Bill for the Commutation of Ty thes in Ireland. Mr. PERCEVAL rose to say, that he was not in the House on the preceding evening, when a Right Honourable Member gave notice of his Motion respecting the Catholics of Ireland; and he now that day. [Hear.]

MUTINY RILL. After some conversation between Mr. Whitbread and the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting this Bill, and which we understood to refer to an understanding that nothing should be proposed in the present stage of it, which might create lengthened discussion, the House went into a Committee up-

Mr. WHITBREAD rose to call the attention of the House to one thing very important, as it concerned the Commanders of regiments. Schools, he observed, were established in every regiment, and ther-what had been already done, by the clause inthe men were sent to them to qualify themselves for Non-commissioned Officers, or to improve themseires when they were promoted to that rank. The utility of this system was immediately obvious; vet or inciting others to refuse, were not acting unlawfully. He had himself been the object of this opinion, thus delivered; an action was to have been brought against him, as Colonel of a Local Militia Regiment, for ordering men to be imprisoned who had been postponed: the Adjutant, however, had been tried, and cast in damages. If those orders were to be effective, he thought there should certrinly be some means of enforcing them, without being guilty of an illegal act in so doing, which, according to Sir James Mansfield, was the case at present. He hoped, therefore, the Right Honourinto their consideration in the course of the progress

Lord PALMERSTONE thought, that as the going to school was optional in the men, it would be better not to adopt any measure which might make it compulsory. The objects of instruction, he apprehended, would be more effectually attained by such freedom of attending-and, generally speaking, there was as much stimulus to attend as could well be, considering that it was the necessary step

Mr. WHITBREAD contended, that the present system was defective. A large sum of money had been voted in the Army Estimates for the support of regimental schools—but he certainly should have hesitated to give his vote for that sum, had he been aware that the attending those schools was a matter of option with the soldier. It was so, however, for there was no lawyer whom he had ever consulted upon the question, who did not say that settled definitively, one way or the other, on the preconceived it their duty to do.

Mr. MANNERS SUFTON had no doubt that the meaning of the Mutiny Act as any other case.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that as it was not prohable he should be present to take any part in the system, in terms of unvarrantable invective. His discussion which was soon to take place upon the subject of military punishments, he bezzed leave to take that opportunity of entering his solemn protest | must have been too weak to express his abhorrence against the practice of punishment by flogging. As a publishment, it was absurd and inconsistent with every end of panishment-it was equally incompetent to reform the culprit, or to deter others. The greater part of the leading military authorities of the Learned Gentleman himself gare to his own lamentus's country had all been unanimous to could coming the practice. Sir Robert Wilson, General Stewart, General Money, and a variety of others, the most distinguished Officers in the service, had employed Mr. Brougham), I contend, that this is a distinctly all their talents and influence to root out the practice from the army. It had its principle in torture, and therefore must always be most objectionable, for attention of the public to, and fixed it immorably two reasons: -- the first, that it could not fail to turn upon, this flagrant system of punishment. The pubthe feelings of the people, witnessing the horrid speciacle, in favour of the sufferer, however crimireal; and next, that it had a direct tendency to brustalize the people habituated to the practice of it .-There was mother point to which he wished to advert before to sat down. There was, he believed, no clause in the present act, limiting the power of the Crown as to the enlishment of foreign troops.--No one could read the Convention Act without seeing and admiring the jealous precaution of our ancestors at the time of the Revolution, who would not suffer any denizer, not even a naturalized alien, to hold any place of trust or influence under the Crown. It would be well to see something like the same spirit more active now than it appeared to be, when foreigners were not only finding their way in- to be so; and all I wish those Gentlemen is, that to regiments, but into commissions and commands; their real for truth and their country may never eren the 10th Light Dragoons, the Prince's O.on, hitberto made up of English subjects, was now filling | placed their less fortuents fellow-subjects. I say, with foreigners of every description. This once therefore, that the animaliversions of an inonest press ry flogging, so triumpleantly stated by the Learned the habits of the Prince's life have been too much were priconers of war, had been seduced from their allegiance to their native country, and prevailed obliged, with respect to this question, to act upon upon to enter into the Prince's O.cn. He had an- the very principles of Mr. Cobbett, who is now in there's for stating that foreigners, to the number of gool for his unseasonable declaration of them. It needs manners is the surest guarantee to the countries for stating that foreigners, they and starty at a time, have been enlisted in this is now, I rejoice to find, in the hands of my Wor- try—that it would be inconsistent with his own

to be prevalent throughout the country so sore a minal to despair of its ultimate success. feeling and jealeness upon this topic? He complained as a series of the source of the source of the halks into public animal versions upon militars here? I me at had prime one of the halks into ed also of the seeding 440 men from the hulks into | public animac versions upon mutans provenues and | 1 and | 1 and | 1 and | 2 and | 2 and | 3 and | 3 and | 3 and | 3 and | 4 and | 4 and | 5 and | 5 and | 6 animac versions upon mutans provenues and | 2 and | 3 and | 4 and | 5 and | 5 and | 6 animac versions upon mutans provenues and | 4 and | 5 and | 6 animac versions upon mutans provenues and | 4 and | 5 animac versions upon mutans provenues and | 5 animac versions upon mut one regiment at Jersey, one of the post disciplined poem, to me knownedge, grossey a granding, and as the for the bappy abatement in the provide of Roging, but that that, even from examples such as these, Mr. been said, that for men from the hell's they were well conducted; but wasit a furour to any regiment | Learned Gentleman's velocities, that | to have attached to them a corps d'elite of constitute dange was at less to be as fairly attributed to demned culprits and felons? The men originally the judicious and meritorious discretion of the galbelonging to the regiment were feelingly described by their Commander as coming to him with broken right, more, that there be a Call of the House on hearts to complain of and deplote the miserable and public spirit of even Mr. Cobbett himself! [Hear,] disgraceful association, into which they had so undeservedly fallen. The Honourable Gentleman, in concluding, repeated his protest against the Hogging system, which be reprobated as most impolitic, san-

guinary, and barbarous. Mr. MANNERS SUTTON said, be should no then enter into the question of the necessity or impolicy of corporal penishment—but he should distinctly state that it had not entered into his contemplation to introduce a clause into the present Bill for the total abolition of flogging, - Hear, hear! -He thought it impracticable to abolish it altogetreduced into the Mutiny Act last year, bad succooled considerably in making the practice less goneral-[hear !] -of which he would give to the House a conclusive proof. From Jaouary, 1811, to it appeared from high legal authority, on a recent December, 1811, both inclusive, there had been but occasion, that the order which enjoined men to go eight sentences for flogging by general courts-marof those eight, but one had occurred since March, the time at which the clause passed, and the other seren had taken place in the mouths preceding March, and of the whole eight but one had been inflicted-[Hear, hear!] -and that one had been offered to had refused to attend the regimental school, but it be commuted for general service, and was refused, the man preferring to undergo the 700 lashes rather than so commute. But he should be glad to know what gentlemen would substitute in place of flog ing? - [Hear!] Imprisonment had been speken of, but how could imprisonment be recorted to on actual service? Within the period he had just stated able Gentleman and his colleagues would take this been no less than 40 undergone in Portueal. He practically, before they amused them elves with nishment which could not, he believed, be totilly abolished without endangering the general discipline of thearmy. He thought that the strong terms of burbarous and sanguinary torture should not have

> mischief, and could be productive of no good. Colonel DUCKET said, that almost every Commanding Officer he ever heard give an opinion on the subject, thought that mode of punishment essentially necessary to sustain the discipline of the army. Colonel DILLON thought that Colonial Service might be advantageously substituted in the place of

