AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING.

| Part of the Proceedings of this Meeting have alreally appeared in the Chronicle, and we shall now continue them as far as our limits will allow, extracting the Retails from the Dublin Correspondent of Friday, the 19th.]

Mr. Hussey said, he found himself obliged to be more than usually importunate in begging the indulgence of the Meeting, while he endeavoured to got through the parintion he was about to submit; for the trust reposed in him was peculiarly embarrassing, and he had not the good fortune of being allowed more than a very few minutes to consider or endeavour to recollect the simplest facts he had to state. The deputation went to London for the purpose of presenting the Petition of the Irish Catholics to the Prince Regent, praying, that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament the expediency of taking juto immediate consideration the disabilities and sefferings of the People of Ireland. The first step that was considered expedient, upon their arrival in the British Metropolis, was, to intimate to the Regent the object of their mission, in order that his Royal Highness should have sufficient time to consider the terms of the Answer they expected to be favoored with; and the next step was to ascertain in what manner, and at what time, his Royal Highness would be pleased to receive the Petition. For this latter purpose, Lord Fingal addressed a letter to the proper Officer, stating the necessity that was felt for an opportunity of representing in the presence of the Regent the state of Ireland, the situation of its population, the unanimous expectation of a mave People, the anxiety experienced for removing any sentiments unfavourable to Catholic interests which may exist in the Royal mind, the measure, to Emancipation, and that these advocates fears prevalent, that a secret and pernicious influ- of Catholic rights comprised the great landed proence was working studiously to interrupt the current of Royal bounty, and estrange the affections of the Member for Oxford stand up to give his feeble oppo-Prince from a country to which he was ever warmly attached; the anxiety felt to point out the mischief, danger, and insidiousness of this secret influence, if it did exist. It was conceived, that a satisfactory answer would flow from this communication-that an audience with the Prince would be the natural consequence—that persons deputed by five millions of the People would not be denied the favour of a personal interview : but the event proved that this conception was rain and pulounded .-[Hear, hear, hear !] The deputation received no satisfactory answer to the letter of Lord Fingal .-Mr. Ryder truly mentioned, that the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland would be received on the ensuing Friday; but he told them that it should be received in the usual way at the Lerce .- [ Hear.] The Address was presented at the Levee, and what followed too completely justified the apprehensions raised by Mr. Ryder's note; it is painful, indeed, to say that his Royal Highness had not been pleased to make any communication to the Delegntes. What impression was made on his mind, is not known-what he felt, what he thought, are left to conjecture; but this mekacholy fact is sufficiently understood, that his Royal Highness did not think it fit to offer any recommendation to Parliament ; -- and it is equally notorious, that the Minister seemed to have acquired new zeal in propagating his old insinuations against the Carholic people, and in practising his old expedients agains religious liberty .- [ Loud cries of hear. ] Lord Fingal again broke in upon the repose of Mr. Ryder, in a note presenting his respectful compliments, and saying, he was joined by his colleagues in Au auxious desire to know if any communication would be made. This note was answered by Mr. Ryder, that the Address was laid before his Royal Highness the Regent; that to present it in any other shape than that in which it had met the notice of his Royal Highness was contrary to established usage. and that he (Mr. Ryder) had got no commands to make any communication to the Deputies. [Here it was suggested from the Chair, that it was intimated to Lord Fingal that he personally, by virtue of his privilege as a Peer, would be admitted to an audlence with the Regent.]-Mr. Hussey said it was true; such was the fact, but he had forgotten to state it in its proper place. He thought it necessary to mention, that, in not availing himself of this privilege, his Lordship was acknated by the unanimous advice of the Deputies. His Lordship was ready to do any shing, undertake any thing, or endure any, thing, which appeared to their concurrent opinions to be expedient; he did not separate himself from his colleagues, to put himself forward in a capacity not the character of his mission, and which he did not possess in common with those individuals who accompanied him to London. No communication, as he had stated, was made, no recommendation conveyed to Parliament; the expectations of the Delegates were disappointed, and their calculations proved visionary. In this excess of their mortification, what consolatory circumstances occurred to mitigate their chagrin? Every hour brought accry, to traduce and calumniate the very name of Catholic, and to heap fresh insults upon this ill-fated taining questions such as this for public discussion, \* whether the Emancipation of Papists would not be aftended with worse effects than the naturalization of the Joses 2" All the effusions of bigotry in former nges were revived, so similar in terms and malignity their origin. As was practised here, Books, con- in country as they are in friendship. They are brave

