded to Lords Grenville and Grey bain

nothing for the Catholics during one scale of

liement, and is another only a little seneth

the Mutiny Bill. It should be remere'er

ever, that at the time, that little something

presented by the Right Honourable Contle

should make a stand in that very point, and

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCH.

notice one of the most extraordicary mise

tions that ever occurred. He certainly did says

comething upon such principles, with such

that they must be considered as the first step

ture memores. His Learned Friend was not

place when this was said, and he must sure

been somewhere where there was a great

After a few words from Sir T. TURTON

which prevented him from hearing all.

by Administration to decide upon, to which the It is reported, that the ultimatum of the G Nobles Lord had alluded, whether they would press near of the United States has been trans a ir epinion at all risks, or whether they would the vessel which has brought the New York serve the conscience of their Sovereign maxima uppers could that the final answer of our Goseri vill be returned in the course of next week. is a great one; but it was no greater than what a

> B = II ERFORD: and and published by the Proprietors BIRNIE, Books, Her and Stationer Que

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,260.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

"I began the inquiry by resorting to the execu-

tors of the late Mr. Tuttersall, and their Solicitor (a

channel to which Mr. Benjafield did not direct his

Lordship, and yet apparently the most likely to de-

cide the fact, of the annuity being merely the debt

of Tattersall only, or of some other and higher per-

sonage), and from thence I carried it to those who

were immediately concerned in the conduct of the

transaction. In the course of this inquiry it result-

ed that, in consequence of the paragraphs in the

Morning Post, relative to a High Personage and

a certain untitled Lady, Mr. Bonjaueld, who

had the sole conduct of the Paper, was threatened

to be prosecuted; that, finding he was not to be

alarmed, it became necessary to buy him out; that

he was accordingly bought out t and that Mr. Ben-

afield knew it was a transaction with a High Perso-

nage, and the terms having been considered as gross-

ly exorbitant, such High Personage was particularly

spoken to on the subject, but desired that they

"That Mr. Benjatield has been lately negociat-

should be acceded to.

MURDER AND REWARD.

WHEREAS it appears, by Information on Oath. that on the night of Sunday, the 23d of Febrazry last, between the hours of ten and eleven "Clock, JOHN MRANY, Labourer, living in the mburbs of Carrick-on-Suir, was barbarously murdered-Now we, the undersigned Magistrates (being authorised by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant), do bereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling for the apprehension of each of the following three Persons, to wit-PATRICK HICKEY, jun. of Ballyderry, JAMES PRENDERGAST, of Ballyderry, and JOHN ARRIGEL, of Dovehill, all in the County of Tipperary, Farmers—they being charged on Oath with committing said Murder. And we also, as a further Reward, hereby offer the sum of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, to any Person or Persons who will give private Information to each or any of us, so as the said three Persons, or any of them, may be apprehended within three Calendar Months from the date bereof-and we do hereby promise the strictest secrecy.-Given under our hands, at Carrick-on-Suir, the 5th day of March, 1812.

THOMAS LALOR. HENRY BRISCOE JOHN BLAKE.

In the Matter of PURSUANT to an Order of his John Sherran. Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date GRO. SHEPERD. and Ww. Smar (the 28th day of February, 1812, I will, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April, at two o'Clock in the af-

ternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns-Quay, Dublin, set up and let to the highest Bidder, the Lands of BALLYCOCKSOUT, situate in the County of Kilkenny, said Lands containing Acres, part of the Estate of the said Minors, from the 25th day of March instant, during the Minority of said Minor, John WILLIAM HENN.

Application to be made to Augustee Mann Au COCK. Attorney, Waterford; and CARDEN TERRY Attorney, No. 6, Pembroke-street, Leeson-street,

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1812, During the Minority of John Lanigan, a Minor, FRIHAT Part of the LANDS of LISMATIGUE, now in the possession of Barnon and Bulonus. Proposals to be made to EDWARD ELLIGIT, Esq.



FOR NEW YORK, H. BECKLEY, Commander, burthen 350 Tons, is now in the River, and will sail the 1st of Apri next. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to Thomas Jacon. Waterford, 5th of 3d Mo. 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INST. For such Term as shall be agreed upon,

LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, and CONCERNS A at the Rere thereof, now in the Possession of Mr. Edmond Canywell, and Mr. William Vass, situated in BRIDGE LANE, in the Town of CAR RICK-ON-SUIR. Application to be made to the Honourable Colonel PLURKETT, Buncraggy, Ennis. and WILLIAM HARDEN BRADSHAW, Esq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will declare the Tenant, as soon as the Va-March 2, 1812. lue is offered.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH LYST.

FRAHE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, in which Mc Rominson now resides. Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Eleven Horses, in Spring Garden-Alley. Ap ply to JAMES WALLAGE, Custom House.
Waterford, March 3, 1812.

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 59s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE. RANGED. MOUSEMOLD.

| lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | Peuny Loaf, 0 2 7 | 0 4 3 | 0 5 6 | Two-Penny, 0 5 6 | 0 8 6 | 0 11 4 Four-Penny, 0 11 5 | 1 1 4 | 1 7 0 Six Penny, 1 1 4 | 1 10 2 | 2 2 4 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro-

Portion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the llousehold with an H .-- and the Weight must likewise he imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Wankly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve wiclock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penaltics will be levied according to Law.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

NORELAND, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY the 1st of April, the entire of the HOUSEHOLI FURNITURE, without reserve, the greater part of which was brought from London two years sincesome FARMING UTRNSILS, and a variety of othe Articles, the Property of ROBERT DOYNE, Esq. The Particulars will be given in Hand-bills. February 28, 1812.

FISH FOR SALE.

THARLES AMBROSE is now selling the Cargo of U the Brig Bontto. direct from Sr. Jonn's, cons ing of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FISH.

Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, Either in the Whole, or in four Lott,

AS LATELY MARKED OUT, THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN.

in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and en of Waterford: also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

to any Person. Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGUIRE, and Doctor WALLIS, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the several February 25, 1812.

> TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE 16TH MARCH,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. CHARIOT, but a short time in use, built by Long. A Dublin.—Also a Pair of young, well-drawn, bay CARRIAGE HORSES—and, at the same time, a good JAUNTING-CAR, with HARNESS complete. TO BE LET, or the INTEREST sold, the HOUSE, n New-street, in which the Stamp-Office was formery kept .- Also the INTEREST in three STABLES and COACH-HOUSES, with good Lofts, opposite said

Application to be made to Mr. ARTHUR BIRHIR.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

A BOUT EightAcres of the LANDS of BALLY MA KILL, County of Waterford, adjoining to the Cove, situated on the River Suir, and only one Mile in the Morning Post on a speculation of his own. from the City of Waterford; being a most beautifu On this ground I confidently furnished Mr. Benix-Situation for any Gentleman to build upon. The LEASE is for two Lives and 31 Years, in reversion. field with my testimony against the accusation under Apply to BEN. Roberts, Esq. Waterford.
Waterford, November 26, 1811. which he inboured. Subsequent informations have

TO BE LET,

FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE THIRD INSTANT, Or for a long Term of Years, if not redeemed within that time.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, situated within half a mile of the Bridge of Waterford, and containing about 51 Acres, mostly Mendow-ground. There are a good Kitchen-Garden and an excellent ORCHARD on the Premises .- Application to be made to Mrs. WALL, Ballybricken, o Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, at Grange, who will close with a solvent Tenan, as soon as the value is offered, and give immediate Possession. Waterford, February 8, 1812.

N ATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORRS and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Paovisions and reception of Conn, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, therey saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7. Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to John BARRY, Waterford. August 23, 1811.

1	
۱	WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 9.
1	Tallow (rendered) about 901. Od.
1	Lard (flake) 01. 0d 01. 0d.
1	(casks, rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.
1	Burnt Pigs, 40s. 0d 44s. 0d. > per Cmt.
1	Pork,
ı	Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
. 1	Oatmonl, 21s. 0d 22s. 0d.
	Flour, first Quality,9d4d.)
	third 44s. 0d - 54s. 0d. (pc)
١.	fourth, 30s. 0d 40s. 0d.
•	Wheat, 54s. 0d 60s. 0d.
	Barley, 27s, Od 29s. Od.
	1 A.A 91a A.I 99a O.I (***********************************
	Malt, 48s. 0d 45s. 0d.
	Conta 4s. 9d 5s. 5d.
	Tilling (court) - a = 99 Od = 109 Od.)
	Tallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. PerStone Potatoes, 7d to 11d.
-	Roof (quarters), 4 d 5d.
r:	Beef { (quarter), 5 d 6d.
C	(quarters), 5 d 6d.
	Mutton (joints), d d 1d. per lb.
-	(Joints), o di - (di) per di
•	Veat,
1	Pork,
	Butter,

Train Oil, - - - - - £10 00s. -Whiskey, ---- 104. 0d. - 10s. 2d.-per Gal Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 1832 Barrels Wheat. 943 _____ Barley, \ Averaging \

1735 ----- Oats,

0 19s. 2 d.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following curious letters are extracted from the Bury Paper:-

" To the Editor of the Bury Paper. "Six-As Mr. Benjufield has been pleased to publish a part of one of the two letters which, under the direction of my brother Magistrates, I read to them at the last Quarter Sessions, I conceive it to be incumbent upon me to request you to insert, in your next paper, the whole of both these letters; of which, by permission of Lord Moira and Captain Cocksedge, and at Mr. Benjafield's express desire, I send him authenticated copies. "J. Onn."

· Fornham, Feb. 21.

" London, Jan. 16, 1819. " SIR-A disagreeable circumstance lays me un-

der the necessity of soliciting permission to trespass upon you with this letter. " Some time ago Mr. Benjafield (then perfectly

unknown to me) applied to me, to ascermin the

to Mr. Benjafield, to say that I must have back a

testimonial by which I unwittingly rouch for what

is in substance not true; but as he told me that his

object was to exhibit that testimonial to his brother

Magistrates, and as I have reason to believe he has

shown it widely, it is incombent on me, by this ex-

" That Mr. Benjafield's name was not on any

schedule or list, as a creditor of the Prince, is in-

disputable. It is equally certain that the Prince did

not know of any pecuniary transaction with Mr.

Benjafield, the business with Weltje having clearly

been managed at the time by persons indiscreetly of-

ficious, though at the Prince's expense. From these

facts candour exacts the construction, that Mr. Ben-

nfield has acted upon the presumption, that the per-

sons ostensibly bound to him were those with whom

the transaction really reated. While I admit this,

cannot withhold my consure upon the manner in

which I have become so unpleasantly implicated.

am entitled to say, that Mr. Benjafield's want of

caution in making those assertions which unavoida-

bly led to my error, without his having previously

satisfied himself on circumstances involving obvious

" I have the honour, Sir, to be,

Rev. Dr. Ord, Chairman of the Sessions, Bury.

" Rev. Sin-Having received information, that

" Bury St. Edmunds, Jan. 20.

"Your very obedient and humble servant,

doubt, ought to give him serious regret.

o a misunderstanding of the case.

point, whether or not he received an anunity from ing for the exchange of his annuity for a place under the Prince of Wales. He said, he had been charg-Government, with the gentlemen, who, on the part ed with having extorted an annuity from his Royal of such High Personage, gave a bond in the penalty Highness for the suppression of attacks which he of £10,000 to Tattersall, to indemnify him; that was about to bring forward; an imputation which places had been offered to him, but not accepted; he negatived with the most carnest professions, adthis fact alone carries conviction with it. vancing in proof of his denial the assertion, that he it It was also ascertained from one of the Executors of the late Mr. Tattersall, and from his Solicitor, never had any annuity from the Prince. I considered investigation of this matter to be involved in that, upon being informed that, as Executors, they must deduct the Property Tax, he said he should that engagement of anomalous services, which I, with others of the Council of his Royal Highness, complain to a higher power. had spontaneously entered into, when, to prevent " The above is the general result of the inquiry the expense to the public of any establishment for which I have instituted; I will not trouble you with the Prince Regent during the year of restrictions, we a further detail at the moment, but I reserve to mydesired that we might officiate as his State Houseself the adoption of such measures respecting it, as hold. I made due inquiry accordingly; but, as the circumstances may require. transaction to which this referred was of a date ear-I remain, Rev. Sir, your most obedient and humlier than that at which I began to have any knowble servant, ledge of the Prince's affairs, there was nothing to To the Rev. Dr. Ord, Chairman of the lead me to any other question than, whether Mr. General Quarter Session for the Division of Bury St. Edmunds." Benjafield had at any time received an allowance or annuity from the Prince? The answer was, that CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. no record or trace of such allowance or annuity ap peared. I was naturally satisfied with this statement In pursuance of public advertisement, a Meeting because it was what I had expected, both from Mr. f Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen, connected Benjafield's assertion to me, and from my having by birth or property with Ireland, was held yesteralways supposed Weltje the purchaser of the shares day at the Thatchedshouse Tavero, St. James's-

the United Kingdom. guided me to proof, that Mr. Benjafield has been About a quarter after one o'clock, Farl Fitzreceiving (and is still in the receipt of) an annuity, william took the Chair, when two Petitions, one which is essentially, though not in absolute form, for the Lords, and one for the Commons, were what he has been charged with having obtained .placed on the table for signatures. He receives from Mr. Tattersall an annuity which is Sir John Newport movedpaid to the latter by the Commissioners for liquidating the Prince's debts. I have, therefore, written