> been so wantonly applied -they might do much

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he never meant that if flogging was abolished, no punishment at all should be substituted in its place. He never meant o hold out such a bribe to mutiny and disorder :--to compelattendance was illegal. He wished it to be Far from it. It was not the degree, but the kind allowed to pass as it stood in the Bill; but it appears of severity he reproduted. For instance, instead of running the risk of brutalizing a whole regiment, to a separate Bill to remedy the evil complained of the risk of actions for doing that which they justly by witnessing the speciacle of a wretch gradually and give an appeal to the Magistrates, as in England. sinking under the tedious torture of a thousand | The clause was then agreed to. lashes, who had been guilty of mutiny, he would the attending school was a military order, and if so, shoot him at once; and as for crimes not worthy of a clause depriving soldiers of pay during their imprithe disobedience of that order was as much within death, could there not be devised a variety of ways somment under the sentence of a court-martial, ex-He had been accused of speaking against this odious language might have been too strong for the delicacy of some Gentlemen; but had it been stronger, it of this mode of punishment. But the Hopourable and Learned Gentleman had lamented the general animadversion without doors, that had been made upon this system. And what was the answer the tions? "Why, that in the last year this burbarous practice had decreased to eight within the whole year, and but one of those inflicted! Now (said deducible consequence from those very animadversions [hear, hear!]. The press without called the lie feeling had, at length, as it always must have, coner or later, its influence within these walls; and accordingly the first step towards the utter abolition of this odious punishment was made, in the ntroduction of the clause of last year, into the Mutiny Bill. Such, Sir, was the work of a free press; and I cannot but sinearely lamont that those who were bold and honest enough to begin this buttle in the cause of huramity—that those who fought be good fight, and wou an inestimable victory in that great cause -that Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Drakard should now be immated within a prison. Gendemen smile, no doubt with disdain, at the guilty amiliarity of citing before their grave authority in dividuals comparatively so obscure. I admit them

for the couply aparent of the production of the land of the land will be distant to learn wisdom. the periods and in respective General the petitions of the meanest of the faithful. In the Court. Martial, as to the great parietism or high

Sir GEORGE WARRENDUR felt extremely hurt that the indiscreet language of the Learned Gentleman should go out to the public, as bidding the army look up to Mr. Cobbett for redress, instead of to their own Officers. [Hear, hear!]

Lord PALMERSTONE could not understand how the substitution of death for florging was ren dering the military code less sanguinary than it was at present represented to be.

General TARLETON strongly consured the idea of bidding the army of the country look up to Mr. Cobbett and receive their instructions from him, a if he could know more of military matters than those who have spent their lives in the service.

Mr. PERCEVAL observed, that, if the Honourhad any clause to propose, then the discussion which had now taken place would not have been lost; to school was illegal, and that men refusing to go, tial, and what was still more remarkable was, that having been made in the Bill.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the differout clauses in the Bill.

On the clause which regarded the billeting of Sol-

Sir JOHN NEWPORT called the attention of be House to this subject, as practised in Ireland and Spotland, where, contrary to the practice in Engand, soldiers were liable to be hillered in private families. This, he stated, hall been found to be a and equally hild on; but, in the mode in which it enced to be an evil hardly capable of endurance .-stances paid, rather than saffer solding to be hilleted on private families ... and the effect of this had been such, that, in many instances, soldiers had fallen upon devices, to get themselves billeted on persons, who, theylknew, would pry any money to procure lodgings for them elsewhere; thus subjecting these persons to grierous and uncalled-for burdens. This was peculiarly the case with respect to Quakers, whom he had known to have soldiers billeted upon them three times for once, in proportion to their neighbours. This he did know, that, in the place which he had the honour to represent (Waterford), almost every person who had the hardihood to give their suffrages for him (Sir J. Newport), were in a

peculiar manner made the objects of this abuse. After some conversation, in which Mr. W. POLE stated, that if any complaints were made on this subject, they would be strictly attended to, the clause was

Several new clauses were added; amongst others,

The other clauses in the Bill were gone through, when the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Irish Miscellaneous Estimates were deferred, on the suggestion of Sir John Newport, till Monday

The House then resolved it elf into a Committee

of Ways and Means. Mr. PERCEVAL then rose to state, that it was within the recollection of the House that a proposi from which he had recently submitted for funding 14 millions of Exchequer Bills in the Navy 5 per cents. had met the approbation of the House. His hopes of getting the whole sum subscribed had never been very sanguine, yet be had scarcely expected to obtain so small a sum as £5,431,000, the whole that had hitherto been subscribed. The Right Honourable Gentleman then stated the terms of the new proposals to be offered to the holders of Exchequer Bills (for which see our Tuesday's Paper), and concluded by moving a Resolution to this effect.

The House having resumed, and the Custom House Bill having been rend a first time, and order ed to be read a second time on Monday next, the House adjourned.

THE RIGHT OF PETITIONING.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.] The public will not soon forget the statemen ande by Lord Granville Levison Gower and Lord Milton, in the House of Commons, that for three weeks they had in vain attempted to obtain an audicace of the Prince Regent, though for the purpose of presenting to him the Petitions of the distressed Manufacturers of Yorkshire and Staffordshire, We place them where has prudential patriotism has perfectly acquit his Royal Highness of wishing to withdraw himself from the Paritions of the People. We desire not to be misunderstood; we know that have produced this change in the practice of milita-Judge Advocate; and that the Legislature had been sion from his subjects as the duty of the Monarch; and the acknowledged affability of his Royal High-

very regiment, the 10th Light Dragoons. He ask- | the Friend, the Member for Westminster (Sir F. | good feelings or inclinations. For the instruction very regiment, the 10th Light Dragoons. He ask- thy Prierd, the Stemmer for Mestings of Ministers, and not for that of the Re- ed if this was decent at a time when there was known | Buildett), and backed by his talents, it would be cui- | therefore, of Ministers, and not for that of the Regent, we have taken some pains to ascertain whath must to desput us as main an species.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON reported that those the custom of fersign countries, which by us Euro.

> In Trakes, the Grand Seignor, every mernic-Sultain to his morning prayer, receives in person plu IV, and the son of Fatima, his favourite Mis tres, was empyled, because he stood between his Sor reign and the petition of a poor shormaker of

In Persia, the Schah, or King, sits three direit the week upon his threne to give public audience. and any Alinister who prevents even the poored Persian from free access to his Royal Master, un. dergoes a painful but ludicrous punishment. The hinder part of his body is bereft of the skin, and under a burning sun, upon a su'dle of rellew les. ther, the criminal is forced to tide upon an Eq. through the streets of Teheran, with a label around his neck proclaiming his offence. - (Fele Morier's Travels in Persia, page 274.)

The Dev of Algiers, in the apartments of his Zerana, every morning administers justice to, and able and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) had hears the complaints of his people; and Molammed Mahadi, in the year 1478, put out the everef hi Sultana Zagatai, because she, in a fit of foodness. detained him in her chamber beyond the hour when his subjects were accustomed to carry their petition to the feet of his throne. The history of the time records this as a singular proof of princely delusion because the lady is described to have been large in person, old, and not comely in her appearance.

In Chiun, the Emperor, though secluded fromik world, is never for a moment inaccessible to b people. Surrounded by Ministers, by Mistrese and Minions, degradations and death await es the most favoured who intercept the supplications of the People in their passage to his footstool.

In the Missionary History of China we read that, n the year 1085, the Emperor Tehun-Tsong be tiondord and cat off the ears of his Grand Choule or favourite, Yan-Mo-Ut-Chin, a white cunuc because he told a citic-weaver of Canton that the E error had something else to do besides listening the catalogue of his grievances.

Even amongst the Galla, the most savage natio n Africa, we read in Bruce that every fifth day t King dresses himself in fresh-drawn entrals, t senting himself upon the recking hide of a conkilled newly for the occasion, listens to the simple complaints of his naked and oils subjects. Was Ostro, prime minister of that nation, was flored alive, because he plotted with Ozom Hert, the King's mistress, for the purpose of preventing Ge gi, the 4th Sovereign of the Galla nation, from r eiving the petition of one of his slaves. In England the petitions of the People are sor

imes consigned to the obscurity of the pecket of Mr. Secretary Ryder.

Mr. Perceval is said to be negociating a very & ate business, on the subject of restoring a certain lustrious female to her proper degree of noticia

Mr. Walsh volunteering his personal appears n a certain Assembly, before the day destined for by the Order of the House, considering his peri appearance in his place at the Old Bailey, may dassed at the head of the extraordinary memor bilia of the present times!

Mr. Wallst.-The Prince Regent has been gre riously pleased to pardon Mr. Walsh for b been convicted of what he did not do; and t House of Commons, or Mr. Bankes instead, har in the plenitude of their wisdom, waited for t Judges to arrest the judgment as illegal, that the might, because of his innocence, expel him !

