So far, my Lord, from dissenting from the Resolutions just rend, I am proud to think them the energetic and impressive expression of Catholic feeling, the emphatic manifesto of the Irish heart. If inexperience and youth be deemed intrusive on the councils of veterans in the ranks of religious Liberty, appeal to the enthusiasm of early life, to those cherished years, endeared by subsequent and successful exertion, when you first felt within you the stirrings of noble spirit at the name of Country, Irishman, and Catholic combined. If repetition be thought tedious and irrelevant, remember your Charters and your Rights, as well as your Religion, cannot be obscured by continued illustration, or "darkened by excessive bright."-[Applause.]

To an eye unschooled in the vicissitudes of our cause. no wonder the late events should appear tinged by peculiar circumstances of disappointment.-We had no corresponding precedent in our history-the obstacles that had yet barred us from our inheritance were dispensations of a peculiar Providence, peculiarly interested in the sufferings of nations, to wake our strength into efficient and practical advantage, to energize and invigorate our apathy into action .-We have passed through the fire and are purified .-The supposed defection, or secession, of the Prince Is an original in the records of our sufferings. If ever a nation flung itself unreservedly on implied pledges. it was surely the Irish People; with a chivalrous prodigality of self-a proud abandonment of every little proviso of self-interest; they paid him on the credit of future liberality with the dearest sympathies that could attach a People to their Sovereign. If this splendid perspective of unrestricted and associated blessing, sketched perhaps in some feverish interval of exultation, appears still to retire from our wishes, we are still inclined to impute it rather to the wirld and exaggerated colouring of Irish anticipation, than the dispussionate hope of the philosopher.

I should much lament, however, that any reflection suggested by mere external causes, were misinterpreted into the idiom of despair. I can sufficiontly conceive how much partial and detailed rlews may seem to sanction the apprehensions of the timid; at the same time it is difficult to imagine any efficient ground for alarm, beyond what originates from voucselves, from self-division, (impossible at present) or self-deception, from the spirit of individuall jealousy, or the disguised hostility of your encmics. Our claims repose so immediately upon their own intrinsic justice, and so little on the contingency of ministerial exprice, that it required little more than the common agency of moral cause and effect, to awaken aspirit independent of obstacle and emergency. A long and intimate acquaintance with opposition, under every possible attitude, had already sufficiently explained the mystery of our strength: it was reserved for the political Quixotism of a Minister to prove by a new experiment on the country, that however he may bend, it is not permitted to the limited powers of an individual to break down the energies of a large and suffering portion of the community, and that whatever occasional circumstances may appear to unbend their exertions the secession is as momentary as the suatcht slumber of the soldier on his shield, or the pause of lions cre they spring into a more powerful display of their energy .- [Loud Applauses.]

Were I not deeply interested in the cause, I am too much overpowered by the emphatic refutation of fact, to impeach the sincerity of these feelings; I have a powerful interpreter in your hearts-you appreciate too wisely the immunities of your fellowsubjects-you feel too sensible, that the country of a freeman is only identical with the unrestricted enjoy ment of his inheritance, to include at this moment in the silence of despondency and disappointment. Your enemies, unfortunately, reason with the same logical accuracy of deduction. They calumniated the Sovereign to the People and the People to their Sovereign; they are too anxious to conceal from him the true interest of a monarch, that his first glory is the government of freemen, his best security, reigning in their hearts. In the moment of patient and resigned expectation they have taunted us in the genoine spirit of convention law-with the remembrance of broken and buried hopes, abused confidence, repeated and rejected prayers. Opposition to the system of Petitioning is the very presiding spirit of their councils, directing all their operations. and infusing all their malignities. They wait with the malerolent anticipation of that desperate party, whose object is separation and ruin, the unguarded moment in which you relax your exertions on the Inp of some false Delilah; they would again shear you of your strength and bind you down to new penalties and restrictions, till your powers had sprung up once more to their former luxuriance and vigour. [Hear!]

They are too weak, however, to methodise their hostility; their repeated political absurdities have almost incapacitated them for bad pre-eminence. At required no resource of ministerial artifice to disguise their object under a more splendid phantom of divery; speculation without expense might have I some instances of mutual suffering, they had inde-

indeed, but could not have been abused. We are not yet so duped from our own interests, as to mistake despondency for dignity-we are not so untrue to our nature, as to prefer the probabilities of possible advantage to positive and substantial cril. No, my Lord! the Irish heart will not so cheaply spostatize from the proudest provogative of its natre. The Catholic is not so entirely demosticated ato the creature of the court, so systematised in his feelings, as to borrow every movement from the caprice or designs of the minister-he ralnes, as well ne may, the advantages he has carned by the struggle they have cost; and however deprived of external support, he still continues as conscious of the importance and dignity of his cause as the two heroes of the Hiad, for 'He came with God.' This splendid aggregate of national energy and rank: above all, you, my Lord, round whose coronet the barities of life blend with the brighter effulgence of public and patriotic virtue, will not, for the first time, descend to a solemn recautation of principles which have redeemed our liberty from shadows, by an act of cowardice to ourselves, only to be indulged in the imbecility of our political childhood; in a man most unspirited, and in a nation of gallant, ardent, enthusiastic men, in Ireland, most unuatural.

You have little to apprehend from yourselves less from your enemies - nothing from your circumstances. If the Prince seems, for a moment, to have parted with the friendships of his vouthful heart at so large a discount to the interests of the country—if he appears to have thrown a temporary protection over the desperate measures of our adveraries-are we so positive, no counter revolution of mind may again restore his affections to our causeare we certain Mr. Perceval is so bulwarked in the attachment of his country, so impregnably entreuched behind his Ministerial influence, against the colossal opposition of either House-er, if our immeliate domestic relations are not sufficiently impressive, are there no lessons of political warning in the disasters of the Continent-are we those gifted state prophets that can take down at will the tablets of futurity, and dogmatise on hopes not yet matured into existence-are we so confident, no new and auful period may arise, in the succession of catastrophe, that has revolutionised the ancient dypasties of Europe, so overwhelming in its dancers. so appalling in its consequences, as to press the energies of the land, Catholic as well as Protestant, without the jealousy of religious distinction, round our sepulchies and our hearths. Yet, I know not with what feelings of partial exultation, we should receive our freedoms in an hour of common and undistinguished suffering -- the happiness of the part can seldom, if ever, emanate from the misfortunes of 1

Examine further to Adails of your situation-The influence of the Prince is important, not predominant in the enforcement of our claims. - If the King of England be indeed powerful, as unquesionably he is by an enviable privilege of his elevation, it is rather in the affectionate prerogative of parent on the hearts of his children. He cannot, from the mere powers of his rank, shut out from the cabinet, still less from the senate, the unequivocal expression of the public will there is no spell in the witchery of ministerial magic to quell the throbbings of the public heart, or, if there were, I cannot think our Regent, highly gifted as he is with every intellectual endowment, would willingly rescue himself from its instructions. He feels, and feels as he should, the portentous crisis of the hour -he is quite sensible, I am well persuaded, that the few and awful intervals of repose included us, by the inscrutable judgments of the Deity, are little less terrible than the mysterious pauses of the earthquake; that presents a front of unparalleled danger to our shores; that even her repose, like the slumbers of a tiger, are pregnant with the tremendous uncertainties of alarm; " Who shall a wake her," saith the Scripture.

Oppose to the active influence of Ministers the repondering power of the aristoctacy and the people. It is impossible to conceive, without an entire ignorance of the analogies of moral relation, that a cause can long continue successless in its efforts, when upheld by the arm of public approbation, and supported in its struggles by the combined talent and integrity of the Empire. What efficient ground can we discover for despondency in the circumstances of our situation, when almost every day wins over to our interest some former autagonist of our claims; when we still marshal in our front the public virtues, and liberality, and eloquence of the Moiras, and Greys, and Grattans: all that can dignify the Senate, or add lustre to the splendour of intellectual exertion-Men who have risen unsulfied from the ontagion of political corruption around them, and escued, in the latter days of our degeneracy, pubic life from the proverbial imputation of dark and unvaried depravity. Have not our friends of Engand at last forgiven us the original sin of Irish birth, anddition to the actual transgression of an unshrinkig adherence to the religion of our Fathers. (A)clause.) Have not their prejudices gravitated from the higher circles to their proper sphere, the dregs of the community, and are they not at last sensible, that the brilliancy of external atchievement is little nore at best than the mere mockery of happiness when the country bears like the Archangel of Milton, a hell of internal dissension in its bosom.