-[ Cries of hear, hear!]-But how were these | ble Judge of the Admiralty, Sir William Scott, has disgraceful efforts to alienate the affections of the charged the Catholics of Ireland with a piece of cripeople, to throw us into the horrors of civil war, and to obliterate all sentiments of charity or generosity from the public mind, answered? - They were answered by the Dissenters of England, coming forward in a peace-breathing multitude, to bid prejudice cease its insidious artifices, for they felt that their Catholic fellow-subjects were oppressed. [Applauses, and cries of hear.] - They were auswered by the Protestants of England, the great landed proprietors, and the mercantile capitalists. who proclaimed aloud that bigotry had no artifices to delude them .- [Hear, hear. ] They were nuswered by the Corporation of London, the first city in the world, who made their indiguant outcry at the machinations of intolerance reach even the foot of the Throne. - [ Repeated applauses. ] - By those they were answered, by Hose their odlous voice was stiffed, and by those their unrighteous designs were frustrated for ever .- [ Applauses. ] -Wherever the " no-popery" cry was heard, " secret influence" was opposed to it-wherever the danger of the Church was proclaimed, the admonition, " beware of the fallacious hope that is held up to you Catholics in the shape of some concession, was heard along with it. [ Applauses for several seconds. ] - Besides all this, there is a consolation here among ourselves; besides the Protestants of England, the no less enlightened and patriotic Protestants of Ireland have come forward on our behalf .-[Hear, hear.] - This was a fact attested by that rash and misguided man, our late Secretary, upon whose faults and transgressions he would not be severe, out of respect to the late conduct of his illustrious brother; for he was forced to couless, that the Protestants of Ireland were favourable, in a great prietors of the kingdom. In vain, then, shall the sition to the exercise of common justice. In vain shall the redoubted Corporation of Dublin raise its forform and degenerate voice to prolong the slavery of Lishmen; in vain, in fact, shall all the pigmy efforts of an inveterate, selfish, and expiring faction, I be opposed to the dictates of reason. liberality, and sound policy, while even Mr. Pole must acknowledge this formidable and important fact .- [ Bursts of applause. ] - But while it was confessed in the British House of Commons, that liberality had made so great a progress in Ireland, it was curious to see with what effrontery it was asserted, that there was no influence used to advance the ends of intolerance.-However, that upright and undaunted patriot, the Knight of Kerry, suffered not this imposition to be practised in Parliament: he sternly denied the fact, and he told a tale about the office of Sheriff, and it were, isolated from his family, the unsolicited, about the penalty which was inflicted on a Gentleman who signed the Protestant Petition in this city, which silenced those to whom his refutation was opposed, and made every houest British auditor stare with amazement. If any thing was necessary to show the indignation which the House of Commons at length manifested at the mean devices of bigotry, it is a circumstance which he (Mr. Hussey) could record with truth. On a late occasion, when the enlightened and tolerant Dr. Duigenan got up to revile Catholics, to prove them, as he called it, worse than Mahomedans, in insisting upon some position, civil liberty. He never spoke of pledge or security, is zeal carried him so far as to make him affirm, but with contempt at the original scheme of protractthat if the Catholics of Ireland denied the fact, they were all a parcel of d-d liars;' such universal disgust did this expression diffuse all around, that 300 Members rose up and left the House instantly, and it so happened that the Right Honourable Doctor defeated his own purposes by his too great observance of temperance; for such was the oise made by the persons whom he had drawn from their seats, that the rest of the invective, which he wished should live after him, had been never heard, and of course lost to posterity for ever. [ A langh.] It was a fact worthy of record, as one of the good things we have enjoyed from the Richmond Administration, that the learned civilian has had his nodille joined to the other wise heads that are to be met a the Irish Council. He was much wanted to edify us upon polemical subjects, and upon great quesions of soul saving, and if his country never derived any other advantage from his being elevated to the dignity of Privy Counsellor than his signature to the only instrument his name ever appeared to, the Proclamation ordering Magistrates. Sheriffs, and Bailiffs, to arrest Catholic Delegates, this surely has rendered the most lasting benefits to the nation at large, - [Loud laughing.] - In taking a review of the liberality of those who are most couspicuous in opposition to Catholic Emancipation, Mr. Hessey adverted to the Earl of Ross. This Noble Lord, he said, gave a specimen of his generous and elevated feelings upon political subjects, on a late occasion in the House of Peers. which is highly worthy of observation. When the news of the melancholy catastrophe, that ended Mr. Perceval's career, reached the Lords, the Eul of counts of new efforts to raise again the no-popery Ross was, of all others, the most affected with the distressing intelligence. He was for some time unable to atter a word; but, when the power of speech country. In the most populous streets of the City was restored to him, he indulged his feelings of London, placeteds caught the passing eye, con- in this pious ejeculation, addressing himself to some person obposite, "Well, you see what the agitation of the Catholic Question has done!!!!" [ Loud cheering. ] - The Noble Lord's idea of the depravity of his countrymen, it so happened, exreeded their capability of crime. [Hear, hear]with what we were accustomed to see in the Prints | He was indeed miserably mistaken; no Irishman employed by the Government in this country to would be guilty of what his conjecture attributed to calemulate us, that we could be at no loss to trace one. Trishine a are not cowards; they are as noble