WICKLOW ASSIZES -- MARCH 5-

The Assizes ended here this day, at which t following were tried before the Lord Chief Bare Thomas Bryan, found guilty of burglary felony in the dwelling-house of James Healy, Baltiboys; to be hanged on Saturday, the 218

John Byrne, found guilty of stealing a r from John Murphy, of Tinahealy, and a san from Win. Kemmis, Esq.; to be hanged on the of March.

Patrick Beaghan, William Bryan, and Mid Doran, found guilty of stealing -but, being prese ed by the Grand Jury as objects of mercy, were leved to be transported for seven years. Patrick Doyle and Garret Byrne, acquittel murdering Andrew Healy, at the last races of Way

low, but found guilty of a riot and assault on se day-to be imprisoned six months each. CORK, MARCH 10 .-- A very sudden and for accident occurred on Sunday at the Distiller Messet. Hewitt and Co. on the Water-Course. I iron hoops of a large Worm Cooler, which ained nearly sixty thousand gallons of water, s

dealy burst, and this vast body, which in a most coame unconfined, impetuously spread, and on whelmed every thing which presented any resists to it. A wall, which was immediately between Jarge vessel and the street, was forced from its sition, and two females who were passing kill and one so dreadfully bruised, as to render the outation of both legs necessary to present We have not heard whether the operation was ?

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,263.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

PROTESTANT PETITION.

VIVIE PETITION to Parliament, in favour of our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Religion, having been transmitted to me from Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining the Signatures of such PROTES-TANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as approve of it -I give this Notice, that I will attend at the BANK from TEN to THREE o'clock each day, in order to receive such Signatures. WILLIAM NEWPORT.

Waterford, Feb. 4, 1812.

MR. RINGWOOD will let his HOUSE on John'sconsuent.—He has a fine-toned, London-made, PIA-There are a few sets of his CANZONETTS for sale NO FORTE for sale. at Mr. Ruzu's, Qasy.

John's-hill, March 14, 1812.

HERRINGS. CARGO of 500 to 600 Barrels and Half-Barrels A of good Scotch HERRINGS just arrived to m. Waterford, 14th of 3d Month, 1812.

FEO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 18th instant.

at 19 o'Clock, at Thomas Jacon's Stave Yard, mear the Bridge—about 20 Thousand White Oak Hhd. STAVES. FIT 3PATRICK, Auctioncer.

Waterford, 14th of 3d Month, 1512. MAURICE FITZGIBBON, TAILOR,

HEXT TO THE NEW METHODIST CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE GRAND PARADE, DETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public, for the very liberal Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in the above Business; and humbly trusts, that his future attention and punctuality shall ensure him a continuance of their favour. He is constantly supplied with the newest Pashions from Waterford, March 14, 1817. N. B. He has parted with his late Foreman, Peter

Kelly, and requests all commands in future may be addressed to himself. 62 An APPRENTICE wanted.



TO BE POLD BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,

AT THE NELSON HOTEL, MILTORD, FETHE fact sailing Cutter Packet SAMUEL, well known in the Bristol and Waterford Trade, and as one of his Majesty's Packets between Milford and Waterford, with excellent accommodations for Passengers and Cargoes; admeasures about 66 Tons. For further particulars apply to Mr. SANUEL STAR zuck, Merchant, Milford.

#ESKY MERRITT, Austioneer.

Milford, March 6, 1812.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET, TAYING lately received very considerable additions to his extensive Stock of Goods, begs leave to apprise his Priends and the Public-being highly assorted in SUPERFINE CLOTHS and CASSI. MERCS-PELISSE CLOTHS-SILK, BEAVER, and ENGLISH WOOL HATS, &c .- with every Article in the WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON Line.

HIS CARPET WARE-ROOMS

Are abundantly assorted with the newest Patterns.-Superb HEARTH-RUGS, also CARRINGE and CUR-RICLE ditto-on low terms, with English BLAN-KETS, COUNTERPANES, MARSEILLES QUILTS, MOREENS, &c.

N. B. Two beautiful BRUSSELS CARPETS, of middling size, to be sold on very remonable terms. 67 He has a Vacancy at present for an APPREN Waterford, March 14, 1812.

In the Matter of Majesty's High Court of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date and Ws. Shere the vells day of February, 1812. of April, at two o'Clock in the al ternoon, at my Chambers on the luns Quay, Dublin sel up and let to the highest Bidder, the Lands of BALLYCOCKSOUT, situate in the County of Kilkenmy, 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, Joux WILLIAM HENN.

Application to be made to ALEXANDER MANS AT COCK. Attorney, Waterford; and CARDEN TERRY, Attorney, No. 6, Pembroke-street, Leeson-street,

WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES. doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Paovisions and reception of Conn, and are so conveni ently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, there by saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. Wilbrook; and to view a c Premises, apply to Jons August 73, 1811. BARRY, Waterford.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, BOARDS, &c. | CLOTHS, HATS, CARPETTING, &c. &

TINO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th Instant, at One o Clock, on the Parade, the Cargo of the Brig Dispatch, consisting of 100 Tons Pine TIMBER.

75 SPARS of different sizes, 7000 Feet of White & Pitch Pine PLANK, & 8 MASTS.

To be put up an convenient Lots.—Terms at Sale. PRARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TURSDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH. Atthe House of Mr. IV. BATTLEY, on Hennessy's Road-FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. M'KEE-WARR ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. con-

sisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Forther Beder Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. : the Auction to commence precisely at Kleven o'Clock, and to continue till all is sold. This Auction will be worth the attention of Housekeepers, as the whole will be sold without reserve. Said HOUSE to be SET, from the 25th Instant. Enquire of Mr. DART. Quay. PRABSON, Auctioncer. Nameford, Wirch 18, 1812.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH INSTANT.

MAHE HOUSE, in Patrick street, in which Mi-CHARL DOBBY'S now resides. Inquire of him Waterford, March 12, 1812.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

TUST arrived to WM. POKE, per the Mary, from London, Red and White CLOVER and TREFOIL, SPRING VETCHES, SPLIT PEAS, with a general Assortment of GARDEN, FLOWER, and BIRD SEBDS, of the freshest and best Quality. Also a few Hogsheads prime new FLAX-SEED.

He has also on Sale, Hyson, Pekoe, and Congon TBAS, of superior Quality; which, for the Accommodation of Housekeepers, he sells by the pound and upwards, at the most reduced Prices: which will be found on trial, when compared with the terms of any other House in this City. Barronstrand street, March 12, 1812.

A LEASE FOR EVER.

of May next, for Lives renewable for ever, at a mall Renneal Fine, about 160 Acres of the LANDS of GLANPIPE, in the County Kilkenny, in one or two Divisions. There has been a considerable Sum expended on the improvement of part of this Farm, and in building at LOHTPE and a ringe of St. TIED OFFICES; there is a good TURBERY, and a constant stream of WATER near the Lodge.-It is situ ated in a quiet Neighbourhood, within 10 Miles of Waterford, 5 of Ross, 6 of Thomastown, 3 of Innistiogue, and S of the Pill of Ballyneal, where Bouts can load and unload. Apply to William Brichen, Waterford, or MARK BELCHER, Derry-Lodge, Thonastown, who will give great. Encouragement to a olvent improving Tenant-none other need apply.

MURDER AND REWARD.

. Smeaton, or W. Fleming, at the Farm, will show

the bounds.

WHEREAS it appears, by Information on Oath, that on the night of Sunday, the 23d of Februney last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'Clock, JOHN MEANY, Labourer, living in the suburbs of Carrick-on-Suir, was barbarously murdered-Now we, the undersigned Magistrates, do hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling for the apprehension of each of the following here Persons, to wit-PATRICK HICKEY Ballyderry, JAMES PRENDERGAST, of Ballyderry, and JOHN ARRICEL, of Dorchill, all in the County of Tipperary, Farmers-they being charged an Oath with committing said Murder. And we also, as further Reward, hereby offer the sum of FICTY POUNDS Sterling to any Person or Persons who wil 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 erecy .- Given under our hands, at Carrick-on-Suir. the 5th day of March, 1812.