If we are more disposed to rely upon local and inernal resource. have we not arrayed in our broken ranks the talent and liberality, and strength of our Protestant countrymen. From a close and intimate bosomacquaintance with the features of our character. the object of our claims, and the sincerity of our of tachments; from a communion of mutual interest,

been magnificent we should have been deceived, I every right to assert the proud privilege of first redeem- dignity is not incompatible with entreaty-if vo ing a grateful people from their wrongs. They have refer to your strength or numbers, refer by the in. sacrificed individual feeling to public justice, and, pressive indication of fact; there are many lesson unlike the faction of their adversaries, generously | of political wisdom in the candid and patient state rescued themselves from the delirium of a darker ment of your grievances—let them not distort age, and atoned for the orthodox persecutions of from the genuine meaning of the text into thelen their fathers by a noble desertion of the self-interested errors of their race; they have identified them. selves with humiliation and suffering; instead of tarring us into submission with the crumbs, they would admit us to a full participation of the banquet they would infuse a new spirit of regeneration nto the constitution of the country, and bestow a which have illuminated the Peninsula are una constitution on their countrymen to defend. We rare pressed even their supplications into our cause.

regard of the important interests of the Empire, so far from compelling you into a temporary subserdency to the Minister, have generated a new and ficorous impulse in the movements of your body; on have spring with an unexpected elasticity from be drowsiness and languor of partial exertion, into firm and independent position, more correspondent with the dignity of your claims; the ineffectual nd wandering efforts of your adversaries have comunicated a species of electricity to your feelings, and are of any value in the account, it is only like on erpetuated the effects far beyond the limited sphere. of the present, through new chains of being-It was of the delusive plausibilities of our promises, nor the workings of a disappointed ambition that seduced the Protestant to our support, but a lefty indenondence of the little policy of intrigue, contempt for the selfish spirit, the cold hearts and weak spe culations of a bigotted oligarchy—a sincere anxiety to open the secluded benefits of the Government every heart and arm that was exerted in its defence without any punctilious reference to former fact: we have been sufficiently taught by the experience of ctual suffering (and surely no people has ever paid a larger contribution to misfortune) that the general and crying claims of a country are too overwhelming in their importance to sink before the exclamations of a profligate monopoly. Our Petitions have almost worked out their predestined effect, and flung open the gate they half unbarred to the combined wishes and acclamations of the Empire :-- i requires little more than the natural events, consequent on the progress of universal illumination, to mpel it forward with an accelerating relocity to its destination-Exclusive laws, exclusive privileges, exclusive rights, the excrescencies of a darker age, the rancorous overflowings of heated hearts and intoxicated heads have nearly evaporated. The bulwarks of penalty and statute might indeed have been imregnable at a period when idolatry to Ministerial atolerance was the patriotism of a persecuting maority-but they are a powerless defence against the ombined onset of liberality, ealightened policy and inblemished, unimpeached integrity. Petition uneasingly; the dignified silence, recommended by your enemies, which, if it means any thing, is only identical with uncomplaining, spiritless slavery, is, at best, but an exploded stratagem of corruption, to muffle up the energies and exertions of a powerful mass of Population under the drapery of a false and treacherous importance. As long as we recur o the memory of 1800, so pregnant with political istruction to our non-petitioners, as long as we tain the remembrance of 1759, when the public nd spirited exertions of three individuals roused is from the prostration of three centuries; as long we record the consequence of 1782, when we rose with Atlantwan vigour from defeat and repeated rejection of our prayers, it is absurd to think of debauching us from our interests by the stale wisdom France, led on by the romantic crimes of her ruler, and antiquated artifice of the bigots of the last age. In answer to their kindness, it is quite sufficient, that octition is the only medium left us by the suspicious jealousy of our adversaries, through which we can reason away the accumulated prejudices of England, by which we can acquaint them with the mere meaning, the bare phraseology of our claims it is sufficient that the united powers of eloquence, generosity, and political wisdom, under the name of our Grattan, have uniformly supported it, by a ontinued and connected series of exertion-that their advocates seem privileged by unusual political depravity to continue blind in the glare of universal knowledge, and to oppose, by selfish and partial orinciples, the hopes and happiness of the empire and of Europe-it is sufficient that at this period of all others, when we look back with sorrow to he calamities of the Continent, and are preparing or the dreadful anticipation of the future, it is a roice that may unsinew the monstrous coalition of he Minister, and dismiss him to the insignificance of an out-pensioner of the Court —It is sufficient. quite sufficient, that we preserve the consistency of our original character, and prove by the eloquence of fact, that the Catholic body is not that indizest ed chaos of contending feelings, that giant of the cripture groping round his prison-house for relemption, but a firm, connected aggregate of wellaccording energies, moving on with an intrepid and regular step, through obstacle and danger, to the highatchievement of its wishes.

> Above all, petition with the firmness of a dignied moderation -let no partial effervescence of in temperance disgrace the character of our proceed. iogs -the malice of our enemies is sufficiently inventive in its calumnies-they hang with malevolent spectation on your frailties, and, with a darknes genial to their character, instead of apologizing for defect, settle on the little errors in your conduct, midst the brilliant illumination of high and public virtue with which they are surrounded. Deprive tion if possible, of even a shadow of accusation .-A man may supplicate, a subject may remonstrate,

guage of their own prejudices; but explain both he a continued reference to the commentary of Fine actions. Albuera, Tariffa, and Ciudad Rodrigs are proud and splendid witnesses - witnesses to the secred and solemn pledges you have giren the icalousy of your enemies; the flashes of victors, swerable and unanswered proofs that Irish and Catholic loyalty steps beyond the confined sphere or petition is recommended to the indulgence of the of more wishes into the efficient and practical of exercism, by the united affections and wishes of dence of fact, that the dearest laurely round the brows of our Sorcreign are still recking with me life blood; that in defiance to repeated and repelled An unremitting series of obstacle, a systematised calumny; man is equal to man in all his affections setulence, combined with a selfish and profligate disand exertions throughout the Globe, and if in the full range of danger on the Field-why not inthe Senate by the side of your Sheridans and Grattam, legislating for the Country you have saved by you sufferings. Let no obstacle you meet, or are to meet, individualise the awful and mighty cause into a netty altercation with the tools of a Minister; the are dignified by the resentments of a people; their importance is derived from their situation; if they ohers from the higher figures to which they are attached. Mysterious and unsearchable wisdem works its highest objects by the meanest instrument; Em pires have been ruined through mistake, and protected without design-the Capitol was sared by its Geese, and the Catholics more than once recon from self division by the cackling of W. W. Pole-Loud laughter. The events of this day, if I precume not too far beyond the little circle of the present, will form one of the most interesting pages in the record of your sufferings : I cannot cast a prophetic glance on the future-I know not what new emergency may again call you from the bosom scenes of life into the ranks of your country. In the interim, the decalogue of your duty is concisepreserve unrepelled by opposition that unbendig attitude of independence you have assumed - it consistent with the meekest submission to your cour try and her Laws-preserve unblemished the he lours of your ancestors - an unbroken all giance to your cause in trial and danger—you shall seen be inbound from the fiery rack of your sufferiege-No opposition can retard your cause; be assured my fellow sufferers, that however it may appear to he eye of apprehension and misguided zeal a portentous phenomenon flung upon our political heri zon, without any specific attraction; the philosophic statesman knows how to track it out through all it's apparent eccentricities, guided by a wisdom highthan flesh, to the full completion of its path. (that day of reconciliation, when national animosit s sepulchered beneath the throphies of national bi nony, we shall remember with gratitude the Pm TESTANT scho stood by us in our struggle, and bor our broken standard to the front of the battl whilst we prepare the sacrifice to the spirit of va DISTINGUISHED BROTHERHOOD AND UNIVERS

LIMERICK, MARCH 14.

Yesterday was held, according to public Revi tion, at the Commercial Buildings, a number and most respectable Meeting of the Catholics of this City and County. Bryan Sheeby, of Gardenfield Esq. having been voted to the Chair, Mr. Howle Jun, addressed the assembly in a style of manly an pathetic eloquence, which met universal applause After having pointed to the immediate object and functions, interesting the meeting, and having ranged through a series of arguments and appeal, highly creditable to his powers of judgment and fee ing, he proposed a string of Resolutions, bell previously prepared, and which were unanimou

Mr. Evans, of Glynwood, seconded the Reso lutions in a neat and energetic speech, in which he emphatically dwelt on the superior benefits of Parechial Meetings, which, he said, would defeat th absurd calumny, 'that the people of Ireland di not, to a man, feel an interest in their Emanciption! This truth, we know, Mr. Evans might oave well illustrated from his own patriotic and soc ressful exertions in the parishes of Glyn, Loughli Ballyhabill, and Atea, in this County.