were reprinted, and distributed about in hundreds. I dark .- [Loud and repeated plandits.] A venera- | centuries before those, who would now depoint us minality which is not less unwarrantable than that which the fancy of the Noble Lord pictured to him. Sir William has lately asserted, that the Catholics had offered pledges as a premium for the recovery of their liberties, and he charges them with the beinous offence of retracting their promise. Nothing can be more unfounded than the assumption of the Learned Baronet, and, of course, nothing can be more idle than the imputation he throws out. The Catholics never offered the pledges he alludes to, or any, in fact, that they could withdraw; they never tendered any thing but their levalty, gratitude, and amor patrie-those they could not recal. - Applaure. ] -- It may not be unnecessary to observe, that this Sir Wm. Scott is one of those who cannot personde themselves that Catholics do not profess a had imbibed the principles of the purest patriotism: fuctrine of exclusive salvation. Nat long since, he reported to have, upon a discussion of the Catholic Question, made this logical exertion to repel the arguments of its advocates, and this alone, if there were no other instance on record, is sufficient to es- expected to see with her to a venerable old age. tablish his candour and discrimination in appreciating the equity and policy of Emancipation. Some Member observed, that Ireland would be lost if the Catholic Claims were not attended to. " If that is the ase," said Sir Wm. Scott, " the Catholics must be turbulent and rebellious, and they are unfit for an accession of power." By and by, another Menber rises, and larishes praises on the peaceable and orderly demeasuour of the Irish, when insurrection reared its head in all quarters of England; this he relied upon as a strong point in favour of Emancination; but when Sir William came to consider it, he drew a quite opposite inference. "You say, observed the worthy Baronet, " that Ireland is ranguil from North to South; well, then, if she is so, for God's take let her rest, and don't agitate the atholic Question !"- [ Peak of laughter. ] Mr. Jussey next proceeded to observe upon the wonder-'al accession of support to the Catholic Cause that was evinced by the last divisions in both Houses of Parliament on this great question. He complimented the individuals who were distinguished on both occasions, and acknowledged the important services rendered to Ireland, by the attention and assistance which the Delegation, while it remained in London, received from Lord Danoughmore and Mr. Grattan. with whom they advised on all occasions. In alluding to the Duke of Sussex's efforts in the House of Lords, Mr. Hussey was peculiarly emphatic, and the justness of his panegyric was flatteringly testi-

fied by the enthusiastic plaudits of the entire assem-He said, the illustrious Duke was the more entitled to the gratitude of the Irish People and the admiration of posterity, because he stood alone, as uninfluenced, enlightened, philosophic and eloquent champion of toleration. When the Address of the Catholics of Ireland reached him, his Royal Highness declared he enjoyed the happiest hour of his life. He received the Deputies with the urbanity and condescension which became his rank and station. He romised them that Emancipation was not remote; nd that the victory obtained in the House of Lords, a the securing of which victory his own matchless eloquence was specially instrumental, was a sure precursor of a speedy and unconditional restoration of cuthrallment of five millions of people by such insidious embarrassments. Upon the broad basis of justice and wisdom, his noble heart expanded to receive his Catholic Brethren upon terms of qual right and privilege; and, actuated by a prinriple of generous confidence upon their tried attachment to the British Constitution, he took their loyalty as the earnest and indemnification of his securiy .- [ Peals of applause for several minutes. ]