" That a Committee of seven Noblemen and Gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of carrying the object of the Meeting into execution s"

street, for the purpose of concurring in a Petition to

Parliament, for the repeal of those Civil Disabilities

which affect the Roman Catholics of that part of

M. T. COCKSEDGE

Which was carried una voce, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen nominated: Duke of Devonshire, 1 Sir John Newport, Bart. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby

Marquis of Downshire, Robert La Touche, Esq. Earl of Moira, planation, to prevent my name's contributing further Sir John Newport afterwards moved-

" That the above Committee be permitted to exercise a discretionary power in electing four additional Members, if they should find it necessary ;

Which was also agreed to unanimously. Mr. Tighe (Member for the county of Wicklow) said, he conceived it would add force to the cause which they had assembled to support, if, besides petitioning Parliament, they joined in other measures; for instance, in addressing the Prince Regent. If many of the Noblemen and Gentlemenwho were interested in the welfare of Ireland, were to appear before his Royal Highness with an Address, it would probably recall to his mind some ancient recollections favourable to the cause of that

Mr. S. Tighe hoped he would be excused for addressing the Meeting, being unknown to the greater part of the individuals who composed it; but, attached as he was to the honourable and national cause in which they were embarked, he could not avoid expressing his exulfation at beholding so numerous an assembly of great and distinguished characters, selected from that class of society which had been so often pointed out as inimical to the Catholics, coming forward to support their claims.-Lord Moira has addressed a letter to you, in your Such a meeting, he was convinced, was better calcuofficial capacity as Chairman of the Sessions, for the purpose of recalling, through a public channel, a lated to soothe the feelings, and heal the ulcerated minds of the people of Ireland, than any other.letter from Mr. Benjafield, which he had obtained from his Lordship, in order to rebut the assertion His principal object in rising at present was, to subwhich I have made in the proceedings in a Chancery | mit to the consideration of the Meeting, whether, sult, with respect to the annuity which he enjoys at their rising, it would not be better, instead of adbeing derived from an high personage, and with the journing sine die, to appoint a future day of meetprivity of Mr. Benjafield, I feel it becomes me to ling, as a Committee had been formed to receive signatures, that an opportunity might be afforded to state to yourself and the Bench, that, in consereceive their Report-that thus the people of Ireland quence of Mr. Benjafield's having obtained and might see they were steady at their posts, both in shown this letter to this town and the neighbourhood, as exculpating him from the charge, I held | Parliament and out of Parliament. With respect to myself called upon more minutely to investigate and what had fallen from his Honourable Friend and collect the evidence upon which I considered the cir- Relation (Mr. Tighe), he concurred with him in the propriety of addressing the Prince Regent; but

suffer such a man to remain, was a proof of their mederation, but when that person had demanded to address the first man of five millions of the people-to address the Nobleman who held the proud station of presiding over the population of the Country, the audacity was not to be endured. That person had been the instrument in the hands of Administration-- but let him not" said Mr. Finn, " trespass too far on our patience -let him not attempt to speak or to address us we will not stoop to listen to him, nor will we suffer the air to be polluted by his breath."-[loud applauses.]

Mr. Bernewall apologised for having used some expressions which, he understood, had given offence to the Gentlemen, then actually engaged in reporting for the Newspapers. He said that the words had escaped him through inadvertence, and that he was extremely sorry for having uttered

Mr. O'Connell continued to address the meeting-What that Gentleman might have said in Parliament, I am quite ignorant-nor do I Inquire-I have at present no right to reply to him here-and I entertain little doubt but any thing to our prejudice or in his own praise-his favourite subjects, which he might have brought forward, was sufficiently replied to and exposed -my business is merely with a newspaper publication, a publication contained in a paper, bearing, with a constant contempt for truth, as its title, the sacred name of " Patriot." This publication is entitled the " speech of the Right Honourable William W. Pole."-I cannot bring myself to believe that any man could pronounce such a discourse, the stile of which is of the poorest orderit talks of a Magistrate having a rote with the Committee, and there are a thousand other phrases in it, which demonstrate that no man of common education could have composed it. But it would be absurd to waste time in consuring more of this composition-it is the absence of truth and decency which distinguish it, and entitle it to some notice amongst our calumniators. Let me be pardoned whilst I delay you to expose its want of veracity-it is by calumny alone that our degradation is continued-if nothing were told of us falsely -if nought was set down against us in malice, we should long since have been emancipated. My Lord, I begleave to confute those calumnies, not because they are talented or skilful, but simply to oppose the system of detraction. I have selected six different assertious, which are either but partially true, or destitute of any the slightest foundation of fact. The first I shall mention is one, perhaps in itself of little moment-but it will serve to show how incautious 66 this speech" is in its assertions. It does, my Lord, assert, in speaking of the addition to our fermer Committee in the beginning of 1811,

1st. That the Government intended to stop the Elections, and did stop them. The ten Persons which (I preserve the beauty of the original) were ordered to be returned from each county, in point of fact ne-

In point of fact, my Lord, we all know that the Government never stopped any such election-that it never did interfere, save by sending forth the slovenly and ludicrous Circular - and that, in point of fact, the appointment did take place in most of the counties-every county that pleased-and the Mr. Rildwin was married to a near relation of mine assembling of those persons was a matter as public and as well known to the Government as any other fact which was entrusted to the daily newspapers; but there is certainly this happy colour for the assertion of the speech -that all the counties in Ireland did not appoint to the last Committee. It is also asserted -

2dly. " That Lord French, in consequence of the violence of the Members of the Committee, seconded

from them. their issue, this (2400 per annum's bequeathed to ca-When shall I find time to express my astonishment and positively, the contrary of the fact. Mr. W. W. Pole could never have suidany such thing. Why, Lord Ffrench was in the Chair when Mr. Pole sent his Police Justice to disperse that Committee. Lord Ffrench entered into a correspondence with Mr. Pole to maintain that Committee. He lent his chaproofs and illustrations. Yes, this article illustrates racter, his rank, and his talents to support that Committee, and, in perfect definince of Mr. W. W. Pole, he did support it. What becomes of the sugducious assertion of his secession?-- I wish my Noble Friend, for so I am proud to call him, were allowed by his health to be here this day; how he would refute this calumny. He never second from or described the Catholic cause, and I can assure Mr. W W. Pole, that there breathes not the man who would presume to tell his Lordship, that he second from the Catholic Committee or Catholic Rights; 1 know the reply which such presamption would meet and merit. The next assertion which I shall notice is,

3d. " That many of the Counties in Ireland could not produce ten respectable persons, after the Ro man Catholic Religion, above the rank of Farmers. Where was the creature found who wrote this

speech? Is this ignorance only, or is it unblushing effrontery? ,I shall not stoop to refute this foolish untruth-it may serve a purpose in Eugland -in this country, it is almost beneath ridicule. We soon after finded it gravely stated-

4th. " The Meetings, to appoint the present Co mittee, were held for the most part during the As sizes; but they were conducted in such a minner, that it was almost impossible to find out what passed at the

nuc. Shame, shame upon this profligate speech writer! Why, all Ireland knows that those Meetings were held with even ostentations publicity -- that they were crowded by Protestants—and that he who could make the assertion which I have just quoted, deseries not the trouble of contradiction. It may be supposed that it was impossible to exceed the absurdity of the last misstatement—but, my Lord, it has been exceeded, for I find in this queristic executs: 5th. The Earl of Fingal had also seconded from the Committee."