THOMAS LALOR. HENRY BRISCOE JOHN BLAKE.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed on, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY,

TRAILE HOUSE and CONCERNS in LITTER BAR-RONSTRAND-STREET, as lately occupied by Mr. JAMES O'NELLE, and his under Tenants, containing n front to said street about 66 feet, and running backwards about 133 feet.—Also, the House now oc cupied by Mr. Michiel Powen, Baker, together with the Bake house and Concerns in the rere thereof .- Proposals to be made to WILLIAM BARROS, of Carrickbarron, Esq. or to Gronge Ivie, Attorney, February 22, 1812. Waterford.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, BOUT EightAcres of the LANDS of BALLYMA-K.L. County of Waterford, adjoining to the Cove, situated on the River suir, and only one Mile from the City of Waterford, being a most beautiful Situation for any Gentleman to build upon. The LEASE is for two Lives and 31 Years, in reversion. Apply to Bun. Rongaris, Esq. Waterford.

Waterford, November 26, 1811.

P. & T. M-DOUGALL have received from Lon-mer Stock of Beaver, Leather, and Pelt HATS-MK-RINO CLOTHS, for Ladies' wear-CASSIMERES-GLOVES-HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c. And per the Grace, from Liverpool, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. &c. 4 which will be sold at mode-

Waterford, March 7, 1819.



STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TAHE New Brig, DISPATCH, THOMAS TIMMINS A Master, being her first voyage, will sail, wind and weather permitting; on the 25th Instant. For Passage (being well accommodated), apply to the Captain on board, or to John Alley and Son. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots, AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN. In the County of Wexford, situated on the narigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and ten 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 Waltis, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the several February 25, 1818.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. THE HOUSE in WILLIAM-STREET, in which Mr

Rominson now resides. Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Eleven Horses, in Spring Garden-Alley. Apply to JAMES WALLACE, Custom-House. Waterford, March 8, 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. EDNOND CANTWELL, BIID Mr. WILLIAM VAIS, situated in BRIDGE LANE, in the Town of CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR. Application to be made to the Honourable Colonel PLUBERTY, Buncraggy, Ennis. and WILLIAM HARDEN BRADSHAW, Esq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will declare the Tenant, as soon as the Value is offered.

FISH FOR SALE.

CHARLES AMBROSE is now selling the Cargo of the Brig Bonito, direct from Sr. Jonn's, consisting of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FISH. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 1812.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD. ONE BRIDGE DEBENTURE. Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRNIE.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1812,

During the Minority of John Eantoan, a Minor, TAHAT Part of the LANDS of LISMATIGUE, now in the possession of Bardon and Bulgers. Proposals to be made to EDWARD ELLIOTT, Riq. March 5, 1812.

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

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. HE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 594. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Right Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker,

and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE. RANGED. HOUSEHOLD. | lb. oz. dr. | Four-Penny, 0 11 5 1 1 4 Six Penny, 1 1 4 | 1 10 2 | 2 2 4 GT All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro-

rtion—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 Household with an H.—and the Weight must like-wise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, 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 Penalties will be levied according to Law.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

NEW SEEDS.

RICHARD FENNESSY. Nurshry and Scedsman, Barronstrand-street,

RESPROTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has this day arrived to him, per the Mary. Capt. T. Hunt, from London, a general Supply of new KITCHEN-GARDEN and FLOWER SPEDS—Red and White CLOVER and TREFOIL hest Spring VETCHES—Pacey's Perenaial HYE-GRASS—new BIRD SEEDS—SPLIT PRASE, &c. &c. He has also landed this day, from the Disputeh, direct from America, a Parcel of prime new Red CLOVER,

Orders for Trees or Seeds made up with the strictest Attention, and at the lowest Prices. Waterford, March 10, 1819.

NORELAND,

TTO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDRESDAY. ■ the 1st of April, the entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, without reserve, the greater part of which was brought from London two years sincesome FARMING UTENSILS, and a variety of other Articles, the Property of Rosent Dorne, Esq. The Particulars will be given in Hand-bills.

	February Va.	1417.
W ATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 14.		
Tal	ow (rendered) about 90% 0d. d. (lake) 0% 0d 0% 0d.	
	-(casks, rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.	per Crit.
D	k 04. Od 04. Od 04. Od.	
10.0	meal, 220. Od 240. Od.) our, first Quality,0dd.)	
1		per Beg.
•	fourth 304, Od: - 40s. Od.]	
D.	heat,	
1	ts (common) 20s. Od 21s. Od (potatoc) 21s. Od 22s. Od.	per Bar-
10	alt,	}
T.	illow (rough), 9s. Od, - 10s Od.	perStone
1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	}
\ v	$\{\text{quarters}\},5 \text{ d.} - 0 \text{ d.}$ $\{\text{quints}\}, \text{ d.} - 7 \text{ d.}$	per Ib.
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PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMOAS, MORDAY, MARCHA

IRIAH MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. Mr. POLE, the House in Committee of Supply, moved the Miscellaneous Services for the year 1812, s follows:

Seceding Ministers

Linen Manufactories

Board of Works Dublin Gazette-Insertion of Government Proclamations, &c. Printing and Stationary 23.748
For the apprehension of felons, from 1811 to For criminal prosecutions Port of Dublin Treasury Incidents Lottery Offices in Ireland 10,000 First Pruits Non-conforming Ministers

Dublin Society for Encouragement of Arts, &c. 10,000 Parming Society Protestant Charter Schools Mr. HUME asked, if it was intended to engraft on the purposes for which the sum of £41,000 was granted, the new plan of extending the advantages of education to the poor. It was surely material to endeavour to make a saving amounting to the difference between 20 and 8, and even 4s. in some cases,

n the aunual expense of educating children. It appeared that the sam was now expended on the education of between 2 and 3000, while the calculation on the other plan shewed, that, for the same sum, 180,000 children might be educated. Mr. W. POLE, after adverting to the Reports of the Commissioners on Irish Education observed. hat the schools to be provided for were Protestant

charter schools, and included all the expense of clothing and maintenance. Sir J. NEWPORT said, the Commissioners had stated, that the main object for which the schools in question had been justituted, had failed, viz. the

Propagation of Protestantism. The following sums were then moved for, and

The Foundling Hospital -The House of Industry -- - 13,600 Hibernian School - -Marine Society -Female Orphan School -6.841 Westmorland Lock Hospital 3.471 Lying-In Hospital Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital - - - -- 3,016 St. Patrick's and Swift's Hospital Expenses of the Commissioners of Charitable For the College of Surgeons -Green Coat Hospital - - -

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

to the College at Mayneoth Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, he would not

press this subject upon the House year after year, were he not convinced of its great public importance every year more deserving of that Parliamentary notice for which he had, in the first instance, called. Soon after the establishment of this College, from the state which the Continent of Europe assumed, the supply of ecclesiastics from abroad entirely failed, and from the now advanced age of those who had formerly arrived from foreign parts, and who were consequently more liable to die, it became the more necessary to provide at home adequate instruction for the people; on this ground, therefore, h increased. But the increase of the population wa another reason of considerable weight, and rendered a greater number of pastors desirable. It had ever been a point of importance, that those teachers, who had so much influence over their flocks should an education at home, he bound to their country, by those natural ties to which such a system gave rise and, if this had ever been desirable, it must now be confessed to be infinitely more so. At Maynooth. however, this principle seemed to be thrown entirely aside; for, while the wants of the country required nt the rate of 59 pastors annually, the College on Iv sent out forty every year from its 200 students, after a course of education for fire years. This wa not sufficient for the 2000 parishes of Ireland. He knew it was in thin for him to endeavour to persuade the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) or his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Pole), to do any thing to promote the wishes of the Catholics of Ireland, or even to consent to keep them as they then were; but he put it to them, as moral men, to lay their hands on their hearts, and say, if they would desire the people of that country not to be Instructed at all? For this was the state of the case. It was not, whether they would convert the Catholics to Protestants, but whether they would suffer them to remain uninstructed altogether and consequently hostile to that Parliament by which instruction was refused to them. He could see no reason for denying the proposition for an increased grant. The amount in 1807 had been £13,000, and es the high price of the articles of life had been deemed sufficient ground for an augmentation of other estimates, he hoped the same indulgence would I for the instruction of the people. The case would be extended to Maynooth. The Hon, Bironet concluded by describing the Catholic priesthood as so eagerly attentive to their doties, and benevolent in their actions, as to challenge competition with any Clergy existing. They ought to be put on a respectable footing, and as stinting them would not make the people Protestants, he begged the Gentlemen opposite not to lay that idea as " a flattering unction to their souls," but concur with his amoudment-That instead of £8973, the sum of £13,000 should be granted to Maynooth College.