Mr. Finn seized this moment as an appropriate time for offering a motion to the adoption of the Meeting, in which all, he was confident, would most cordially concur. The motion he alluded to was one for a vote of thanks to the Deputation, of whose proceedings they had just got so able and interesting

Lord Fingal here seemed to be under a difficulty at putting the question upon the motion, as he himself was one of the individuals about to be so highly

A Gentleman proposed that Major Bryan should mous request, that the Noble Chairman would suffer himself to be corred to remain in his seat, especially as he should consider himself not as a deputy, but the head of the Catholic Body. Mr. Finn's motion was carried with loud accla-

The Hon. Thos. Barnwall rose, and, after a few refatory observations, in which he returned, in the eatest and most graceful language, his thanks to he Meeting, as an individual of the deputation so highly complimented, moved that Mr. O'Gorman be requested to report the proceedings of the Cathoc Body, from the 9th of July last, to the present

I Mr. O'Gorman then came forward, and detailod the history required of him, which was chiefly a repetition of facts and occurrences which have been frequently laid before the public in a variety of forms.

The Resolutions followed. There was then a loud call for Mr. Finlay, who, after a few moments, rose. He should be very usensible, indeed, if he did not feel most keenly the high honour which was done him in being allowed to address so highly respectable a Meeting of his countrymen, and for a moment to engage the attention of the Noble Representative of the family turies old, containing all the rancour and indecent | coords to meet their enemy undismayed in the | of Plunkett-a family whose members were guiding virulence of the most brutal ages of intelerance, field, but they never could skulk to stab him in the armies and directing the councils of nations, for

from herding with the volgar .- The Irish nation looked up to that house with respect and gratitude. and, amongst the numberless benefits which they had derived from him who represented it, none held a higher place than the care which he has taken in rearing that son whom they had now for the first time received among them with such enthusiastic applause. There had been a particular, a marked caution, displayed in the mode of his cours-

tion. He had not been sent to England, where his youth might have exposed him to be deuntionalized nor had he been educated in a Catholic Semina. ry in Ireland, where it might have been said, that he had imbibed national or religious prejudices. He had been sent to finish his education in Scotland. From the precepts, from the example of his father he and while Ireland looked forward to his future exertions for her welfare with hope and auxiety, she sourced forth her gratitude anew to the father who had reared him with so much care, and whom she aning, like Hercules, upon the pillar which be himself had raised. Mr. Finlay proceeded to advert to some of the affairs connected with the progress of the Catholic cause. Its success had for a considerable time been opposed both by moral and political causes; but there had been two causes independent of these which had of late operated most strongly against it. The one of these was the scrames of the King, the other was the rooted higetry of a Minister. The Coronation Oath had been made uso of by some persons to deter his Majesty from giving a concession to the Catholics; they seemed to have said with Shakespeare-

"The oath's the thing,
"In which we'll trap the conscience of the King," without having any further view than preventing the Catholics from attaining their rights. These obstacles were such as human reason could not remove; for it is useless to argue with bigotry or with conscience. God only could remove them; and God has removed them. It has been done by two of the most awful visitations, which the hand of the Almighty has ever sent upon this earth -by assaulantion, and privation of reason. In the mean timehowever, a new and unexpected obstacle suddenly started up; it was suddenly told that the fermer friend, the advocate of the cause, the Prince Regent, had been neutralized; that he would take no part u it whatever. It could not be believed: the attachment we have to him was rooted in our minds, and we could not brook the idea that he, whom we had ever looked to as our warmest and most generous friend, had all at once turned upon us the cold look of indifference; it was a thing incredible. But melancholy facts soon convinced us