Mr. M. Arthur rose, and after a short but or did exposure of excellent sentiments, proposed ote of Thanks to Lord Glentworth and Geore Evans Bruce, Esq. for their invariable and zealer apport of the Catholic Claims. The Resolution was adopted with loud and unanimous acclamation-His Lordship returned thanks with an affability and warmth, which created a very general sensationie was rejoiced to see his fellow-citizens and Cathelic countrymen so numerously and respectably a sembled—he repeated his attachment and sincers vishes for the success of their cause—he would only ay, as he did on a late occasion— That the Catho ics of Ireland may trust and command him!' Ma Bruce, with that liberality so invariably characte ristic of him, entirely concurred in the just and one stitutional views of the Catholics—he begged b now how he could render them a service-thejoice of their cause and the interest of the count

vent, in his mind, hand in hand. After the proceedings were closed, Mr. Shee eft the Chair, and Mr. Howley, Junior havin been called to it, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the respectable Chairman, by loud and un imous assents, for his highly dignified conduct.

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Kamsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,266.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

THEREAS, a respectable Citizen, standing at the door of his house in King-street, was sometime ago, killed by the falling of a stone by the blasting of a Quarry in the neighbourhood, and Vhereas, (notwithstanding the melancholy accident which then happened) several of the Inhabitants of said Street have represented to me the perilons situation, to which they and their Families are still exposed by the frequent blasting of Rocks from the | xxo, Miners. outiguous Quarries, some of which have fallen upon heir houses, and in the Public Streets.-Now, I do hereby warn and caution the Proprietors of all Quarries within this City and its Vicinity, and the several orkmen employed by them, to avoid endangering the lives of the inhabitants by using Gunpowder in carrying on their works, as I am determined to prosecute with the utmost rigour of the Law, and to hold responsible for the consequences which may ensue, any Person, who, after this Notice, shall persist in so dangerous a practice.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor. Waterford, March 21, 1812.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Friday next, the 27th inst. at one o'Clock, at the Stores of Kine

and Jones, Old Sugar-House. 1300 Quebec Oak double pipe STAVES. 150 Heading Do

550 Barrel STAVES. 2 Tons best Spanish CORK WOOD.

24 Barre's French ROSIN.

Just landed out of the Reters TERMS AT SALE

Waterford, March 21, 1212.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

Either in the Whole, or in Divisions, THE LANDS of CORRIGANORE, containing nearly 13 Acres, situated on the River Suir, and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Upwards of thirty Acres of this Farm have been highly manured within these three Years, and a long Lease rould be given to an improving and solvent Temart. Proposals will be received by Francis Perrose.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1812, During the Minority of John Lanican, a Minor,

Waterford, March 21, 1812.

THISHAT Part of the LANDS of LISMATIGUE, now in the possession of Barbor and Bulgiers. Proposals to be made to EDWARD ELLIOTT, Eq March 5, 1812.

A LEASE FOR EVER.

TTO BE LET, from the twenty-fifth day of March Instant, or the INTEREST TO BE SOLD, the aluable HOUSE and CONCERNS situate in the Street of Rossbercon, adjoining the Bridge of Ross, now in ic possession of John BRENNAN.—The Tenant or Purchaser can be accommodated with SIX ACRES of prime MEADOW GROUND, immediately convenient to the Premises, of which a long Term of Years can be given .- Application to be made to John BRENNAN.

WANTED. S PRIVATE TUTOR in a Gentleman's Family, a A middle-aged Man, of respectability, who can produce the most satisfactory Testimonials of his haracter.—He must be a perfect Master of Greek and Latin.—A liberal Salary will be given, by applyng by Letter (Post-paid), or personally, to ARIHUR

Waterford, March 19, 1812.

MALT.

BIRTIE, Chronicle-Office.

PRIME MALT FOR SALE. BY JOHN KEILY, ROSS. WHICH HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED UNDER HIS OWN INSPECTION. Ross, March 19, 1912.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST DAT OF MAY NEXT, AT A PROFIT BENT, FITH A FINE,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. Being for 823 Years, subject to a Rent of 93 Guineus. THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of RICHMOND, close to the town of Cappoquin, containing 24 safute Acres of excellent Land, well divided, and orsamented with large forest Trees, the property of theoccupiers the House modern and large, with good offices and Garden.—Proposals in writing to be made WILLIAM COLLES, Esq. Richmond. N. B. To be sold, 11 gross OAK TREES, fit for

hip use, now growing on the Premises. March 19, 1912-WATERFORD IRISH PROPISION AND CORN

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, Las convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of oing a large Business in the Manufacture of Proes and reception of Cone, and are so convenisituated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to ave their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the esaring much labour and preventing injury to the

STORES, TO BE LET.

Por Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. albrook : and to view the Premises, apply to Jorn Materford. August 23, 1811.

THE CUTTER PACKET SAMUEL, formerly advertised to be sold by Auction, at the Nelson Horat, Milford, on Saturday, the 28th instant, has been sold by Private Contract

Milford, March 18, 1812.

In the Matter of DURSUANT to an Order of his Majesty's High Court of GEO. SHEFERD, Chancery in Ireland, bearing date and Wm. Susr- (the 28th day of February, 1812, I will, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April, at two o'Clock in the afrnoon, at my Chamberson the Inns-Quay, Dublin, et 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 astant, during the Minority of said Minor, Jona WILLIAM HENN. Application to be made to ALEXANDER MANN ALE

ock, Attorney, Waterford; and CARDEN TERRY, Attorney, No. 6, Pembroke-street, Leeson-street,

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. THE HOUSE in William-Street, in which Me Rosisson now resides

Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Eleven Horses, in Spring Garden-Aldry. Apply to James Wallace, Custom-House. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

TO BE LET,

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

LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, and CONCREN at the Rere thereof, now in the Possession of Mr. Edmond Cantwell, and Mr. William Vass, situated in BRIDGE-LANE, in the Town of CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR. Application to be made to the Ho-nourable Colonel PLUNKETT, Buncinggy, Ennis, and William Hannes Bransnaw, Rsq. Carrick-onsair, who will declare the Temant, as soon as the Value is offered. March 2, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

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

THE valuable OAK WOODS of BTOKESTOWN in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable 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 lo any Person.

Proposals will be received (post-paid) by Captain MAGUIRR, and Doctor WALLIE, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the several February 25, 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 taker by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 62s. 2d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance. of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, ite and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Bake and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE, ' RAYGED. MOUSEMOLD. th. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 0 0 4 1 0 5 4 Two-Penny, 0 5 5 0 8 3 0 11 0 Four-Penny, 0 11 2 1 0 7 1 6 0 Six Penny, 1 0 1 1 9 2 2 1 4

67 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro ortion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Broad must be macked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Bousehold with an H .-- and the Weight must likewise he imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Webkiy Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or spld by them, according to the Act of Parliamen for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law. March 21. JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 23.

	As mile from Newtown) Pat. Brien, and, sho
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 6d; hard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. - (casks,rendered) - 65s. 0d 66s. 0d. Burnt Pigs, 40s. 0d 45s. 0d. Pork, 76s. 0d 45s. 0d. Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. Oattneal, 22s. 0d 24s. 0d.	ter, Morgan Brien, who came on horseback hag filled with tow, containing a gun, join From Boss, we three went straight form
Idour, first Quality,sdsd. sd. sd.	who opened it, (Timothy Collins). More Patrick Brien then entered the House. again charged the gun, I followed, and fired random within the house. I don't know w
Barley,	effect of that shot was. A box filled with was opened, its contents put into the bag the tained the gun, and carried off by Morgan. The doors were then shut by Patrick Brie.
Tallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. } Polatocs, 7d. to 9d. } Roof	fire set to the house, and we returned satisfie the horrid deed was effectually perpetrated.
\{\begin{array}{llll} (joints),5 & d 6d. \\ (quarters),5 & d 6d. \\ (joints),6 & d 7d. \\ \text{Pork}, & d 0 & d 0d. \\ \text{Butter},3 & d 3dd. \\ \text{Butter},	It already appears from what has been said I now again most solemnly aver, in presence God by whom I will be soon judged, and withe secrets of my heart, that only three, viz. gan Brien, Patrick Brien, and my unfortunal committed the horrid crimes of murder and b
Frain Oil,	at Ballygarron, and that the four unfortunate

JOHN BRIEN.

This man, who has long been known under the

appellation of Captain Wheeler, was executed on Thursday last, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him at the late Assizes for the County of Waterford. Previous to his death, he manifested sincere contrition, and ardently joined in the solemn duties of religion with the respectable Clergyman who attended him in his last moments. To the Sub-Sheriff, William Gardner, Esq. he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and declared, that he had never been concerned in any murder but that for which he was about to suffer, and that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the death of Mr. Power, of Benvoy, although he had been suspected of that crime. He forgave his prosecutor, and died in peace with all men. The following letter has been published, as that which he handed to the Lord Chief Baron, towards the conclusion of his trial. Of that letter we (The Chronicle) must say, that it is one of the most extraordinary documents of the kind ever given to the world-but we forboar all comment :---

To the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.