Mr. RYDER had heard no new grounds state. to induce him to agree to this amendment, and expressed his belief, that the establishment of Maynooth College had done more ill than good. He would not, for one, consent to increase the grant, and encourage the making of proselvtes to the Roman Faith, as had been done by Maynooth Priests in some of the most Protestant parts of Ireland .-[Hear! from the Opposition.]-He blamed, in principle, the idea of supporting a religious establishment, not congenial to the religion of the Statenot that he would take away from what was in a manner sanctioned on the faith of Parliament, but neither would be add one pound more to what he wished had herer existed. The Dissenters had, in his epinion, as good a title to call for colleges and

Col. DILLON expressed his astonishment at the language of the Right Hon, Gentleman. He was surprised that, considering the present hostile state | man had used the word State, he must mean Nation of Europe, any man could maintain an argument | for that was the only interpretation of it, and in against the education of the Catholic Clergy at home. As for the great question of toleration, he would not enter upon it, but he would say, that it was a laided to an equal extent with the Catholics; but the very ungracious task imposed on the House, at a time it was not very scrupulous in the amount of other grants and sinecure places, to call upon them to resist so small a sum for religious instruction to I to a Clergy not teaching the people who paid all the people. From this, and the opinions held by spirit with which Ministers look to her claims and condition

Mr. HERBERT (of Kerry), was in favour of the augmented grant, and had no fears of the ex- impolitic to attempt to starve a people out of their tension of proselytism among the Protestants. He | faith. As for the Right Hou, Gentleman's observabelieved the fact was, there were sixty converts to I tions with respect to the Union, he might tell him, one in the other way.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

was a little surprised at the animadversion of an Hon. Gentleman (Col. Dillou), on what had fallen from | allowed it at all, they ought to provide according his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Ryder), whose arguments this night were merely a repetition of what lad formerly been urged on the same subject. The grant was not a withdrawal of what Parliament had done, but to the full amount of the sum given by the Irish Parliament. It was, therefore, the supporters of the Amendment, and not the proposers of the original resolution, who were the innovators. The paltry pittance to Maynooth College, as | posed any innovation -- it went merely to restore the | 1807, be with safety postponed. it was called, he begged leave to remind Goutlemon, | grant to what it was in 1807, and had his most corhad amounted to £166,000, no very small sum. As | dial support. for the calculation of the Hon, Baronet, that forty priests went out from this establishment every year, | amendment, and held as utterly unfounded the asserinstead of 59 or 60 wanted by the country, he perfeetly agreed with his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Ryder), that if the grant had not been made by the | Maynooth. He challenged the Right Hon. Gent. Irish Parllament, he would, on principle, have been to produce any instances of this fact, and in the abinclined to oppose it as a new measure; for he considered it as anomalous and highly objectionable for | misled by such loose assertions. He contended that | least objection.

I a country with an established religion to devote its I the Minister was the only innovator on this occasion, I Mr. POLE moved the usual grant of £8973 | funds to the promotion and propagation of another faith. Not that he would hinder the Catholics from education; but let them educate themselves, and not ask for aid out of the national fund. If the question had been new, therefore, he would have resisted the -and it so happened, that, in itself, it did become | grant altogether, and was only contented to rote | for it on the ground that he found it established, and forming, as it were, a part of the union between the countries. Here were they out of the 59 yearly pastors required by the parishes of Ireland, accord r to the Hon, Baronet's calculations, here was th State furnishing 40; in his opinion a very fair proportion, and not moriting those charges of illiberality so larishly bestowed by Gentlemen opposite.-He would ask them, which of our own establish ments were aided by charitable education to so great thought the grant to Maynooth College ought to be an extent? In none of them was there any thing like so great a proportion of gratuitous aid, and he ould not see how they could thus be called on to increase what was already beyond the regular establish nent of the religion of the State. Neither was it nsistent with the origin of the institution, when all that was asked was a basis to found upon, and the Catholics undertook to contribute their own funds to support the superstructure. The postion then was, why ought not the wealthy Caholies to contribute more, and not call on a Pre testant Government to furnish the whole of the edu ation to their Priests? More was already in proportion given than to the University of Dublin; and if Gentlemen looked at home they would see that their own clergy in the North, and in Wales, were not educated to this perfection required by the Catholics. Another great objection to the Amendment was, that if they once overstepped the boundary laid down to them by the Lish Parliament, there would be no end to demands, till the Catholics had in university as large as Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge. He therefore strongly advised them to remain by the crant as now settled.

stronger for their being so instructed at home. The

establishment, to secure the instruction of the pro-

pursue the system in a niggardly manner, appearing

o adhere to it, but stealing from it its support, so

is to have the effect of making one half of the popu

ation destitute of any religion whatever. The Rt.

Hon. Gentleman had told them that no other coun-

ry paid a religion differing from that of the State

-Yes! Ireland did so, for she paid the Protestant

eligion; and when the Right Honourable Gentle-

They were also told, that the Protestants were not

Catholic Church was not 36 rich as the Protestant

they were to consider as nothing Dublin College, the

these things; and yet were to be grudged [28000]

must look for spiritual direction! He need not in-

sist on the argument, that Christianity was most de-

that that measure could never have been carried, had

tholies would have petitioned against it. But having

to the times, and not agree with the Right Hon.

Gentleman and his friends, who in the course they

had adopted might be congratulating each other

with " we shall have the victory -we will not only

destroy the political rights of the Catholics, bu

as we can, both in this world and in the next." -

He concluded by denying that the amendment pro-

Mr. WHITBREAD shortly supported the

tion of Mr. Ryder, as to the making of proselvte

among the Protestants by Catholics educated at

scace of such proof, warned gentlemen against being

their spiritual faculties, and do them as much harm

lepied the charge of innovation, and retorted it of the other side: for he only adhered to the old grant Mr. GRATTAN devied, that the argument of as fixed by the Irish Parliament, while they called the sum being fixed by the Irish Parliament, went for an increase to assimilate it to the unfinished meathe length of establishing the proposition, that th sure of 1807. As for the novelty noticed by the House might not go further; for if they admitted Honourable Gentleman, he could see nothing of it. the idea that the formation of this College was ne ossary, they must proceed to admit the idea, this as the increase was this night opposed on precisely the same grounds as had ever here of ore been employ it ought (after being formed) to be supported in ed by him. The Hon, Gentleman had given him manner suitable to the nature of the times. If the Irish Parliament founded a College, it meant, o credit for consistency, in having opposed that addiion when proposed in 1807, and afterwards, when rourse, a College with sufficient means to provide he became his Majesty's Minister, in adhering to his former epinions. For his part, he could not see any not bear a comparison with other countries. other sects-for what did they do? they gare : thing so novel or surprising, as the Hon. Gentleman and his friends seemed to think it, in a man's up-Catholic people a church, in return for the suppor holding a consistency of opinion in opposition, and by that people of the other church established among them. It was rediculous to imagine that by this as a Minister. But what appeared still more to astonish the Hon, Gent, was, that being the Prince Remeans the Catholic religion could either be propagated or diminished. All efforts of a Government to gent's Minister he still maintained his opnions, which ompel religion only recoiled upon itself-all such | were, that while he objected to the principle, he iterference made it a matter of spirit, not of relivoted the usual grant to Maynooth, on the ground of its being settled at the Union. The Right Hon gion, for the people to persevere in the doctrines held Gentleman concluded by explaining several other by their forefathers. By withholding instruction they would not make the Catholics Profestants. points in his former argument. Sir J. NEWPORT also explained. He contend-The question was between Catholicism and Deism militaren knaulaleo and ignerane -betwee loyalty and disaffection. Every thing seemed to indicate the advantages that must result from a

the best boundary.

ed that the principle of the extension of the grant was not only sanctioned in 1807, but in the first Sesion of the ensuing Parliament, under the Right Hon. Gentleman; and that, therefore, he was the good education to those who were to instruct the innorator, in reducing what he found established on mass of the people; and the argument was still oming into office. With respect to the Administration, of which he was an humble member, they House must follow up honestly the principle of the had not, as charged by the Right Honourable Gencman been so anxious to promote the Catholic ple by well-educated and faithful pastors, and not Religion. No they did all they could to protect the Catholics in their rights, and by uniting them in one common bond with the Protestants, to inrease the strength and security of the Empire.-