of our error, and truth dashed upon as like the blaze of the thunderbolt. He gave ample powers to Lord Moira to form an Administration; and in Administration has been formed. Perhaps the interference of Lord Moira argues something in our favour-we are bound to grasp even at the shadow of hope; but it is sorrowful that such an Administration should have been formed under the tuspices, or by the concurrence of Lord Moim .-He had disappointed our expectations; with such a character, however, it becomes us to be long suffering, and only to express our disapprobation by our silence. But how much most we lament, that the faithful Mentor of the former years of his Prince did not take the opportunity which was offered him, of shaking off these pernicious favourites from the Throne, and, rushing with his royal charge from the land of enchantment, pluoge with him into the waters of restoration. He might have displeased a few of the domestic servants of the Household-but why should Ventidius be displemed, if some honest Roman should approach the ear of Authory, and exhort him to shun the enervating embraces of Cleopatra? We may lamont that no efficient Administration had been formed; but can we blame the candour of those who refused to contribute towards it, because they knew that access to their Prince would be only given to them at the pleasure of slaves whom they despise; and because they were conscious the private counsels of others would uniformly have the precedence of theirs, leaving them merely the pantomime audience of one whose opinions were already fixed? He might say of the present Ministry, with regard to the last, take the chair; but this was overruled by an unani- alter ctidem nascitur, another and the same. There was no difference in the present, except that it wit something worse. If the country was to be ruled by that set of men, the death of Mr. Spencer Perceval was a real and substantial loss to it. Some estimate could always be formed of what be could do, and of the length he could proceed; for a dependence could be placed upon his bigotty and his obstinacy; so that having been deprived of him, and given over to these men, it might be said, " Gon gare us a Minister in his anger, and took him away in his wrath,"-When governed by men like these, it was necessary to use every caution; to exert the moral energies to the utmost, to keep down those of nature, and suppress the indignation which council but rouse itself against them. What would they

> them what an old poem says of a former Lord An-What news - what news, Lord Annesley, What news have you to tell? Thunder and blood confound them all, God blast their souls to He li-There's no desturbance to be found, But gloomy silence reigns around, And obedience to the laws.

not give that these should burst out into a little piece

of an insurrection? He could not help applying to

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# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

 $N_0$ , 11,307.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1812.

TRICE FIFE PENCE.

### HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

O's SUNDAY next, the 28th instant, SERMONS will be preached in the several Places of Wor. ship in this City, and Collections made, for the sup-

port of the above Charity. The Attention and Liberality of the Public are ear nestly requested towards this most valuable and use tal institution, the FUNDs of which (from the ad-Nanced price of every necessary of Life, and from other unavoidable circumstances,) are WHOLLY EX HAESTED, and a considerable DEBT incurred, whilst FIX months of the current Year are yet unexpired .-The Contributions of those who may be unable to attend the Places of Worship will be thankfully receivd by the Treasurer (the Rev. Dean Lere), Messes PACE CARROLL, JOSHUA JACOB, MATTHEW POOLE, and Michael, Krasa, Apothecary to the House. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

### WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 80 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucclas, and Calcaveila WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King estores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

# TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GITEN, WAHE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTOWN, where I the late T. Brokes resided, and now occupied by Mr. CLARKE, Surveyor of Excise .- Apply at said House, or to RICHARD CHERRY, King Street, Waterford, June 95, 1919.

HIGHLY IMPROVED SPRUCE BEER, Sc.

TOHN CARROLL begs leave to recommend to his I Friends and the Public his highly improved SPRECE BEER, which, from close attention and per severance, he has been enabled to bring to a degree of perfection unequalled in this City .- Its medicina proporties are well known, and, as a cheap, cooling, and agreeable Beverage, it is particularly adapted to this se ison of the year. He is as usual supplied with Prime PORT, SHERRY, and TENERIFFE WINES CORK PORTER, of superior Strength and Flavou (and the only Cork Porter for sale in this City) STRONG ALE, &c. at his Stores, Christ Church Lane, where all who favour him with their cor mands shall meet with attention and punctuality. FIFTY TIERCES of PORTER, particularly adapt ed for Bottling, are hourly expected per the Groner

# from Cork; and 100 Dozen of Superior SODA WA-TER. Waterford, June 23, 1812. ARRIVED TO PATRICK MURRAY. PER THE JANE, CAPTAIN LEARY, FORTY-TWO TONS SWEDISH IRON.