No, my Lord, calumny more absurd was never | the scape-goat of English bigetry, to revive ancient | the Judges of the Court of King's Beach on the reinvented -assertion more destitute of fact was never calumnies, and to add some fresh ones; he was inwritten .- [Lord Fingal declared his a sent.] -- Yes, my Lord, you are calumniated; and the purpose of publishing these untruths only aggravated the guilt | employment. There was about Duigenan a sturily, of him, whoever he be, that invented them. There emains yet one calumny. I do entreat the Members of the Committee, so many of whom I see about of his retreating. This poor Nichol, however, no, to restrain their indignation whilst I read itit is thus:

down another, and give up a third, patil he himoth, " Mr. Poto said, that if gentlemen would read the debates of this Committee, they would find separation vias openly and distinctly recommended."

self abandoned, piece-neal, the web of intolerance -so that it really appears, that even the futile reource of bigotted calamny is at longth exhausted. Mr. Pole said no such thing -- the man does not Of the Prince I shall say nothing -- uncertainty as ire sufficiently audacious to say any such thing.to present circumstances, reliance on the past, and Why, my Lord, this is a direct accusation of High the liegering of dutiful affection, in a heart devoted Treason-and, he who would assert it of me, I to the friend of Ireland, restrain me. To canvass would brand with the foulest epithets. No ; a writer in a new spaper may be found to compose such s doubt. Oh, but there is one objection still rea paragraph; but no man in his senses, in the world, nains to our Emancipation-it is quite novel and dare to utter it aloud. But if it were said - I care nost important. Our enemies object to " the tone" not while I preclaim it to the world, to be as unwhich the Catholics use?!! ... This notable objection founded as it is injurious -- as false as it is fouland, I defy the slightest proof to be given of its reour tone -he might as well have quarrelled with our racity. I have trespassed upon you too long, with this miserable publication -it deserves notice only, because, having circulated amongst the English, who know us not-it may, remaining uncontradicted, be believed. In the six assertions which I have noticed, there is but one that has the slightest pretensions to any colour of being otherwise than directly and pulpably the exact reverse of the fact. 1 am tempted to give you another instance of the stuil this speech is made of. It treats of the book called the Statement of the Penal Laws," and, as usual, it flagrantly inderepresents or absurdly replies. I have been done the great honour by some persons of hasing that book attributed to me. I should be prouo own it if I could -but I am incapable of writing o excellent a composition, or of sharing the honour with a gentleman to whose pen the Catholics of Ire land are deeply indebted for every thing admirable that has emanated from him; and never were they nore obliged then by the Address and Petition which you have adopted this day. I do not choose o dilate on the resplendent talents of my respected iend -- but, in him, Ireland possesses a model of Insied to te and refined judgment, devoted, exlusively, to patriotic purposes. His book has been iticised in this speech, and the law which, through he intervention of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations, precludes the possibility of establishing Catholic Charity, with permanent funds, is palliated by enderrouting to show, that the rigent of the statute is softened by the mildness of the Commissioners. It is alleged that they humanely spare many a Popish Charity, and allow the pions sin to be perpetrated in quiet. Instances of their forbearauce are given sand amoust them we find the fellowing, under date, 1810 :--- James Baldwin, of Macroom, Co. Cork, left all his lands, in reversion, to D.s. Segrare and Moylan, in trust, to raise £ 400 per annum, for ever, to establish a school to instruct poor children in the tenets of the Church of

" And was there none-no Irish arm, In whose years the native blood ran werm? And was there no heart in the trampled land, That spurined the oppressor's proud command? Rome." This is one of the instances of the leaity Could the wronged realm no arms supply, of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations -But the abject tear and slavish sigh?" now let me tell what the value of their kindness is--I nm his executor -it was I proved the Willso the I am authority upon this point. The fact is that he had eight children, five of whom are marri-

ed, and have most of them large and increasing fa-

milies. He first derived his estates to his children

successively, then to his grand-children successively.

and their issue male and female - then to two other

individuals of his name, having families, and their

ssue male and female -and after the decease of all

those persons, between 70 and 80 in being, and all

post depends on the contingency of about eighty

to take place in this country. Such is the wonderful

forbearance of those Commissioners -- such is the hap-

dicrous quotation, distinguish the narration of the

their measure, and with respect to which every Ca-

thelic has scrupulously avoided the least interfer-

nee-the Protestant Petition has, at this moment,

note signatures to it than were affixed to any Pe-

tition of our own -it has been supported in every

county by the wealth, talent, and rank of our af-

ectionate countrymen, and I am proud to see

nougst us this day, at the head of so many of our

whose aident patriotism intitle him to the gratitude

of every class of his fellow-subjects -- and whom we

shall see met by corresponding patriotic exertions

and proudly placed in the first rank of the Repre

nearives of his native country. The Voters of

ameri k will not be blind to the insults they

have received from other quarters -nor to their own

aterests and dignity -- nor to the worth of the No-

to Lard. We have the Protestants of Ir Sand in

or favour -- the Protestants of England, at least the

itional part of them, are not opposed to us -no!

the two list discussions in Parliament, the right

and justice of our chiens was consided, even by

there was bet one sold by exception; a single indi-

villarly Sir John Archal, who was sent forward as

these who opposed on the ground of "the time" -

Protestant friends, a Noble Lord (Glentworth)

monadving without issue, an event very little likely

Why, yes, my Lord, we are told that if we had a servile and base in our language, and dastardy in our conduct, we should be nearer to success.-That the " slavish tear," the " abject sigh," would are suited our dignity—that if we had shewn ourolves prone to servility and submission, and silent oppression, we should advance our emancipation

assert any thing, and presented the possibility

was no sooner attacked and tidiculed, at every

side, than he explained one passage, seffened

ecent -but that would rather be a strong measure

a Lord Rose ... | Langhter. | Seriously, how-

ner, the descendant of Sir William Parsons has an

hereditary right to be the enemy of the Catholics

pon any pretext, or even without one. I do not

oliero this Lord has fallen into inconsistency-1

tro some faint recolle, tion that, under the name of

Sir Laurence Parsons, be once enacted patriotism it

fielied. I may be existince, but I do not think be

ver supported our Cairis—and I am quite sure I

with he pever may. But our " tone" is disliked;