Mr Loro-I beg the attention of the Court whilst I detail the nefarious transaction of which I now stand convicted. An explicit and public avowal of the crime, and of the circumstances lead. ing to it, is a debt I owe to the dead as well as to the living. The melancholy tale shall take up but as little of the public time as possible.

About four years ago, I was initiated into the abominable association of caravatism. In it there was nothing systematic: we swore only to be faithful to each other, and to assist each other in danger; for this purpose, we wished to be armed, and every one was to procure himself arms at the expense of those who legally possessed them. We had the wickedness to declare war against the industrious stranger, as if the laws of nature and of the land, did not give him an equal right with us, of earning his bread wheresoever, and as he pleased: the dispossessor of the old tenant was our enemy, because we had the folly to think the land was at our disposal when the old leases expired, and that those ouls should possess it who obtained our approbation. From this unlawful association has arisen my present awful situation. I was, my Lord, with those who had taken arms at Currnghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford; these arms were returned in consequence of Halv's being under sentence of death in the County Waterford good, and he execution of the sentence depending on the peaceable demeanour of the county. Arms were taken at Killure: I was of the party. About this time, Mary Collins, alias Brien, the wife of John Collins, of Ballygarron, sister to Patrick and Morgan Brien, to whom, though of the name, I am no way related, left her husband, in consequence of some family dispute, and came to her fathers (John Brion's) house at Abbeyside. Here, the conspiracy was formed for the destruction of Collins (her husband) and his family. She persuaded me, that uformations were lodged by Collins, her husband, with Mr. Lee, of Tramore, against me, Morgan Brien, and Patrick Brien, that we were of the party that took arms at Killure. This was not the case—it was evidently done in order to implicate me in the conspiracy. On Sunday, the 17th June, 1810, we came to the horrid resolution of mardering Collins and his family. The property of the Collins's was to have been seized on by the Briens, and my share of the fruits of the horrid enterprize was to rid myself of an imaginary prosecutor-besides, it was suggested by Mary Collins, or Brien, and her mother, that, after her husband's murder, I might live with her; for, being already married I could not become her husband. Instigated by the Devil, I acceded to these horrid proposals, and, on the 24th June, 1810, (the day fixed for the massacre) I came to Newtown alone, remained there drinking until two o'clock, met, at Ross (about

a mile from Newtown) Pat. Brien, and, shortly af-

ter, Morgan Brien, who came on horseback, with a

bag filled with tow, containing a gun, joined us.

From Ross, we three went straight forward to

Ballygarron; the gun was given to me, loaded, by

Morgan Brien-we rapped at the door, and it was

my misfortune to have shot instantly dead the mar

who opened it, (Timothy Collins). Morgan and

Patrick Brien then entered the House. Having

again charged the gun, I followed, and fired it off at

random within the house. I don't know what the effect of that shot was. A box filled with clothes was opened, its contents put into the bag that contained the gun, and carried off by Morgan Brien. The doors were then shut by Patrick Brien, and fire set to the house, and we returned satisfied, that It already appears from what has been said, and I now again most solemnly aver, in presence of that God by whom I will be soon judged, and who sees the secrets of my heart, that only three, viz. Morgan Brien, Patrick Brien, and my unfortunate self.

who have before suffered for them, were not, in tha smallest degree, accessory to them. I have put the cause for which they innocently suffered death-I have contracted a debt of justice with them-and the only, and least restitution I can make them is. thus publicly, solemnly, and with death before my eyes, to acquit their memory of any guilt in the crimes for which I shall deservedly suffer.

I have now only to add, at this side of the grave I expect no mercy; I deserve none; but I may be permitted humbly to hope, that the anguish, with which my heart now throbs for my share in those crimes, may obtain mercy for me with my find, through the merits of Christ's passion: that my example may be a lesson to all, to avoid dangerous associations of every sort, and to dread the consequences of violating the laws. To the commands of God, which I have transgressed, to the sacred laws of my country, which I have violated, to the precepts and instruction of my clergy, which I have neglected, I now resign myself a willing victim. ... JOHN BRIEN.

FROM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

We have been favoured with the following copy f the Address of the Roman Catholics of the City and County of Cork, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It expresses in firm but respectful terms, the well-grounded expectations which are entertained by the oppressed Catholics of Ireland. that from his Royal Highness will proceed the flux! repeal of the Code which disgraces the Statutes of

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS, &c.

That we beg leave respectfully to approach and ordially to felicitate your Royal Highness on the arrival of that period, which proclaims your Royal Highness at liberty to indulge the well-known wished of your heart, by realizing the hopes, not less rational than ardent, of the Empire. To this country in particular the assumption of the suspended powers of the throne by a Prince endeared to the afctions, and partial to the character of Leishmon, opens a prospect bright and cheering. We auticipate the abandonment of a system invariably reproved, and the operation, immediate and efficient, of the principles long cherished and arowed by your Royal Highness, who cannot mistake our interests. and will not disappoint those expectations, which the retrospect of every act and every profession of ront life has excited and encouraged.

We cannot forget, Sir, that Irishmen have ever been the chosen and honoured objects of your graclous regard; nor that the first exercise of your maure reason associated your Royal Highness with those distinguished Statesmen, whose expanded views of general policy and liberal opinions, in relation to this much injured fand, it was seen with exultation, your Royal Highness deeply Imbibed, and mequivocally expressed. The uniform conduct maintained by your Royal Highners during the unexampled interval subsequently elapsed, abundantly confirmed this early pressge of an exalted and independent mind, and taught the nation to contemplate. n the fullness of time, your Royal Highness's future sway, as the era of its regeneration, its union and its glory. The legislative act of last year interposed temporary barfler to our wishes; but it produced he renewed and consistent assurance of your unvaried sentiments; and, now no longer controlled in he use of that power which, alone, is recognised by he Constitution as inherent in the throne-thopowr of doing good-your Royal Highness, will give illustration and effect to those generous and enlightened measures embraced in the benerolence and maured in the wisdom of your Royal breast.

Foremost in justice, as paramount in political onsideration, are the claims of that great and sufferng body, who now humbly solicit your royal favour n effecting the removal of their grievances and resoration of their rights. We wish to spare your Royal Highness, the minute and distressing recital of the disabilities under which we labour and the hardships we endure. To none, indeed, can they be presumed to be better known, or more deeply intoesting, than to the Heir of the Crown, from the rvils they create, and the consequences they involve. To none, surely more, than to your Royal Highless, can it be a cause of vital concern and serious regret, that at a crisis, when accumulated perils assail the Independence and threaten the existence of this Empire-when every element of national energy should conspire to its support, and is scarcely adequate to its protection, the spirit of a gailant People pressing forward to its defence continues to be discouraged, and their feelings to be outraged; the strength of the State impaired in its source and erverted in its use. Nearly Five Millions of Subiects, whose allegiance is secured by every pledge sacred in Religion, or obligatory in Honour and Interest; whose merits are attested by the concurrent Petitions to the Legislature of their Protestant Fellow Citizens, the best judges in their cause; neurcommitted the horrid crimes of murder and burning | by Five Millions, we beg to repeat, of valuable Subat Ballygarron, and that the four unfortunate men, jects are deprived of the squal benefits of a Coustiinheritance of their birth, and the well earned price of their services .- They are disheartened by incapacities and humiliated by distinctions, which, to succeeding generations will appear not more surprising for the impolicy that has allowed them to survive every shadow of original pretext, than for the patience, we may be permitted, most respectfully, to observe, so little consonant to the characteristic sensibility of this high minded Nation, with which they bope, and supported by the confidence of ultimate and effectual relief. We saw in the auspicious rule of your Royal High ess, a natural and remote termination to our sufferings; and violated as the Constitution was, in its essence and principles, by the laws which oppressed us, we estimated it too highly to aspire to its possession through any other than the remedial channels it prescribed.

It is recorded in our hearts, that, to the spontaneous interposition of our revered Sovereign, your August Father, we owe the first relaxation of the Penal Code. The glory of its final Repeal is renerved for your Royal Highness, to whom Ireland will, with boundless gratitude, ascribe the extinction of her feuds, and redress of her wrongs-the conversion of her energies to the happiness of her peopie, and the just appreciation of her value in the scale of her Empire.