IN ADDITION TO HIS TATE CARGO, HIS XARD I NOW STOCKED WITH

178 Tone of Swedish Iren, 85 Tone of English, and 30 of Siberia,

All of well approved Scantling, and of best Quality He has 850 SWEDISH PLANK for Sale, 3 inch 1 Carrick on Suir, June 22, 1812.

# TRAMORE

TO BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly Captain Wysi, s. improved, and furnished comeletely, and commanding a delightful view of the Application to Mrs. Jones Manna, Water --or Mr. Jons Walsh, Tramore.

# TO BE LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. ■ THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW. with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tepart, who can have immediate possession. Apply t

THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1812. CORRETT and others PURSUANT to an Order of his Majesty's Torri sirve and others. High Court of Chancery in be using date the 5th day of February last, I will on Tuesday, the 30th day of Jone next, at the hour of t o's lock at noon, at my Chambers, on the lins Quay Dablin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kieliegh Wood, si tuate in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilker ny-and also, a Grove of FIR TREES, called the Well Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney, otherwise called Aliberville, situate within seven unles of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford, consisting of 379 TREES or thereabouts; also, ? SPRUCE FIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, lately marked and numbered on the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville .- The whole of said Timber will be sold either together or in Lots. es may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reaamable time will be allowed for removing the same. Dated 30th May, 1812.

STEUART KING. TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. \* THE HOUSE in George sesticet next to Mr. Kin-Lev. Baker, formerly occupied by Mr. Lys-

On this House many improvements have been lateby made, and it is now in thorough repair, with the advantage of a PUMP and good WATER in the Yard, 3) as to be perfectly fit for a private genteel family. Approximation to be made to T. & J. Queen, on the

### STAVES.

TONYTHAN GATCHELL has on sile, at his staye. Yard, near the Glass House, the following kinds. which he intends to sell on reasonable terms, NIZ. White Oak Hogshead.

Do. Do. Do. Dressed. Red Oak and Ash Hogehead. Do. Do. -- Do. Barrel, and H hite Oak Barrel.

Waterford, 6 Month (June) 93, 181 10 BE LECT, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the work September next, for 3 layer or 31. Years, the LANDS of BALLY ROBBIN, within the it

berties of this City, containing about 100 Acres.
Proposits to be made to Mr. Abbanas Biggs o Mr. Thomas Quis. Waterford, June 11, 1812.

### MAY-PARK.

WAO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDANS of NAYS-PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND; or, the in-TEREST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expected. May Park is beautifully situated on the banks of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one ! Mile below the City of Waterford. The House is modern, containing, on the Ground Hoor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall: excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are conven-FICES, two CONCH-HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Guidens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Humenny MAY, Esq. at May Pork, near Waterford. CT The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished,

for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE in Unrick street, next to Mr. Doxida Chandler. Also, the Hot se in Eddy ane, lately occupied to Mrs. Sukurock. Inquire of Michael Donnes, next door to the letter House

Waterford, Mrs 28, 181

Carrick on Sun, May 29, 1812

THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRISTRY, as formerly advertised, in adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

TIO BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, di-

tuated near Mullinahoue, in the County of Tipperary mid-way between Clouncl and Kilkenny, and 2) Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage: the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

67 Application, in Writing, to be made to Time-THE NOWLAN, Kilkenny; or Jons Wright, Mullin mone. Jon's Strictio will show the Premises. ... The Ten int may be accommodated with more March 18, 1812 Land, if required

### TO BE SOLD, Either in the Whole, or in four Lets,

AS LATIES MARKID OUT, THE valuable OAK WOODs of STOKESTOWN I 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.

Proposils will be received (post paids by Captain Mageirer, and Loctor Warnis, Waterford, who can give any further reformation that may be required. James Norrit, Wood Ranger, will show the seve

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, MR. POWER O'SHEE'S LODGE, at Knocket nos, completely turn bed, with Grassfor on or two Horses and a Cow. Also the LODGE at Box ANION, in which Mrs. Hogaren resided. Applica tion to be made to Mr. P. O'rmin, Garlemooris,
May 20, 1812. Kilmacthomas.