Regent; and he fold them, if he had his own way,

and was not bound by some imaginary bond in the

Act of Union, he would oppose the grant altogether.

a his opinion, it would have been more manly in

the Right Hon, Gentleman so to have done, rather

than endeavour to starve the grant into uselesmess.

ration of the House, and coincided with him in ar-

priests, fit to guide and instruct the people. Under

all circumstances, he thought that even a larger grant

than f 13,000 was advisable; but to whatever decis-

don they came, he again called on them to remen

ber, that this subject was the touchstone on the com-

would prove the intentions of the Government to-

wards them, and would see that its whole weight

was against them. There was one point more which

o recommended to the reflection of the jealous Pro-

stants of England. He alluded to driving the Ca-

thelic Clergy, by this means, to France for their

education, and thus submitting them to all the influ-

ence of Bonaparte and the Pope, which had been do-

scribed as so fital and pernicious to the best interest

of the country. As for there being no limit to these

demands if they once encroached on what was es-

tablished, he must say, that the discretion of Parlia-

ment would in this, as in every other instance, be

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encement of a new era, by which the Catholics

Mr. WHITBREAD, in explanation, stated, that when he gave the Right Hon. Gentleman credit for onsistency, it was for a consistency fatal to the country; and he thought his facetiousness on the subject, as well as the laughter and cheers of his this view the Catholics formed a part of the State. | friends, were utterly misplaced. | As for the insinu-Ations of inconsistency, thrown out against the late Hon, Gentleman had thought the Noble Lords at the head of it, the ink was scarcely yet dry, in Bishoprics, and about half a million of money, paid which they had, by his advice, been invited to give a more glaring proof of it, by coalescing with his Adinistration. - (Hear!) - With regard to the no-Gentlemen opposite, Ireland had to judge of the as too much for the education of those to whom they | relly he had alluded to, the fearful novelty was. that these men holding the same sentiments still were unfortunately the selected advisers of the Resirable to be maintained in a country; it was most | gent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER whenever the subject of consistency was brought up. only begged to remired the Gentlemen opposite that their friends had somehow or other found it expedithey endeavoured to cut up this College; for the Ca- lent to forego that necessity of acting which they held to be so absolutely essential to the salvation of the country; and having done so once, it could not be so unreasonable in him to suppose they might be induced to do the same again .- (Alaugh, and cry of Hear.)

Mr. W. WYNNE defended the late Administration on the ground of the difference of the times four years ago and now. He noticed the hostility of Ministers to the Catholics as indicated by many little acts, and denied that their claims could now, as in

The original Resolution was then agreed to withat a division.

CATHOLIC QUISTION. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ted of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr irritan) if it would be inconvenient to him to post me his motion relative to the Catholics of Ireland. orit Toesday, the 14th day of April?

Mr. GRAFTAN replied, that he had not the

Mr. WHITBREAD said, he wished to L. as he was restricting the grant to that sum he had the reason why the Call of the House should be in vain attempted, when in opposition, to fix it at. forced on the Catholic Question, which here; There was one great novelty in the discussion of this | fore was thought necessary?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUE night, which was well worthy the most carnest atsaid, that when he had moved for a Call of e tention of the House and of the Country. It was this the Right Hon, Gentleman spoke not as the House, he had given an answer to the Honeunk Minister of the King, but as the Minister of the | Gentleman's question.

ORDNANOE ESTIMATES. Mr. WARD brought forward the Ordinages Fr. finates, in which he observed there was a dimition of £332,000. After going through the dis. rent heads of the service, he concluded by toos that £ 3,873,613 3s. 6d. be granted to his Maier

He applauded the Hon, Baronet for his perseverance | for the Ordnauce, A desultary conversation ensued, in which Ge a bringing this subject annually under the conside-Farleton and others took part, after which the sen ral Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report sument as to the utter inefficiency of Maynooth Collered to be received te-morrow. ore to turn out a sufficient number of well-educated

CATHOLIC QUINTION. Mr. FREEMANTLE rose, and stated that, he absence of an Hon. Gentleman, he proposed postpone the motion relative to the Catholics of Ire and to the 1 lth of April post

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hen rose and said that, upon a question of so green moortance to the Empire at large, he had already thought it his duty to give notice of his intention is more for a Call of the House, in order that there might be as large an assembly as possible of the nembers, to discuss and to decide on that subject. He was aware, that it had been stated, that this no. ion would meet with the general, if not the unan mous support of the country; but he remained of the same opinion which he had before entertained and expressed, that those who indulged in med sentiments were deceived. The more and the deeper he could look into the opinions and the feelings of the majority of the people of this country, who ought not to be misled on this subject, the more he was convinced, that the measure proposed was one which would in all its stages meet with their disasprobation. - He had no objection to offer to the proposed postponement; but if the discussion was firod for the 14th, he should content himself with girng notice, that he should move the Call of the House on Monday, the 13th of April.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that he was as anxious sany Member, that, on the approaching discussion, there should be as full a House as possible. So far the proposal for a call had his perfect assent. He was not at all surprised at the conduct of the Right Hon. Gent, in the notice he had given; for, if any thing could mistead the people of England on this subject, they would be misled by his measures. By he solemnity with which the Right Hon. Gentleman had given his notice, and the observations with which he had accompanied it, it appeared clear to nim (Mr. Whitbread), that the whole influence of the Executive Government of the country was to be imployed, for the purpose of opposing the claims of the Roman Catholic Petitioners of Ireland. From what had passed that night, he could also understand that, in the application made under the advice of that Right Hon. Gentleman, to these who were on fundamental and vital principles opposed to his evatem of Government, that Right Hon. Gentleman apposed that those persons to whom that applicaion was made might have acceded to it, though he (Mr. W.) was well convinced, that they would raher do any thing-that they would sooner die, than sacrifice their duty and their principles, to join and upport that Right Hon. Gentleman's system of Ad-

The Call was then fixed for the 13th of April. The Mutiny Bill went through the Committee. was reported, and ordered to be read the third time

The House then went through the Committee on the Local Militia Bill, and the other orders were disosed of .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS-WEDNESDAY, MARCH II.

THE PRINCE REGENT, AND BORDS GREY AND GRENVILLE.

Lord BORINGDON rose, and stated, that he held a printed paper in his hand, to which he wished to call the attention of the House. It purported to be a letter from the Prince Regent to his Royal Brother the Duke of York, and bore the signature of his Royal Highness the Prince. The object of it was to make certain propositions to two Nel! Lords, Members of that House, whom he saw re their places; but as it related to matters of the highst political importance, it formed a subject with worthy of the notice and consideration of thee Lordships, Seeing the Noble Secretary (Liverpool) in the House, he would take the liberty of asking im whether this printed paper was genuine, and really a letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as it purported to be : or if the Noble Secretary should be prevented by any technical difficuly from giving a direct answer to that question, be should be contented with his barely not denving its eing genoine and authentic. It would be right to are this point distinctly ascertained and recognised before he founded a motion upon the paper in juestion, which it was his intention to do on an ear-

The Earl of LIVERPOOL.—This is a question which, Inpprehend, the Noble Lord has no right whatever to require an answer from me, and therene I shall most certainly give none.