Most earnestly, therefore, and humbly do we implore your Royal protection in achieving this essential benefit to the State, and this mighty conquest wisdom of Parliament.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Captain Leicester Stanhope, to N. P. O'Gorman, Esq. as Chairman of the County Clare Catholic Meeting, where a Resolution was passed expressive of their regret at the removal of that gallant Officer from the staff of Ireland, in consequence of his liberal sentiments towards the Irish DUBLIN, MARCH, 1812. Catholics. Sin-With grateful surprise, I find myself distin-

guished by the notice of your County. My removal from the staff ought to excite in me no feeling of regret; my brother Soldiers will not withdraw from me their esteem, because I have newer forgotten that I am a free Citizen of England.—And if Ireland is to be abandoned to the desolation of a Minister, who disregards equally the honour of the Soldier, and the interests of his Sovereign, in the indulgence of his own vindictive passions If a rancorous animosity to the People of this Country, and to the Religion of that People, be a necessary quali-Action for a Staff employment—then, Sir, I am indeed a most unfit subject for preferment.

I beg the favour of your communicating my re spectful acknowledgments to the Gentlemen over whom you presided, and have the honour to sub-

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Anniversary of this day—a day always prebious in the estimation of an Irishman, was celebrated on the 17th at the Free-Mason's Tavern, by a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of individuals. The Marquis of Lansdown presided at the whole amount was only 19,000 and odd pounds: the Meeting, supported by the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Moira, Mr. Sheridan, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Heygate, &c. &c. The company sat down about seven o'clock to a dinner and wines, of which we cannot say much in commendation, though the individual conviviality of each person concurred to dismiss from our thoughts the irrifating reflection upon a disappointment which we beliere was keenly felt by all. The Duke of Kent's hand attended, and several songs were sung by Mosers Taylor, Gibbon, Fitzeimmone, Dignu &c. When the cloth was removed, " Non nobis Domine" was sung, after which the Marquis of Lansdown, premising that the Meeting was assembled for purposes of charity rather than of party or political feeling, gave the health of the King, which was drunk with enthusiastic and rapturous applauses. This was followed by "God save the King," and then the Noble Marquis gave "the health of the Prince Regent," which was drunk with partial applause and loud and reiterated hisses. The next toust, which called forth great and continued applause, lasting nearly five minutes, was " the Na-

wy and Army." Several other tousts were then drunk, when the company were gratified by a spectacle the most interesting which the imagination can conceive: this was the procession of the children of the school through the room. It will not be necessary to dilate upon that feeling which such a sight must inspire in every bosom, or that emotion which every mind must acknowledge as it contemplates so many helpless and innocent beings rescued from misery and vice, and trained in the paths which may lead them to be useful and deserving members of society. This gratifiention, however, great as it was, was heightened by the circumstance of one of the scholurs, John Boyle, receiving a medal from Lord Moira, as an honorary testimony of his merits. The youth, decorated with the insignia of honour, walked modestly along in the procession, cheered by the smiles and approbation of every person present.

After the Children had retired, the Slewards began to collect the donations of the Company, which, we are happy to state, amounted to £371 13s. 6d.

The next toast that excited warm applause, was, the Peninsula." This was drunk with three times

mothers, wives, and daughters of Ireland." After health"-the cry becoming very general,

tution comented with their blood and maintained by I which the Marquis of Downshire rose, briefly to their fortunes, which they claim as the unforfeited say, that his mother, himself, and all his family, were zealously devoted to the interests of their country, and to the welfare of Irishmen, whether in Ireland

or out of it. The Earl of Moirs then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Heygate, thanking them for the honour of their company. This was drank with applause; after which the Lord Mayor expressed his grateful sense of the honour they had done him. He stated that he was half Irish; that half the blood have been endured. But we were cheered by the which flowed in his reins was Irish, and he felt a sincere and zealous interest in all that concerned the interest of that country.

Mr. Sheriff Heygate also returned his thanks to the Meeting, stating that he had come that night to the Meeting, almost without knowing its specific object; but that he should depart from it with a high It was, therefore, that he was most anxious that sense of that disinterested liberality which he had witnessed in its conduct.

The Treasurer then rend to the company a statement of the funds of the charity, by which it appeared that the aggregate amount of the donations received that day, including those which were sent previously to the dinner, amounted to £1751 18s. 6d. The

several items were stated. Upon Lord Moira's health being drank with loud and reiterated cheering, his Lordship arose and said, that though he had often sighed over the insufficiency of his own powers, yet he had never felt that insufficiency so much as on the present occasion.-The testimonies of regard, which had been shewn him would have been sufficiently flattering in any that he knew the Prince Regent well-[hisses]meeting, but that testimony being giren on St. Parecommendation of our Claims to the justice and trick's day, was something beyond what he could least, he hoped, give him credict for believing that express ! The influence of the Patron Saint of he knew them, when he said he did .- [applauses.] Ireland called forth a species of feeling not excited He repeated, that he knew well the principles of on every occasion. He felt their approbation in the most cordial manner, and it was the pride of his | that they were all that Ireland could wish, that he soul, the pride of his heart, to receive that approbation from such persons, and on such a day. He approved of such meetings as the present. They Regent.-[hister and applauses.]-He should be called forth public men at particular seasons, to receive a public verdict on their conduct. This was an advantage not to Ireland alone, but to the whole subject and speak out."]—He could only assure country. A society like that which he had the ho- them, that the Prince Regent remained unchangeanour of addressing, served to keep up a spirit of emulation which no other society could. He had became so loud and general that we could collect nooften, in that hall, commended those meetings thing more.] which tended to discriminate the several kingdoms of which Great Britain was composed. They nourished the nobler feelings of patriotic virtue; and there was an indefinable something that bound us to our native soil, which no cold-blooded reasoning could explain or arrive at. They, indeed, who would assimilate all the different features which constituted the British Empire into one mass, would reduce the people of each kingdom to the guise of a worn stamp and currency, all that was to distinguish be- the greater part of the evening. ween sterling bullion and base coin, was smoothed

Your most grateful, humble servant. way. In offering these brief opinions he did not LEICESTER STANHOPE. wish to be considered as overlooking the immediate object of the meeting: far from it: and it was impossible every Gentleman present must not feel with him the gratifying result of their assembling

> so that there was an Increase of £4000 during that period. That fact alone might be allowed to prove the flourishing state of the Society; of its beneficence and utility, he need say nothing. He should conclude, therefore, with declaring, in language extraordinarily inadequate, for no language that was over framed by the art of man could truly express his feelings, the most cordial acknowledgments of his heart for the honour they had done him; and

that evening. The total amount of their funds had

Lord Moira then said, that the toast which he ras about to give was one which rendered all introluctory commentary unnecessary, " The health of heir Noble President the Marquis of Lansdown." Applaures.]-The toust was then drunk with three

Lord Lansdown said, that, from any assembly so numerous and respectable, such a tribute must be most grateful; but much more deeply sensible must he be of such an honour coming from men whose national characteristic it was to be generously warm n their praise, but never more generously warm than faithfully sincere [applauses]. He thanked them most cordially for the manner in which they had drank his health, and for the good humour and moderation with which they had throughout the vening preserved the conviviality of the meeting from iny noplessant intermixture of politics. He would be the last man to under-rate politics, but he thought that they might be allowed to give way to harity, and charity to the poor children of their common country, Ireland, [applauses]. He should ot offend them by making any allusions to himself, further than by saying that he yielded to no man in that room in love for Ireland, and that he was indifferent to the approbation of any man who did not bolieve him when he said so, [applauses].

"The healths of the Vice-Presidents was then

Lord Mountjoy, in a short speech, returned thanks in behalf of the Vice-Presidents. He professed the strongest attachment to Ireland, but as there was then present a Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) one of the Vice-Presidents, who 44 The Earl of Wellington, the gallant Armies he was perfectly competent to do all the justice that commands, and success to the glorious struggle in eloquence could do to their feelings, he should leave it to that Gentleman to tell the company their gratitudo [applauses].