ound us, and of all the calimities impending on a

chilst our toffering paper currency is verging fast to

bankruptcy-the fite of every other paper currency

military force arrayed on the Continent. The Em

peror of the European world is now busied with som

uarrel on the northern frontier, which extends to

e suburbs of St. Petersburgh - his fleets augmer

y the month-who shall date to say that we shall

eet have to fight, on our own shores, for the last re-

lindaess, what infituation, not to prepare for that

errify the invader -we use the tone of men who ap-

e, sooner than exchange it for the iron sway o

danger. Shall it be asked, if the invader arrived:

erect. We, my Lord, assume the tone which may

that has as yet existed. We see the most formidable

and that by proving, by our words and actions, but we deserved to be slares. we should ensure liorty!!! They talk to us of condescension too -kind condescension"—as applied to, I must say, he most exalted Nobleman in the world—if the unought enthusiasm of a generous people, and every .- "Kind condescension," indeed-and even a nology made for that -- it was too much to couds. and thus designedly—no, my Lord, it is apole ed for by saying that it was by accident -- and t y art attributed to Mr. W. W. Pole of furnishing ese mild, conde cending, centiliating beings we e to alter our tone, and admit our inferiority. the active genius of the speech; unfounded assertion, pon those terms I abandon all claim to freedomidiculous argument, pultry solf-sufficiency, and luther let me attain it with the port and dignity of an, or I abandon the pursuit. Why should we Parish Clerk, whose situation, exposing him to pulsegrade ourselves in the race of patriotism? Our ic view, he has mistaken for elevation. I have eject -our only object is, to save the Throne and 'onstitution, and to protect our native land. We to apologise for attaching so much importance to matter to insignificant. I hasten to conclude, by ould ensure the safety of our country, by giring apressing my conviction that Emancipation is cerevery individual a country to sare-and we will tain, and will be immediate. The generous, the ver use the only tone that suits such noble projects cordial support of our Protestant Brethren in Ireland -the tone of manly defiance to every enemy of ciassures us of it. The Petition, which is exclusively

il or religious liberty. Mr. Wyse, jun. of Waterford, spoke at consierable length, and with great ability, in support of

Lord Glentworth felt proudat having an opportuity of giving his support to the cause, and he was shal to see his Protestant Countrymen coming to heir senses. As to himself, his services were little; but his Catholic Countrymen might trust him and command him. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Butke, of Glynsk, recommende ount of the success which attended the Petitions om the Dissenters, that the sereral towns and pa ishes in Ireland should for ward Petitions. He wish ed to block up the avenues to Carlton-house with Degates, and fill the two Houses of Parliament with Petitions. [Hear, hear, with loud applause.]

A Vote of Thanks was then moved to Lord Lord Glentworth returned thanks for himself

and in the name of all the Protestants of Ireland. Connsellor Allen (a Protestant Barrister) spoke at great length: he examined the origin of the Por and military dispositions to our own; at least which pery Laws in the reign of Queen Anne, and com- it shall consent to hold its safety from our profemented with considerable energy on the opinions of tion. Indeed, we believe, we speak upon just

Mr. Shelly, an Englishman, supported the Claims stalled in the entiable office of successor to Dr. Duigenan - but, good Lord, he is quite unfit for the of the Catholics, condemned the conduct of England towards Ireland, and reprobated in strong terms the

robust, unbleching elicentery, that coubled him to Union of the two Countries. Mr. Mac Nally rose in consequence of an univeral wish to hear him on the subject then under disession. He could add nothing to what had been before advanced, but since he was up, he would make one observation. In the course of the day, the Protestants had shown, that the Catholic rights had perraded the breast of every man who could call himself a man of honour or of philanthropy. He had attentively considered the late debate in the two Houses of Pullaments-he saw indeed that there was a majority, but when he compared it with the Red Book, he found that that majority consisted the subject, would appear to be the entertaining of of the old reteran household troops of the Court, the Cornish Borough-mongers, the traders in the West India slavery, the monopolists, and the jobbers. He found the claims of his country opposed, indeed; but opposed by every man who was a slare, by the was struck out by the Earl of Rosse. He distiked slaves to opinion, by the slaves to traffic, and by the worst of all slaves, the slaves of the Boroughmorgeting system. [Lord applaute.] On the contrary, the Catholic Cause had all that was honourable in the Country to support it; we be would not say that their opponents were dishonourable or infamous; but he would unequivocally contend that every thing generous, honourable, or noble, was on the side of the Catholic Cruse. It was true that against the Catholic Cause was arrayed Lord Liverpool, with all his Noble family; [loud applause] there were all the Jenkinsons in arms against the caese, but the Cath, lies could oppose this formidab'o host, for they had on their side " all the blood of all the Howards," There was Lord Suffelk es, my Lord, they delike the tone which men should use who are disply auxious for the good of with them; the Dake of Devoushire was with them; there was Lord Petre with them; so that they could their country, and who have to other object. We beast of basing as their allies every thing great, nosre impres ed with the server of the perils that surble, illustrious, or of ancient honour, either inside divided and distracted People. We see our own reor outside of the House of Lords. onices twistly sprandered upon absurd projects,

On the motion of the Hon C. Ffrench, seconded by Mr. Burnewall, the Thanks of the Meeting were voted by acclamation to Lord Fingal.

Meeting adjourned. The following are the Resolutions in a regular

Resolved, That the General Committee of the Cabolics of Ireland, appointed in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Aggregate Meeting of the 2th of July, deserve and possess the Confidence of the Cauge of civil liberty, in this European world. What tholics of Ireland-but while we are strongly impressed with the consiction that the said Committee does not come within the letter or the spirit of any Penal Law, yet, we recommend to them not to meet reciate the value of civil liberty, and who would or interferens a Committee with our Petition, until be question lately raised on the Convention Act be litary rule -we talk as men should, who dread

divery and disgrace, but laugh to scern the idea of That the most grateful thanks of the Catholics I Ireland are due, and are hereby given, to the Larl Grey, and the Lord Grenville, for their dignified and patriotic support of Religious Liberty. That it be recommended to the Individuals com-

osing the Board of Irish Catholics, to exert themclass to have the said Petition signed in the Neighouthood where they respectively reside, so that the same be presented to Parliament, as soon as

That the Individuals, composing the said Board, be requested to collect Subscriptions, to defray the Expenses attendant on the Catholic Petitions -- and se all legal and constitutional means to procure the apport of their Representatives in Parliament to oprayer of that Petition, and to transmit the same o both Houses of Parliament.