Lord BORINGDON observed, that the Noble ecretary had, in fact, answered the question, fet was enough for his purpose that the authenticity 🤄 the letter had not been denied. He had now only '? ask the two Noble Lords to whom he had alluded, whether a printed paper which he also held in 19 hand, and purporting to v their answer to the conmunication from his Royal Highness the Prince 10-

gent, was or was not genuine, and in reality the neswer of the Noble Lords whose signature it here. If this question should be answered in the administre, be should then give notice of a motion on the subject for Friday se'nnight. In this proceeding, he ras actuated by no other consideration than a sincere attachment to his Royal Highness, and a zealeus regard to the best interests of his country. He at a time. His Danish Majesty, it is said, has would farther observe, that he was satisfied in his inmost conscience that his Royal Highness was perfectly sincere in the communication—that it was the first wish of his heart to bring the correspondence n question to a successful issue, and to establish an Administration on a broad and liberal basis -a circumstance most anxiously to be desired in the present critical situation of the country. There were parts of the letter by which some had been led to a different conclusion; but his own firm conviction was, that the sincere wish of his Royal Highpess was such as he had stated. With regard to the Spain, has been appointed a Knight of the Bath. guswer of the Noble Lords, there were some parts of it which he believed had been very much misunderstood, and it might be of some consequence to have matters set to rights, even in that respect. The ssue of this correspondence was well known to all their Lordships, and a more calamitous issue it could not well have had --- an issue most deeply to be regretted in respect of the interests of the public, and our which even threatened the integrity of the empire. Under these circumstances, and with this imression, he could not help thinking, that, however ceble the quarter from which the effort came, some up the place, offers his enthusiastic services to the attempt ought to be made to stem the torrent. Such sere his reasons for intending to submit to their Lordships the propriety of addressing his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to form an Administration upon such a broad, firm, liberal, and efficient basis, as would produce confidence at home, and respect abroad. If, when the matter came to be particularly considered, any other form of proceeding should be found more desirable, he should have no objection to concur in any alteration of his motion.

not inconsistent with its object. Lord GRENVILLE would reserve what h might have to say on the particulars of the correspondence till the question came regulirly before them; but he felt no reluctance nor hesitation in openly declaring, in the face of their Lordships and of the country, that, with the exception, perhaps, of a few clerical errors, the printed answer, purporting to be signed by his Noble Friend and himself, was perfectly genuine and authentic. It contained, as far as it went, his unbiassed sentiments on the present situation of the country—seniments which he wished openly to arow, and of the soundness of which, the experience of every day more and more consinced him. No other, indeed. could have been sent by him as a grateful servant of his Royal Highness, and a subject resolved to be

faithful to his public duties. Fart GREY had nothing to add to what had been said by his Noble Friend. He concurred with him in declaring, that, with the exception of a few clerical errors, the printed answer was genuine and authorite. Ills Lordship (il we heard correctly) likewise observed, that he did not know how the answer had got into the public papers, and that he had given no permission nor direction to that effect. With regard to the contents of the letter in question, he should be ready, when his Noble Friend's motion came under discussion to explain the principles by which he was governed in refusing to accede to the proposition made to him on the part of his Royal Highness, and to assign the easons why he thought that the communication admitted of no other answer.

The Duke of NORFOLK regretted that an earlier day was not chosen for this motion, as it would inconvenient for him to attend on Friday se'n night: but whatever might be the inconvenience, be should attend. The subject he thought one of the very last importance; and if Friday se'nnight was more convenient for any other Noble Lord than an lier day, he was perfectly willing that his or convenience should give way.

Lord BORINGDON had no objection to take the day that was most convenient for all their ordships. It was then agreed that the motion hould stand for Thursday se might, the 19th inst. and that the Lords should be summoned for that day.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

A report was in circulation at Yarmouth vesterliv, that there are in the Texel five sail of the line and six frigates, all with their sails bent, and only writing for a wind to proceed first to Heligoland, and faally to Anholt.

No detailed particulars have arrived of the late (agement between the British and French frightes the Adriatic, bound from Trieste to Corfa: but plain Rowley, of the Engle, has transmitted a of account of the action. Capt. Gordon has lost eg, and his first Lieutenant an arm, and the Brifrightes about 50 in killed and wounded; the ion was very sharp, and lasted two hours and ly minutes. Capt. Rowley also states, that the hall the hands, except six, who were saved.

board transports for Gibraltar. Detachments of the 3d, 4th, 9th, 36th, 45th,

arked this week for Portugal. Advices received from Verdon, dated the 13th of muary, state, that about that period, great numits of English Navat O licers had reached that dehat had been wrecked.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH IL.

Two Asholt Mails arrived this merning. The King of Denmark has entered into a trents, or rather signed a treaty dictated by Boraparte, in virtue of which the latter may raise 6000 cavalry in Holstein, and march any number of men through the Danish torritories provided they only much 3000 great fears of an attack from Sweden and Great Bri-

The Household Appointments have been complet-

The Cabinet Appointments will also be complet-Labout Faster. There is no doubt, we understand, of Lord Sidmonth, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Hiley Addington, coming into other

The Gracile of last night announces, that the Right Hon, Henry Wellesley, our Ambassador in

Courier-Office, Three o' Clock. Another Anholt Mail is just arrived, and brings an account that Swinnemunde and Anclam were

THURSDAY, MARCH 12. Moniteurs and other Paris Papers arrived last ight to the 1st inst. They contain, we are sorry state, another instance of treachery in the surrender of the Fortress of Peniscola, by the Governor Don Pedro Garcia Navarro, who, ingiving

There is no other intelligence from the Peninsula, and not a word is said of any movements in the

On account of there being a shew in the Scheldt f re-equipping the Scheldt fleet, Lord Beauclerk has been ordered to proceed from Portsmouth with

five sail of the line .- They were to sail this morning. Paris Papers have arrived to the 7th instant. They inform us that the termination of the armistice between the Russians and Turks has been announce ed, and that hostilities were expected to be renewed on the 8th of last month.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The following letter has been received at Glason from New York. The New York Papers to he 12th, which arrived on Tuesday, contained similar intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated 10th Feb. received by a Mercantile House in Glasgon " The Trident having been detained by adverse inds, we thre now to inform you, that intelligence as this morning been received from Washington,

pon very respectable sources, stating, that an arangement has been concluded between your Miniser and our Government, agreeing to form a Treaty, o be the same in substance as that negotiated some ime past at London by Mr. Manroe, with the exeption of the Appendix, on account of which our forernment then rejected It.

" We hope, and have good grounds to believe the report to be true in substance. To-morrow we shall probably be better informed."

> Caterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Since our last publication, we have received the oxpox Journals of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurslay, and Friday .- No Mail due.

Some articles of Foreign intelligence have arrived ut they are not important, and most of them are entitled to no higher character than that of mere umour. Even the flattering prospect of secommo-Intion with America does not, as yet, appear to rest on any better foundation.

At present, we are only able to give a brief outine of the proceedings at the Assizes. On Saturday, the following persons were crimi-

nally arraigned in the City Court. Michael Doyle, for pig-stealing-acquitted, but bound in security for good behaviour, for seven years. Daniel Dealy, for stealing silver spoons-No prosecution-Edward Murray, for stealing five bell-cranks, and Martin Dermody for receiving the same, knowing them have to been stolen -acquitted - John Hanrahan, for having in his possession some forged notes, knowing them to be forged, and with intent to utter them -acquitted.

The following Record was tried on the same day, and occupied the Court for a considerable time. M'Grath against Matthews and Carroll, and the same against Matthews, Carroll, and Duckett. The Plaintiff sought to recover the sum of £133 17s. for work and labour done during the existence of both Firms. The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff of \$25.55.31d. and 6d. costs against the first Firm, and with respect to the second, they found for the Defendants

Yesterday, the City Court was occupied during the whole day in the trial of two Records. The first was an action of replexin, brought by John Purcell against Cornelius Bolton, Esq. who, as Master of the Leper Hospital, had distrained the Plaintiff's goods for the sum of £19 10s, alleged to nch frigate Flora had been totally lost, together | be due as rent. The Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintin of 6d. damages and 6d. costs. The se-The first division of the 37th Regiment embarked I coud Record was an Action on the case, brought by Messra, Malcomson and Power, Merchants in Clonmel, against Mr. Sparrow, Merchant in Emiscort. 71th, 77th, and 831 Regiments, have em- thy, in which the dimages were laid at £100. In the month of May, 1811, the Plaintiffs were applied to by one Richard Reeves, to sell goods on credit, who referred them for his character to a letter written to him by the Defendant, and also to other letot, being part of the creas of English men of war, ters written to different persons by the Defendant in his favour. Regres obtained from the Plaintiffs Annemount.

a credit to the amount of \$166, and this action was] brought to recover that sum from Mr. Sparrow, on the alleged ground, that he had misrepresented the character of Reeves. The Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiffs. As this trial is of the utmost it is the first of the kind ever tried in this country, we shall, on an early opportunity, lay a report of it before the public.