Dire, the Countess of Loudon and Moirs, and the cry arose of Mr. Sheridan's health, Mr. Sheridan's Gentleman knew he dared not meddle with the embarkation. A considerable part of the reinforce Here, after a pause of two or three minutes, a

tone of roice returned his thanks for the honourable notice by which so large a meeting of his countrymen thought proper to distinguish him .-Applauses.] He had ever been proud of Ireland, and hoped that his country might perer have cause to be ashamed of him. [Applauses.] Ireland never forgot those who did all they could do, howerer little that might be, in behalf of her best interests. All allusion to politics had been industriously deprecated by their Noble Chairman. He was aware, that charity was the immediate object of their meeting; but, standing as he did before an assembly of his countrymen, he could not affect to disguise his conviction, that at the present crisis Ireland involved in itself every consideration dear to the best interests of the empire. [Hear hear! nothing should transpire in that meeting calculated to injure those great objects, or to visit with undescreed censure the conduct of persons whose love to Ireland was as cordial and zealous as it ever had heen. He confessed frankly that, knowing as he did the unaltered and unalterable sentiments of an Illustrious Ponsonage towards Ireland, he could not onceal from the meeting that he had felt considerably shocked at the sulky coldness and surly discoutent with which they had on that evening drank the health of the Prince Regent. Here we were sorry to observe that Mr. S. was interrupted by no very equivocal symptoms of disapprobation] -when silence was somewhat restored, Mr. Sheridan said, he knew his principles-[hisses]-they would at the Prince Regent, and that so well satisfied was be [Mr. Sheridan] hoped, that as he had lived up t them, so he might die in the principles of the Prince sorry personally to have merited their disapprobation [general applauses, with cries of " Change the

After Mr. Sheridan sat down the Meeting rose of nd gave him a general clap, as if to mark their peculiar respect and esteem for him. Several other

bly true to these principles. [Here the clamour

toasts were also drunk. The Meeting, though crowded in all parts of the om, was not characterised by the gaiety and conviviality that usually distinguished the festival of Saint Patrick; a cheerless something, which we cannot pretend either to describe or account for, spread a shilling, in which all the mintage, all that gave a most sombre influence throughout the room during

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. BLAND gave notice, that he should on the Ist April next, submit to the House a motion on he subject of Parliamentary Reform. He also, in the absence of a Noble Friend of his, gave notice of Motion, for the same day, on the state of the Representation in Scotland; and also on the part of another Noble Friend of a Motion as to the mode Ireland, to exercise the power of Archbishops and of taking the Polls at Elections.

STATE OF THE COIN AND BANK-NOTES. Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he held in his hand wo Petitions, connected with the subject of a motion which his Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) meant to bring forward he could only wish that every person might enjoy as that day. A Bill had been passed last year for maklug the payment of Bank-notes a legal tender for gratifying a sensation as that which their approbaent in Great Britain. But that Bill did not extend to Ireland, and, consequently, great inconvenience had been felt there-for many landlords would not take rent unless it was in cash: and many tenants sustained a loss of 25 per cent. by paying in notes .-The Petitions were from several persons residing in the North of Ireland; after stating these grievances, it prayed, that the Act passed in England last Sesion, might be extended to Ircland.

Mr. W. POLE conceived it would be a great rrievance to the People of Ireland, if they were not allowed the same advantages as the people of Engand .- The Petitions were then read and ordered to

lie on the table. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER noved, that the Act of last Sessions be continued. with certain amendments and alterations. He could not conceive any opposition likely to be urged against continuing the Bill in this country; and if it was necessary here, it must be so in Ireland. He should. propose, that the Bill be read a second time before the holidays, and then deferred for some time, in order that the Members of both Houses might have an opportunity of taking it into consideration. He meant to go further than the Bill of last Session; for he should propose to protect all payments of Bank cases, they should be deemed a legal tender, which was not the case at present. He therefore, with this | Statesman. view of the subject, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for renewing the Act of last year relative to the

Act to Ireland. Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that so long as the Bank was restricted from issuing cash, it would be gross injustice not to protect the subject in a manner to do away the effect of that restriction.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that the whole of this business seemed to be an attempt to undermine public credit. The fact was, that the Right Honourable on service in the Peninsula, are under orders for Bank. The Bank were the musters of the money ments will consist of cavalry, which, we under

Mr. Sheridan at length arose, and in a low | concerns of the country : and nothing could be done until the Bank was called before, and obliged to give an account of its proceedings, to that House. was nothing less than direct fraud to compel ments take for money hits of paper, from a Company of whose solvency the Public had no knowledge [Hear, hear.] This was a worse system than than of French assignats. The Bank had the power of ssuing paper to any amount; their profits might he extended to any amount; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was wholly in their power. Therefore when the Bank Directors told the Chancellor of the Exchequer that their notes must be made a legal tender, he had a right to demand what their profits were, and he should move for a return of the same. This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer was relying on his stoutners, and taking upon himself a thing which no Minister would venture upon; and if something was not done to interrupt the progres now pursuing, it must end in the total rule of pub.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER lenied that he had ever manifested a disposition to niure the credit of the country. As to his in on his stoutness, he was by no means indifferent to his being left in a minority in that House; and would not urge a measure which was not likely to have the majority of the whole Public in its farour. The House then divided .- For the Motion, 73:

against it, 36. BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. TIERNEY moved for the appointment of a Secret Committee to inquire into the outstanding demands of the Bank of England, and the means of meeting them; also to inquire into the effects of the Order in Council of the 27th of February

Mr. MANNING said, the whole amount of Bank Notes, Bank-post Bills, and Bank paper of all descriptions, was no greater on this day than \$22,500,000. With this limited issue, compared to the issues of other years, he saw no necessity whatever for the motion of the Right Honourable

Mr. H. THORNTON conceived that a compliance with this motion would be nothing less than implying a suspicion that the Bank was not solvent.

Mr. TIERNEY said; he had been mistepresent d by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He had not represented the Bank as a rich, flourishing Compay. He had indeed acknowledged, that they, since he restrictions, had made excessive profits, but he had also stated, that they had spent them, and not provided for the payment of their debts .- The moion was then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. TIERNEY then moved for a return of the amount of the dividends of profits made by the Bank to Proprietors every year, ending the 5th of January, on the profits since 1797.

Mr. GRENFELL said, be had no hesitation in stating, as a Bank Proprietor, that the profits divided since 1797, had been 321 per cent. Mr. MARRYATT said, he believed the reluct-

ance of the Bank to return their profits did not arise from any doubts they had of their own solvency, but that they were afraid to let the Public know how enormous those profits had been .- The motion was then put, and negatived without a division. TRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. W. POLE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Condittors of Archbishops and Bishops is Bishops respectively in their absence; and also to bring in a Bill to amend the Militia Laws of Ireland. -Leave given. He then obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better providing for the wives and families of the Militia in Ireland; and to enable the wires and families of soldiers, embarking in Ireland for foreign service, to return to their homes. COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Report of

the Committee of Supply. On the Resolution granting £80,000 towards the construction of a Breakwater in Plymouth Sound, Mr. W. Keen and Mr. P. Grenfell declared their opinion that the work would prove of less utility than was expected.

After some conversation on the subject, the Resolution was put and agreed to nem. con.—The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

We have good reason for helieving, that a dissolation of Parliament will take place early in Maj next. The public will then have an opportunity of declaring their opinion as to the measures adopted by Ministers, by returning to the next Parliament those men only who will plodge themselves to oppose general corruption, and give their support to every motion calculated to promote the real interests of the country. If this line of conduct is pursued by the People, it will do more to open the eyes of the Prince Regent to the dangers which environ by Notes made into Courts of Justice -so that, in such | throne, and threaten the destruction of the Empire, than all that has or can be written on the subject.

By the latest accounts from Liebon it appears that Marmont had fallen back upon Valladolid; but the payment of Bank Notes for rent, and to extend that object of this movement has not been ascertained. There is a vague rumour of a French force of 80,000 men pouring into Spain from France. It is therefore conjectured that Marmont's movement has been with a view of facilitating the junction of this force.

Great activity prevails in forwarding reinforcenents to our army in Portugal. All the detachments at the different depots, belonging to regiments

grand, is wanted to supply the loss sustained in the | it was impossible for us to insert in this day's publiute merches, in which, owing to the badness of the

reads, the horses su ffered greatly. some of the principal Officers of the Treasury, who his niways preserved the most honourable reputation, but who, it now appears, suffered a heavy loss by the speculation of the late Messrs. Goldsmid.

TBURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Advices bare been received at the Admiralty that the enemy's squadron of four sail of the line and two cerrettes, which escaped from L'Orient on the 9th inst. was seen and kept company with by his Majesty's ship Diana, 36 guns, Captain Ferris, on the ninth and the whole of the tenth. On the latter day she fell in with his Majesty's ship Pompee, 80 guns, and late in the evening she discoverat two sail, apparently of the line, standing in pursait of the French squadron. On the morning of the 11th, the Diana being in lat. 48, 15, N. long. 58. W. a firing was heard in the N. W., which Capt. Ferris calculated to be the French and the two ships that were in pursuit of them.

Sir Richard King writes on the 11th, in lat. 48. 18, N. long, 5, 46, W. Ushant, bearing E. by N. N. distant 28 miles, that he had fallen in with his Majesty's sloop Myrtle, who had communicated to him by telegraph, that the Orient Squadron were seen on the starboard tack, wind N. E. his Majesty's ships Tremendous, and Poictiers, being to sindward of them.