That it is of the greatest importance to the sucess of our cause, and we do strongly recommend it to the Gentlemen declared to possess the confidence of the Counties, Cities, and Towns, in Ireland ither to draw up separate Petitious, or to adopt hat of the Catholics now assembled-and to transmit the same, without loss of time, through the melium of their Representatives in Parliament, in the name and on behalf of their several Counties, Cities,

That the grateful Thanks of the Meeting are due, and hereby returned, to the Lord Glentworth, the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other disinguished Protestants, who have this day honoured with their presence.

That the sincerest and most cordial Thanks of his Meeting are due and hereby given to the Earl

FURTHER ENTRACTS FROM THE LONDON JOURNALS OF THE 29TH.

From the various accounts that have recently been received from Sicily, co doubt seems now to exist of a serious Revolution having recently takea duce in the Government of that Kingdom. Such & Revolution, indeed, as, in other times than the present, would have been deemed of sufficient cousequence to have lighted up a war through Europe. A lawful and an ancient Sovereign has been lestituted of his authorities, and his sceptre transeried to the hands of his son, who, by all accounts, is accepted his mutilated dignities with reloctance. His Ministry has been changed—the command of his own army taken from him—and all this appaently at the dictate of a British Minister, who has seens of the title and authornies of General-in-Chief of the Sicilian troops, and was preparing to occupy

the capital with a considerable British force. We will not dispute the necessity of placing a ower like that of Sicily, which certainly ower is ecurity to this country, subordinate in its politic

sunds, in saying, that the necessity of such an arngement has been the theme of erery Minister. derery General who has served in Sicily, that the not of attention to this object had nearly ensured encess of Murat, in his attempt upon that is-Lia 1810, and had at length produced the reaction of the distinguished officer who last held monand so long, and so successfully, in that But will, when, either to repair the error ad delay, or in compliance with present expeproceed at once to such extremities as re done, the cause of such past delay, the neof such present expediency, are no longer anted to be secret, and we owe to the public the character of disinterested honour which re ever been studious to preserve with the dat large, to exquerate ourselves from the poof being supposed a convert to the doctrine asurping enemy, by riolating the principles od faith towards an ally. We have ever dislinterference in the internal Governments c otries with which we have treated or been eted —it is a leading principle professed by our ter in America, in his negociations at the predelicate crisis of our Correspondence with that stry -and it certainly is not the comparative ikness of the King of Sicily, that would justify

would ourseire allow to be unwarranted in our gors with stronger powers. or since the moment of Lord William Ben &'s extraordinary return from his first appointtto his mission (a step for which any other Mior any other General, but a friend of Mr. eral, or his Colleagues, would have been liable ossional inquiry) an irritation has been disseed in the public mind in respect to Sicily -- his hip, during a residence of about nine days in no, hid, by means of superior address and native suggests hereditary in his own illustrious , got more insight into the circumstances of nuntry than any individul, any Minister, any at had done before him, and he was to ! it a rijn, it was immediately understood, armed new political artillery, fortified with new pownew coercive authorities, to constrain an unruly

ut to due and proper obedience. I nough at the same time it is worthy certainly of rk, that among all the chamours that have existthe Court of Palermo, we never yet have giren to know, upon what conditions a Brithe was first landed in that country; under omises, under what circumstances, we were hither as allies, or upon what grounds we ace had to complain against that Court for

coming to the last freaty between his Majesthe King of the Two Skillies, we see no en nt to bind the King of the Sicilies to give the and of his own army to a British General. o no obligations upon his Sicilian Majesty to British troops into the seat of his own per-I residence. We see no stipulations of right r part to interfere in his internal authorities. prescribe to him in any shape the Administraof his own Government. These are subject which a friendly and protecting Power might a have arregated a pretension to have udeis but when we recur to force, or to measures mice and intimidation, it then becomes a of consideration, not only of the Cabinet. of the country; and the public have a right to cupon what grounds we have adopted the pro-

his, in fine, is now a question, which we conside much magnitude, too much importance to on il character, to be withheld much longer from miries and discussions in Parliament. Mean the histories of treasonable discoveries, and of cutions, with which we have been so bountifully belief. There is, at least, strong reason to look for- ed. Mr. Lancaster intended to visit Engineering So the last mediats from Messina, certainly o more subjects of pain than of satisfaction to English reader. They too much, we regret to resemble these discoveries with which the ich bave, on all occasions, paved the way to meditated usurnations; and wlatever may be dure intentions of our Government in respect icily, we must lament to see them commencing dem of terror, against which the presence of itish force has higherto (at least in the Euroworld) been regarded as the pledge of protec-Morning Chroniele.

room of Sir J. Mackintosh. Mr. Toller, of Lincoln's Inn, succeeds Mr. Austruther as Advocate-

olm speak of war between this country and France as very probable. They state that Government onwaits the answer to the dispatches sent by coujers to London and Paris, to determine what meaares shall be adopted in consequence of the French ruptions into Swedish Pomerania; and it is further said, that Government has declared, that after this violation on the part of the French, it cons ders all engagements with them at an end, and no nger bound to shut their ports against England.

It is reported that the French have seized 10 or 2 Swedish ressels in Dantzie, and that it is their itention to occupy all the Prussian coasts as far as est, and is to proceed to Stockholm, to account for of having opposed the entrance of the French at Strakund and Reugen.

The Danes are said to be meditating an attack up-

The Swedish Government has published that the French entered Stralsund in a friendly manner. atrusion upon the rights of that Sorereign, which he particulars of which, as well as the instructions hat had been given to the Commandant to defend the place, will be laid before the public as soon as

A letter has to-day been received here, positively tating that war has been declared by France against

We are impatient for the next accounts from Geeral Hill. An important expedition is understood have been entrusted to him. A morning Paper states, that the object of it was, " to proceed to

lay remain due both by DiBLIS and MILEORD.

LONDON.

James's Palace :--Windsor Castle, February 22. His Majesty continues nearly in the same (Signed by five Physicians.) e following notice was also shewn, being a unication from the Larl of Winchelsea, as roller-General, to Lord Somerville, by comof the Queen; " The balletin will in future wed from Windsor the last Saturday in the and the smat St. James's Palace on the fol-

Dake of Bodford had an audience of the Regent on Pallay list. It was granted, we , at the desire of his Grace, who wished to lis opinion as a Feer of Parliament, upon of a Blac Ribbon, seat Mr. Sherroax a second instituted the country, particularly of Ire- time to his Lordship, with a renexed offer of it,

GOTTENBURGH, FIB. 7 .- Letters from Stock-

Memel. General Peron, commandant of the Swelish troops in Pomerania, has been ordered into ar-

n Anhelt

The Diet of Sweden is to meet on the 4th April, consequence of an order issued by his Majesty, on the 2.3d ult. This is an extraordinary Diet, as helawoof Sweden only allow of the Assembly once

Almaraz, in hopes of taking it by surprise, for the erpose of destroying the bridge of boats, and of ringing off the stores deposited there for the use of give their support and sanction to efforts in which Soult's army. There is now a report that the design has failed. General Hill was apprised in time of he impracticability of the attempt, as the place had cen put into a complete state of defence against triple the force under his command. Rumour says he has fallen back to Portalegre."