COUNTY COURT. SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

The CHIEF BARON was engaged during the reater part of this day in hearing Counsel and Fridence on several Appeals and Cross-Appeals JOHN POWER, from the adjudication of three Magistrates, respectng the claims of Salvage for the brig Albion and largo, stranded at Tramore on the night of Sonday, the 1st December last. This case, in which the owners of the Cargo were the Appellants, and the Claimants of Salvace were the Respondents, exited very general and lively interest, and afforded onsiderable entertainment to the auditors. After in Address, on behalf of the Respondents, by Mr. BURROWES, several of the Claimants were examined taken possession of by the French, 27th February. in support of the respective claims, and cross-examined, to make it appear, that the services performed bore no proportion to the remuneration sought. Mr. Litorn then spoke soch considerable ability ness to prove that the ressel and cargo were not in dangerous situation.

> The Chier Baron delivered his opinion with such force and perspicuity, strongly deprecating the mischiel that might arise, in a Country so dependent on Commerce, from any ground being afforded for the idea, that the property of merchants, embarked on board vessels, should, besides the risk of capture by the enemy, and the dangers of the seas, have another most formidable danger to encounter, in Irish Salvagers. He intimated his intention of making a considerable reduction in the award of the Magistrees, and said he would leave his adjudication in the hands of the Register

> Mary Carthy was tried for stealing to the amount of 2s. 11d. from Matthew Conners, of Adamsown, on the 28th July last, and acquitted .-The Court then adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 16. The following prisoners were tried this day :-

John Hennessy, for sterling six sheep, the properry of various persons - requitted and discharged. barby Dayer, for forcible entering the dwellingnouse of Laurence Magrath, on the 1st inst. denanding his arms, and violently assaulting and beating said Laurence Magrath and Thomas his on-acquitted the Jury having remained in early 5 hours. Patrick Tobin, for stoaling a shirt. No prosecution .- Acquitted. Michael Power, for tealing a mare, raised at twenty guineas, the proerry of John Carroll, of Strailbally-acquitted; but held to bail for good behaviour, himself in P50, and two sureties in P30 each. John Woods, for stenling seventeen guinens in gold, the preparty of Patrick Cumunings, of Stradballs -acquitted; but ordered to give security for future good behaviour. John Boland and Nicholas Power, for shooting at Richard Foran, and for appearing in arms unlawfully-no prosecution; fischarged. Thomas Curreen, for stenling a Mare, the property of Roger Robbinet, on the 10th of October last-Guilty. Sentenced to be hanged. Edmund Tierney, Maurice Connolly, and Patrick Connolly, for forcibly entering a dwelling-house, and demanding arms-no prosecution-acquitted; but ordered to give security, themselves in \mathcal{L} 50, and two sureties in £25 each. William Lyons was liberated on bail to stand his trial at next assizes. Sereral Petitions from persons whose houses or corn were burned, or cattle houghed, were presented and sent up to the Grand Jury. An action of assumpsit, in which Peter Roe was Plaintiff, and James Cassin Defendant, was then tried. The sum claimed was £12 13s. Od. the balance of a Adjourned to 10 o'clock this day.

We seldom have occasion to make so melancholy note of mortality as that which occurred in the family of the Rev. Standish Grady, of Carrick-ouspir - Within the period of a very few days he lost successively all his children, four in number!

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TENO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on. and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House is very commodious, newly built, and not a Shillink to be laid out on it. with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, wailed in Twelve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and laid down with the best and most productive grass seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-

cceded. Proposals, post paid, will be received by Joseph Power, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FARTIN Trhan, the Steward, will show the premises. Anne Mount, March 13th 1812.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS-

TLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmaethomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUT and Salvon WIER attached to the Dememe. Proposals will be received by Joseff Powen, Esq. March 13th, 1812.

WE, the undersigned, request a GPN(C) he COUNTY and CITY of WATERFORD, at Feo'Clock THIS DAY, at the NEW ROOMS, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expedience. Caddressing the Prince Regent, and presenting Patiimportance to the Commercial community, and as | tions to both Houses of Parliament, for the reject of those laws which aggrieve and degrade our Body JAMES POWER R. POWER.

T. FUZGERALD. PIERSE EUSTACE BARROS. THEORALD POWER. WM RARRON J. M. GALWEY. JAMES OCAN. JEREMIAH RYAN, P. BARRON, ROBERT LONGAN, JOHN LEONARD.

E. S. BARRON, MICHAEL BARRON BURKE RICHARD GALWEY PATRICK POWER, PIERSE BARRON. IAMES RARRON THOMAS HEARN, M. D.

No. 204, A PRIZE OF 14000!!! WAS SHARED IN THE LAST LOTTERY, BY WEBB,

AT, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,

AND 17, LUDGATE-STREET, LONDON, HO has been distinguished these several Lotteries past, by the sale of the highest Prizes in reland and already experiences a very increased denand for his Shares in the short Lettery, to be drawn the 30th of next month, and which Wasa has peculiar gratification in recommending, as it contains a greatr variety of Carital Paires than in the laborat Lottery ever known; amongst which are Prizes of on behalf of the Appellants, and produced a wit- £20,000, £15,000, £10,000, £5000, £5000, £2000, £1000, £500, £100, £300, £300, £100, &c. &c. kc. all different numbers!!

Tickets and Shares from the above Offices MAY BE RAD AT STEPHEN PHELAN'S, Quay, Waterfords



WHISKO WILL COVER MARES THIS SEASON, AT GREENFILLE. COUNTY KILKENAT. Bred Mares Five Guineas, half bred Phrea Guineas.

WHISKO is a beautiful CBESNUT HORSB, eight Years old, got by Bacchus, who was adjudged the prize at the last Ballinasion full as the hardsomest Horse in Ireland.) dam Eve. by Well-brod on an own sister to Aimwell, by Archer

To enumerate the various perfections and performance of WHISKO, would exceed the limits of an Advertisement, it can then only be observed that, in point of Vigour, good Temper, and Constitution, he cannot be excelled

N. B. Good Grass at 1s. 1d. a Night, and attention paid to Marcs.

March 17, 1812.

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

STEPHEN PHELAN most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has added considerably to his Stock since his Commencement-the quality and variety of which-the Reasonableness of is Prices, by Wholesale and Retail-together with a strict Attention to all Orders he may be favoured with -will, he flatters himself, prove his best Claim to a ontinuance of public Patronage.

PHELAN has laid in an Assortment of Accountooks, Pocket Legers, and Pocket-hooks-Bristol asteboard, English and Irish Paper, Cards, Orawing laterials, and Colours-Pens. Quille, Wafers, Wax. Vax Tapers, &c. &c. &c. He has just received a esh Supply of DAT & MARTIN's real Japan Blacking, Jouviron's inimitable Boot-top Liquid, and Fariety of Tortoise shell Combs.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

THE MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF SAINT PATRICK, are desired to meet the President at the Communicati BUILDINGS, on Thesday, the 17th instant, at 10 settlement. Verdict for Plaintiff, with 6d. costs. - O Clock, for the purpose of attending the President o Church, and afterwards to dine together as usual. -Dated this 14th Day of March, 1812.

Signed, by Order of the President J. F. S. S. P. K. F. B. C. W. It is particularly requested, that such Members as ntend dining will leave their Names at the Ban of the омипистай Buttoings, on or before that Day, that Jinner may be provided accordingly.

TO BE LET. FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE THIRD INSTANT, r 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 Meadow ground. There are a good Kirchen DARDEN and an excellent Oh mano on the Premises .- Application to be made to Mrs. Wans, Ballybricken, or to Mr. Lawre Lyngarus of Groome who will close with a solvent Tenan as soon as the value is offered, and give immediate Possession.

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY WARE-HOUSE, QUIY, WATERFORD.

Waterford, February 8, 1812.

A RTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very exten-size Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LET-FER and WRIFING PAPER, of different Kinds, and of the very best Quality, which he is determined to hell on the most reasonable Terms -He has also a Variety of ACCOUNT BOOKS ready made, and in different Bivoixes, and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER, in v variety of chapes and Sizes. Plain and Lined, which he can have made into BOOKS, under his own Inspecion, on the shortest Notice, in any Manner of Binnixo ordered, and executed in the very neatest and best Manner, in either HALF, WHOLE, or SPRING-Back BINDING and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by him will be either taken back or exchanged, if any fault is found in the Braness - caling Wax, Quitte, Pens, coloured Paper, PasteBoards, Drawing Papers, and every other Article in his Lin c.