Sir Richard King, with the Bulwark, Northumberland, and Colossus, was proceeding off Brest.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Lord Borringdon brought forward his Motion yesterday in the House of Peers, which was rejected by a large majority, and a Motion of a contrary tendency adopted. The general belief that the Duke of York would speak was disappointed. The Marquis Wellesley, though strongly pressed by Lord Borringdon to explain the motives that had induced him to resign, remained silent. Lord Grenville was prevented from attending by the death of his sisterin-law, the Marchioness of Buckingham.

The heat of the House and the pressure of the cread were excessive. We never remember to have seen more cagerness on the part of strangers to get into the House. At an early hour those who obtained admission below the Bar, with Peers' orders completely filled the space allotted them, while numerous crowd remained outside. About five o'clock, a Message from the Commons was announced ed, and it appeared impossible to conduct the different Members composing the Depatation to the Bar. In this state of interruption, the Lord Chancellor gave orders to clear the Bar, masy Noble Lords at the same moment joined in that command. The crowd of strangers, however, maintained dose body, and the Gentlemen from the Commons could not advance. The Lord Chancellor then obserred, " My Lords, I speak to order. Will your Lordships suffer the Commons to be thus obstructed at your Bar? I shall move to clear the Bar." The confusion soon after subsided, though with dif ficulty, the doors were opened, part of the crowd went out, and the Messengers were called in.

Admiral Durham sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, with four sail of the line and a sloop, in pursuit of the French squadron from L'Orient .-But we trust that a good account had already been given of it by some other detachments of our navy No intelligence, however, of a more recent date than that which we communicated yesterday had arrived at the Admiralty at a late hour to-day.

So admirably disposed is our naval force for watching every movement of the enemy, that no sooner does a French squadron venture out of port in the absence of any of our blockading aquadron blown of their stations, than it is seen and followed by some one of our smaller ressels. The squadron from L'Orient had scarcely got out of harbour, when it was descried by the Diana frigate, and kept company with for two days, the 9th and 10th. On the 10th she fell in with the Pompee, of 80 guas, and in the evening she saw the Tremendous, Captain Campbell, and the Poictiers, Captain Jackson, steering after the enemy under a press of sail. Next morning she heard a heavy firing in the N. W. which it was supposed proceeded from the two ships having come up with the enemy. They were steering N. W. on the 10th, 20 leagues N. W. of Ushant. The Tonnant was within a few leagues of the Tremendous and Poictiers-and Sir Richard King, with three sail of the line, was on the 14th steering to the southward to cut them off from getting into Brest. As they were, however, to the N. W. of Ushant on the 10th with a N. E. wind, and the Tremendous and Poictiers to windward of them, they would not, we think, attempt to run for Brest.

The Diana had, on the 11th, made sail to apprize the outward-bound convoys of the sailing of the enemy's squadron.

There are some disagreeable accounts this morning from Mauchester. The Manchester Papers of Wednesday say nothing of them; but two or three Gentlemen are understood to have come up express, with an account that there were disturbances there, and that a large body of troops had been ordered to proceed without delay.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDA Y, MARCH 24.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday arrived yesterday .- No Mail due. The intelligence communicated by the London

Journals of these three days will be found under the respective dates, with the exception of the debate in the Lords on Lord Borningpon's motion, which | Horne Tooke, Esq.

cation. It shall appear on Thursday, without the deduction of a single observation of either interest or An Patent was presterday issued against the estate importance. The object of the motion was, virtually, to procure an Address to the REGERT for the formation of a new and effective administration. An amendment, implying advice to his ROYAL HIGHwass of a directly contrary nature, was moved by Lord GRIMSTONE. After a discussion of great length and more than common interest, the house came to

a division, when the votes stood thus :---For the Amendment, Aves Proxies..... Leaving a Majority against Lord Borringdon's Ad

made Spirits, which paid duty, from the 6th of Ja-

nuary 1811, to the latest period that the Accoun

could be made up." He also moved, "A Return

of the Amount of Corn exported from IRRLAND fo

the year 1811, distinguishing the Ports whence ex-

ported." Both motions were agreed to. In the

course of the observations which were made, it was

admitted upon all sides, that there were no well

grounded apprehensions of any scarcity of grain i

IRLLAND. Mr. Pole stated, that the increased

price of provisions in Dublin proceeded from th

indisposition of the country people to let the corn

go to Dublin, through fear of its being exported,

and a scarcity being the consequence. He also said.

that the Distillers of DUBLIN and CORK had as

much grain by them as they could use in ten weeks,

that some of it was malted, and other parts under-

going the necessary process to Distillation, so that

it could not find its way into the market, as corn,

even if the Distilleries were stopped, that, as the

Distillers had last year agreed of themselves to stop

Distillation from grain after the first of June, he

heped Government might be able to prevail upon

the exports of corn from IRELAND had so far in-

creased, that, at present, one-third of the corn im-

ported into GREAT BRITAIN (instead of one-tenth,

as formerly) came from IRFLAND, that more corn

had been exported from IRELAND in the last three

months than in any former year, and that this great

improvement was principally to be attributed to the

Corn-intercourse Bill (Sir John Newbort's)

brought in by a Right Hon. Baronet opposite to

him. Sir John Newbort fully concurred in these

riews, stating, that there was no reason for appre-

ending a scarcity in IRELAND, that the scarcity

complained of proceeded principally from the regu-

ar passage of corn to market being prevented, pro-

ple often in this way, by not understanding their

true interests, producing those exils of which they

were afraid. He added, that the Bill, allowing a

ree intercourse for corn between BRITAIN and IRE-

LAND, had far exceeded his most sanguine expecta-

tions. From the whole of what passed on the pre-

sent, and upon a former occasion, it is evident, that

Government has no intention of stopping distillation

rom grain in IRELAND. The conclusion, however,

, that the Distillers will, of their own accord, put

period to it in the same way as they formerly did.

A considerable portion of our columns is occupied

y a trial of an extraordinary nature. The ocour-

rence has long been a topic of public interest, and

even of controversy, both in England and IRE-

LAND. The details we have given are extracted

from the Dublin Evening Post, a Journal distin-

guished for the fidelity of it's law-Reports, as

well as for the independence of its principles. The

trial itself is the only one of moment which has as

yet appeared from the Assizes in other quarters

The proceedings at CLONMEL, conveyed by the

Iournals of that Town of the date of Saturday last.

do not present any thing of importance. Baron

Grorge, in a short address to the Grand Jury,

stated, that the Calendar was great, and that there

was scarcely an offence on the Statute-Book, with

the exception of Treason, which it did not contain.

Down to the evening of Friday, no person had been

The Proprietor of the Quarry, whence the stone

came which, a considerable time ago, occasioned a

melancholy accident, would not, on any account,

allow gun-powder to be used in it, nor has he suf-

fered it to be worked, since that distressing event.

Joseph Wakefield has received for the Sick Poor,

from the City Grand Jury, by the hands of Alder-

CLONNEL, MARCH 21 .- Yesterday, the most re

spectable Meeting of Nobility and Gentry that ever

assembled in this county upon a similar occasion.

was held in the assembly room at our Court-house.

for the purpose of passing Resolutions relative to the

Petition to be presented to the Prince Regent and

both Houses of Parliament, on the behalf of the

At present we cannot give the speeches or reso-

Intions upon this occasion -- but shall avail ourselves

of the first opportunity of doing them justice .-

Among other matters, a sword of 100 guineas va-

lue was voted to the Hon. Captain Stanhope, son of

MARRIED-On Thursday last, in this city, Mr.

Sedgley Smith, of the Custom-house, to Miss Dalton.

DEATHS .- On the morning of Saturday last, at her

Lodgings in Factory-lane, Mrs. Archbold, relict of

the late Mr. John Archbold, of this city. On the

16th, at Buckingham-house, in Pall-Mall, the most

Noble Mary Nugent, Marchioness of Buckingham,

and Baroness Nugent of Carlanstown, in Ireland, in

her own right. On the 19th, at Wimbledon, John

man Burchall, the sum of £4 79. 11d.

capitally convicted.

Roman Catholics.

the Earl of Harrington.

them to enter into a similar agreement now, that

dress of 93.

On the evening of the 18th, some conversation Newfoundland, pork, butter, bread, oatmeal, &c. ook place in the Commons relative to the Distilleries of IRRLAND. Mr. M. FITZGERALD moved for an "Account of the number of gallons of Inisi

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MARCH 21.

Revenue Cruiser

sea, coals. Dublin

at. from a cruise.