As no dispatches have been received from Portugal, we know not upon what grounds this rumour ests. But the paper from which we have extracted the foregoing paragraph is misinformed, we believe, ish respect to Almaraz being the depot of stores for oult's army. Soult is at Seville, and Almarazis at east 180 miles to the northward of his position. It more likely to have been a depot for Marmont's

army. _(ourier. Galaterford Chronicle. SAFURDAY, MARCH T. The London Journals of Sunday conveyed no ews of importance. Those of Monday and Tues

Through the medium of the Patriot, however, the ontents of those of Monday have been received, and will be found in our columns. From us, they equire only two or three observations. That all a not perfectly to the mind of BONATARTE in the North of Europe, appears to be unquestionable but that Bernaporie, the creature of his will, people of Ross, they have, also, adopted Mr. Lashould have become his foe, and that, too, on a theatre of action where even ambition itself must ink into despair, is almost beyond the compass of | ing in completing such alterations as he recommendward to a speedy developement of the mystery in THY, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, and DUBLIS. In DUBwhich alians in that quarter of the World bare been so long concealed. It appears nearly certain, that Gen. Hitz has been intrusted with some important expedition, but of which the conjectures are various, ome sending him to the relief of SEVILLE, and turn to WATERFORD by KILKENNY, and, after he others wherever their fancies carry them. The Courier would, indirectly, bare the public believe, that it is in the secret, and we shall wait till The Courier shall be pleased to explain. Whatever General Hitt's duty may be, we are at least sure, but he will either execute it, or recede from its performance as becomes a British Odicer. The same Journal trusts, that the Northsonan riots have

this illegal spirit has manifested itself near Hun-

DERSEDED IN YORKSHIRE, in numerous acts of de-

predation, so like their forerunners, as to require

The Dublin Evening Post, received yesterday,

contains some political intimations which are well

vorthy of notice. It mentions, that the interview

between the REGEST and the Duke of BEDFORD.

relative to certain promises made by his Grace.

in the name of an LERSTRIOUS PERSONAGE, to the

Catholics of IRELAND, had taken place, that the

REGENT had declared his opinion in favour of Eman-

cipation to be unchanged and unchangeable, and

that the Duke of RICHMOND's moderate conduct to

Mr. Kirwan, after his conviction, was one reason

why the Blue Ribben was conferred on the Vice-

roy of IRELAND. How all this is to be reconciled

to the continuation of Mr. PERCEVAL in power,

and to the appointment of Lord Castlereven, is

beyond our penetration. The came paper says, that

the Ricksi, charined by Lord Moina's refusal

and with a carte tlanche as to his future politics,

no description.

he Lettery was contracted for this morning by ceased, because the last Nottingham paper says nidon, Goodluck, and Co. and Swift and Co. nothing about them. This is rather equivocal evi-(15.7), 54, a Ticket. They were the only dence. Unhappily, however, it is admitted, that

the Grand Jury of Middle et, in the course of enday, found a true bill of indictment against the and of Silvo for a misdemeanor.

MONDAY, MARCHA in following Bulletin was yesterday shewn at

Mr. Austruther, late Adrocate-General at Ma- I but that his Lordship replied, saying " that he I dras, is appointed Recorder of Bombay, in the would be ashamed to look at himself in the glass, if under the present Administration, he accepted the honour." The Evening Post also states, that the Hon. Captain STANHOFF, son of the Parl of Han-RINGTON, has been removed from the IRISH Staff. Captain STANDORF spoke at the Catholic Dinner. This speech," says the Journal from which we mote, " offended the Inisu Secretary, and he resolved to remove him. Il I remain Minister of IRLLAND, Cartain Standers shall be removed

> If we had room, we would particularly call the public attention to the reward offered for the apprehension of the persons charged with the murder recently committed at CARRICK-ON-SURE but we have only space to say, that the Magistrates, and Captain BLART, who commands the detachment of the North Mayo Militia stationed in that town. and who is also a Magistrate of the County of Tir-TERARY, are entitled to the public gratitude, for th active and realous manner in which they are endeavouring to bring to punishment the perpetrators of this atrocious deed.

challenges Mr. Porr to deny this declaration.

'Mr. LANCISTER, in his indefatigable real for the estruction of the poorer classes of the Community, is now in his course of visiting the different Towns | Bernard Shaw, of Dublin, Esq. to Catherine, second of the County of Wixronn. In Ross, where he | daughter of Austin Cooper, Esq. lectured on the evening of Monday list, his recepion was at once suitable to his distinguished merit, and to the respectable and benerolent character of the Inhabitants of that Town and it's Vicinity. His arrival in it produced the most lively satisfaction, and the general and cordinl concurrence, with which his riens were embraced by all ranks and descriptions of people, was a strong and unequivocal manifestation of their earnest desire to promote the success of his useful and salutary labours, whilst it must have afforded to his own mind a pleasure beyond what three Persons, to wit-PATRICK BICKEY, jun. of language can express. In the course of the day he Ballyderry, JAMES PRENDERGAST, of Ballyderry, was visited by the principal inhabitants, and, in the rening, his lecture was attended by a crowded andience, composed of the inhabitants of the town, and of the surrounding Gentry, who were eager to the best interests of society are deeply and powerfally concerned. Mr. Lancarin's long address was heard with the most profound attention, and received with marks of even enthusiastic applause. His lecture was, in most respects, the same as that delivered in this city, and we have, therefore, no occasion to enter into it's details; but there is a circumstance, relative to Ross, which deserves the knowledge of the public, and which is sure to meet with the public approbation. Long before Mr. LANCASTER'S visit, the inhabitants had anticipated his wishes, in the establishment, upon his plan, of a school for the education of those persons in society whom it is his great and primary object to rescue from ignorance, to preserve from rice, and to train up in the paths of industry and virtue. This school underwent from Mr. LANGASTER an examination of the strictest and minutest kind, and we can bestow no higher eulogy on it's conductors, than by saying, i his own words, " that it met his unreserved appro nation, and that he had not any where in Ireland een a school better organized, or better managed. In this one school, about ninety boys are regularly instructed on the LANCISTERIAN system, and

has once more addressed our fellow-citizens, he will take his Departure for ENGLAND. John Nugent Humble, Esq. has been sworn into the Office of High Sherift of the County of Waterford, for the ensuing year. Thomas Prendergast, Esq. is, we understand, to be the new High Sheriff

especially with that scrupulous avoidance of

peculiar religious doctrines, which exalts it above

all other general plans of intellectual improvement.