10th-None

ARRIVED,

21st-James, Galgey, Swansea, culm; Resolution

Revenue Cruiser: Williams and Thomas, Ports

mouth, Ewens, staves and lathwood; New Blessing,

Swansca, Tedball, coals: Ann, Ulverstone, Wood

burn, Cepstow, iron ore; Vigilant, Portous, Swan

29d-Britannia, Bristol, Vickery, m. goods; Alli

ance, Kjohn, London, Liverpool, ballast; Suir

Rockins, Swansea, ditto: Perseverance, Roberti

Dublin, ballast; Muros sloop of war. Captain Abre

93d-Earl Spencer Cutter, Licut. Bothwell, from

Sist-Triton, Hutchinson-and Daniel, Cousins

ALBION

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

JOHN BULL, Agent for Waterford, and the neighbouring Towns. RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of the Pub-

from Insuring with the ALBION COMPANY. The advantages of LIFE INSURANCE are num ous, and of the highest importance to every class of ociety. By the Yearly Payment of a moderate Pre nium. Persons may secure to their Wives, their Children, or to any Individuals whom they may be desirous to sid, an adequate provision against the distress which might be produced by their death, either from the cessation of Income contingent in Life, or from any other cause. In a variety of other instances, this salutary and invaluable precaution may be applied to the most beneficial nurposes.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, FOR ONE YEAR. THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and Large GARDEN of

PROSPECT, little more than one Mile from the ity of WATERFORD, and at present inhabited by Major Troo, to whom Proposals (in writing) are to March 24, 1812.

STOLEN,

DUN-COLOURED, Strong Draught MARE, with A Black Mane and Tail, having, on the Night of Sunday, the 8th inst. been Stolen from my Premises, will give a Reward of Five Guineas for the recovery of said Mare, or, of Ten Guineas for the Prosecution of the Thief to conviction

JEREMIAH COGHLAN. Ardo, County of Waterford. Youghal, March 20, 1812.

TO BE LET. OR THE INTEREST SOLD. MAYFIELD-MILLS, together with the DWRL-LING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and about Seventeen

Acres of Land, as lately held by Mr. Janes Danini. decensed-The Premises are held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Pepper-corn fine. The Lands are in excellent order, and the supply of Water is at all times abundant. The convenience and beauty of the situation are too well known to require con nent .- Apply to Mrs. DANIEL, or Mr. Richard Dawire, at Marfield Mills, Portlaw. Mr. Thomas Cunris will show the Concerns.

Portlaw, March 23, 1512.

EDIVARD HAY, OF ROSS, supplied with late arrivals of best PITCH PINE & HARD PINE TIMBER-He is, also, now landing fine Cargo of NORWAY TIMBER and DEALS-all of which he will dispose of on pleasing Terms.

IN Consequence of the very high price of Malt, We I the undersigned Brewers, have found it necessary to raise the Prices of our Malt Liquors from this day, the following Rates:-

Porter - - - - 40s. Od. per Tierce. Strong Beer - - 40s. Od. per Barrel. Ale - - - - 34s. Od. per Do. DAVIS, STRANGMAN, & Co. HENRY II. HUNT & Co. W. & R. CHERRY. JOHN O'BRIBN.

The above cause has also made it necessary, that One Shilling per Barrel should be added to the Price of Table Beer from this day.

Waterford, March 21, 1812. NOTICE.

In the matter of THE Commissioners in this matter are to meet at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on Wednesday, the Bankrupts. 8th day of April next, at the hour of Two o'Clock, o receive the farther proof of Debts.

POT-ASHES.

ON SALE, at the Glass-House, Twenty Casks NEW YORK POT-ASHES, first Sort, and of the latest Importation, in good dry Condition, which will be sold on reasonable Terms. 3d Month 14, 1812.

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

BOUT EightAcres of the LANDS of BALLYMA-A KILL, County of Waterford, adjoining to the ove, 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 BEN. ROBERTS, Paq. Waterford. Waterford, November 26, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT, THE HOUSE, in PATRICK-STREET, in which Mr-THE HOUSE, in PATRICK-STREET, 10 Which M1charl Dobbyn now resides. Inquire of him
at said House. Waterford, March 12, 1912. be vigilant and distrustful of their own conduct and

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

20th-Prudent, Portsmouth, Macklin, ballast; ENNISKILLEN ASSIZES-TURSDAY, MARCHIO. Reliance, Beale, Portsmouth, staves, &c.; Camder

The King v. James Kitten, Samuel Hall, William

Kittean, and several others. TRIED REPORT MR. JUSTICE OSBORNE. The Prisoners were indicted for the murder of Denis Murrournagh, at Derrygonnelly, on the 10th of July, 1811.

Mr. Smyly stated the case for the Crown, in the following words: - Gentlemen of the Jary, in this case I am Counsel for the Prosecution, and I feel t my duty to submit to you a brief statement of the facts, which will be more fully detailed in evidence. I assure you, my sole object in addressing you on this unhappy occasion, if to point your attention to the circumstances on which your verdict is to be formed. It is not my instruction, nor could it be my disposition, to mislead your understandings, or to juffuence your passions; in a case where the lives of the Prisoners are depending. If I err in the representation of the facts. I shall be corrected by the witness. es-If I mistake in my conception of the law-you will be instructed by the charge of the Learned Judge. In the month of July last, at the fair of small town in this County, called Munea, a person of the name of Hugh Cassidy was assaulted by one Robert Fallis. A few days after, Cassidy applied to a Magistrate, who issued a warrant for the apprehension of Fallis. This Gentleman was a yeaman, and was attached to a certain faction in this county; it was therefore, not easy to have this warrant executed. At the succeeding fair of a place called Derrygonnelly, held on the 10th of July last, Cassidy put the warrant into the hands of one Thomas Maguire, a Constable, and, immediately after, Fallis was arrested. On his caption, a party of Cassidy's friends assembled round the Prisoner. They were armed with no other weapons than sticks. A large party of the friends of Fallis, immediately after his having been arrested, assembled around him, and demanded of the Constable the liberation of his Prisoner. The Constable replied, that it was his duty to bring Fallis before a Magistrate, and prayed them. not to rescue his Prisoner. A scuffle instantly ensued, and the Prisoner was rescued. And it will appear to you, in evidence, that the Faction, of which Fallis is a Member, had, previous to the fair of Derrygonnelly conceived that this caption would have been made, and had therefore prepared themselves not with sticks, but with guns and bayonets, and Ball Cartridge, to resist the Execution of that Law which they were embodied as Yeomen to defend. This armed Faction proceeded on the fair day of Derrygonnelly from the House of one G. Kittsin to the place where the rescue had been effected --It is a most painful part of my duty to be obliged to state, that this armed Bandittl were Yeomen-That they were Members of a Faction who designated themselves by the appellation of Orangemen .--Would to Goo! that there never had been any such distinction among my countrymen. On the advance of the Orange party, thus armed with military musquets and bayonets, the Catholics retroated out of the Fair as rapidly as they could. And, Gentlemen, there could not then have been any sufficient reason for the armed Orangemen pursulag the fugitives, whose only crime was that of savisting a Constable in the execution of his duty; they had succeeded in rescuing their friend, and it were to be wished that their vengeance had stopped there. But they thought proper to continue their pursuit for upwards of a quarter of a mile-after an affray took place in which they took no part. I have before stated, that the persons who were driven to flight, were members of the Catholic Religion. The risoner James Kittsan, was among the Orange pary; he was armed with a yeomanry musket, and I aminstructed, that, on coming within gun shot of the deceased. D. Murrournagh, he, the prisoner, halted, ocked his gun, took deliberate aim, fired at the deceased, and shot him through the body. The unfrappy man instantly fell, and, while he was writhing in the agonies of death, one of those savage monsters exclaimed, "Kittsan, the Shanavest is only wounded. and, if suffered to live, will inform."-Kittsan replied, "I will put him from that," and then struck him several blows on the bead, with the butt end of his musket, soon after which the wretched sufferer expired. These are the circumstances on which you are to decide. The fact that Murvournagh was killed by a shot from a musket, fired by Kittsah. will be proved. Whether this homicide be murder or manslaughter, will be for your decision. There are cases in which the wisdom and benignity of the law interpose on behalf of the frailty of human nature, and reduce the degree of criminality in the crime of homicide from murder to a lease he WM. DARLBY, Agent. fence. But those cases are wither where there has been a sufficient provocation exciting to immediate resistance, on where there has been a suff. den combat. The indulgence is denied in all times where the accused has acted in the prosecution of an illegal act-where, as in cases like the present, a pursuit of the person murdered has taken place, and symptoms of deliberate cruelty instigated by revenge, appear-when the combat has been pre-concerted. or where deadly and unequal weapons have been used by the person or his party by whom the death is occasioned. I would willingly forbear from pressing the application of these principles to the case of the prisoners-I only request that you will recollect and apply them, when you shall have heard the evidence. In a case otherwise circumstanced than the present, I would not longer trespass on your patience -hut there is one observation to which I would solicit your attention - in the distracted state of this country almost every man must have cherished wishes or espoused a party on the question which now