In addition to these efforts, so honourable to the

CASTER's form of a School-Room, in cases where a

different method had been pursued, and are proceed-

onferring every advantage in his power on those

Institutions which originated from his first visit to

the Irisis capital. From that City, he will re-

for the County of Tipperary. Joseph Wakefield has received for the Sick Poo rom Henry M'Dougall, L. L. D. two Guiness.

CATHOLIC BOARD.

FROM THE EVENING POST OF THE STIL This great delegated body of the Irish People ontinues to meet from day to day. Yesterday the Members were occupied in ballotting for faculy-on Members to proceed to London with the Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. For so imsortant and honourable a mission, it is natural there hould prevail much competition.

The Earl of Fingall was elected Chairman of it by clamation, and Mr. Hay was appointed to act a Secretary in the same honourable manner: a ballot hen took place, when the following Noblemen and lentlemen were chosen:

The Parl of Shrewsbury. The Earl of Kenmare. The Viscount Gormanstown. The Viscount Southwell.

The Lord Killeen. The Honourable Thomas Barnewall. The Honourable Charles Efrench.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Baronet. Sir Edward Bellew, Baronet. Sir Thomas Goold, Baronet. George Bryan, Jeakinstown. Owen O'Connor, Balanagar. John Burke, Glinske.

Wm. J. Bagot, Castle Bagot. Randal M. Dennell, Dublin Thomas Wise, Manor, Waterford. tohn Lálor, Cranagh. Miles M Bonnell, London Major General Ambrose O Ferrall. Peter Rollin Hossey, Dingle. Dominick W. O'Reilly, Kildingan Castle.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, MARCH 6

ARRIVED, 4th -Success, Saunders - Triton, Harvey - Paniel Cousins and Fhomas, Bully, Torgamouth, ball ist : from the Staff of IRELAND." The Evening Post | Nabby, Handley, Charlestown, touber, staves, &c. 1 Betsey, Lo Mainier, Jersey, stayes, &c.: Liberty, Varrel, Portsmonth, balast; Litona, Anderson, Drogbeda, bailes, wheat, &c. Lisbon: Favourite, Morrie, Cardid, coals.

5th -Laura, Warren, Torgamouth--Messina, Morlev. Plymouth and George, Resider, Weymouth ballast : Earl Lowester Packet.

4th-Vionel, Roberts, Liverpool, wheat and oats. 5th-Hope, Bartlett, Lisbon, outs, and bacons Latona, from Deogheda, Anderson, barley, wheat-Ac. Lisbon, and put back. Wind-W. N. W. at 8 a. m.

MARRIAGES - In Dublin, W. Halidar, Jun. Esq. o Mary, eldest daughter of the late Finlay Alder the daughter of the late Judge Rooke .- Captain Sibthorp, of the 4th Drigoon Guards, to the daughter of Pousonby Tottenham, Esq. of Clifton, Bristol ..

MURDER AND REWARD.

HEREAS it appears, by Information on Oath, that on the night of sunday, the 23d of February last, between the bours of ten and eleven "Clock, JOHN MEANY, Labourer, living in the suburbs of Carrick-on-Suir, was barbarously murdered-Now we, the undersigned Magistrates (being authorised by his Excellence the Lord Lieutenanti, do here's offer a Beward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling for the apprehension of each of the following and JOHN ARRIGAL of Dovebill, all in the County of Tipperary, Larmers—they being charged on Oath with committing said Murder. And we also, as a further Reward, herebs offer the sum of HFTY POUNDS Sterling, to any Person or Persons who will give private Information to each or any of us, so as the said three Persons, or any of them, may be apprehended within three Calendar Months from the date hereof -- and we do hereby promise the strictest secreey .- Given under our bands, at Carrick-on-Suir, the 2th day of March, 1812.

THOMAS LALOR. HENRY BRUSCOK. TORN BLAKE.

CLOTHS, HATS, CARPETTING, &c. &c

10 & T. MeDOUGALL nave received from Lon-. don, per the Betsey, an addition to their former Stock of Beaver. Leather, and Fult HATS-ME-RINO CLOTHS, for Ladies' wear-CASSIMERES-GLOVES-HOSTERY, &c. &c. &c.

And per the Grace, from Liverpool, BLANKETS, LANNELS, &c &c. , which will be sord at mode

Waterford, March 7, 1812.

BOOK, STATIONARY, MAP, CHART, & PATENT MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, OUAY, WATERFORD

STEPHEN PHULAN most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has added consisdecably to his Stock since his Commencement-the quality and variety of which—the Reasonableness of his Prices, by Wholesale and Retail-together with a strict Attention to all Orders he may be favoured with -will, he flitters hunselt, prove his best Claim to a

ntmuance of public Patronage. PHELAN has laid in an Assortment of Accountooks, Pocket Legers, and Pocket-books-Bristol Pasteboard, Euglish and Irish Unper, Cards. Drawing Materials, and Colours-Pens, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Wax Tapers, &c. &c. &c. He has just received a fresh Supply of Dar & Mantin areal Japan Blacking, Jourston's inimitable Boot-top Liquid, and a Variety of Tortoise shell Combs.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT, SMALL HOUSE, with 15 Acres and an half of GROUND adjoining, being part of NEWRATH, value 15 minutes walk of the Bridge of Waterford. Apply to Mrs. Estina Houns, Duckspool, Dungarvan. March 5th, 1812.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Mall, lately occupied by Mrs. I GLADNAY ... The House is in thorough repair ... Application to be made to Mr. Jon's Inwis, Bake

Waterford, March 7, 1812.

WANTED.

BY an Officer and his Wife, who have no Family, a FEMALE SERVANT, who is qualified to cook plain Meat, and wash, &c. &c .- To save trouble, it will be wholly unnecessary for any one to apply, who numot produce the most satisfactory Discharges .- A uiddle aged Woman will receive a preference. Mso wanted, a good GIG-HORSE warranted per-

Teetly sound and quiet .- A fair Price will be given .-Application to be made at the Chronicle Office. Waterford, March 7, 1812.

In the Matter of DURSUANT to an Order of his JOHN SHEFERD. Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date Gro. Sherrad and Ws. Sung (the 28th day of February, 1812 of April, at two o'Clock in the at ternoon, at my Chambers on the luns Quay, Dublin set up and let to the highest Bilder, the Lands of BALLYCOCKSOUT, situate in the County of Kilkenny, said Lands containing Acres, part of the Estate of the said Minors, from the 25th day of March instant, during the Minority of said Minor, Jon's WILLIAM HENN. Application to be made to Acaranda Many Ar. TRURY Attorney, Waterford; and CARDEN TRURY Attorney, No. 6, Pembroke-street, Lecson-street