### TO BE LET. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Countries struct. ■ lately occupied by Mrs. Viscosi, with a large walled-in GARDEN at the zero thereof. Also, the STORE HOUSE and YARD thereto ad

oining, being now in the possession of Mr. Annoir. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the those Concern, known by the name of Jinkings ers, containing one Acre and four Perches -Appli ation to Michael Donars, Bulley's New Creek or Romana Cooka. Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

WAFERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE espacious STORES and WARE HOLSES. Las consenient as any in Incressor capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Paovisions and reception of Cones, and are so conveniently situated as to admit vessels of buge it spoon to receive their Cargues direct from the Pressusses to eleby saving much labour and preventing mys , to the Veal, - - - 0 d. - 0d. For Particulars apply to Jons Arkers, No. 7, Batter, commen

Walbrook ; and to view the Premies apart to be self-true Oil, Waterford, June 6, 1812. | Bruny, Waterford.

### 67 Mr. HOBSON retains his Intention of parting with his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES in Wit-TIAM STRUCT, as heretofore advertised - which he is withing to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bir. xir, who can give full Information as to the Terms

# TO BE LET.

Waterford, May 30, 1812.

Ter any Term of Years that may be agreed on, AND IMPORATE POSSESSION GIVEN. TARE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of

the Town of Carrieros Suin, litely occupied by Written Savin, Em. decensed. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have then rendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a

Valuation. ALSO TO BE LET.

The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON STORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above. ALSO TO BE LET,

The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of Can-RICK aforesaid, late in the possession of Lawrence No. 10. Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN YARD DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL-LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work.

These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ients made during a period of nearly sixts Years. in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with superior success, and postering consequently every witable and necessary convenience, are well worthy the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy communication to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walled-in GARDEN, in good or der, next adjoining the Main-Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling-Houses above mentioned. Proposals for the whole, or any part separately will be received by EDMOND SMAIN, Esq. callin.

### COUNTY OF KILKENNY

M AJOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Possession given, his COTTAGE and FARM at SLIEVE. HOE, containing to Acres, with every kind of OF-FICES, and a most excellent walled-in GARDES, in full bearing. The beauty of Situation, and configuity to Waterford, little more than a mile from the Bridge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major Quis, on the Premises; or to Saster, Kisa, Esq.

## By the Lord Lieutenant and Conneil of Ireland. A PROCLAMATION.

TWHEREAS it hath been represented that there is no longer any necessity for continuing the Quarantine which was laid by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twelfth Day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ten, on all Ships and Vessels coming directly or circuitously from, or having touched at the Havannah, or any other Port in the Island of Cuba:

NOW We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and gl-Governor of Ireland, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do therefore order, that the said Proclamation of the Twelfth of October, One thousand eight hundred and ten be, and the same is hereby

AND the Commissioners of His Majesty's Cusims are to give the necessary Orders herein as to them may respectively apportain. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the

30th Day of April, 1812. WAL SAURIN. WESTMEATH. JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR

FRANKFORT. WILLIAM FITZGERALD. S. O'GRADY. GOD SAFE THE KING.

W TERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 26. tutter, first Quality, - - - - 112s. od.]

Rufter, first Quanty;
second, 1074. Od.
third 1004, CO. 1
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. Od.
Tallow (rendered)
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Propert Phys. 3 5 5 5 454, Od. 444, Ott. 1
Pork, 40s, Od. 43s, Od.
Beel 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
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Oatmest, 30x 0d 31x 0d.
Flour, first Quality, a, -d,a, -d
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Wheat, 70s. Od 15s. Od.
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Onts (common) 26s. Od 27s. Od. per Bar-
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Mutton   (101141), 5 d 6d.   per lb.

Pork. - - - 3 d. - 4d.

### LONDON GAZETTE

DERESS OF THE FRIENDS TO THE PRINCE REGENT, AND THE ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

To George Augustus, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. MAY IT THEASE THE PRINCE.

Seeing that, in consequence of the lamented afliction of our beloved Sovereign, thy father, thou art called to the high office of administering the regal government of this country, we, his dutiful subjects, the Religious Society of Friends, are desirous of representing to thee a subject in which we believe the welfare of our country is deeply concerned. It is now many years since war has been spreading its desolution over great part of the civilized world; and, as we believe it to be an evil from which the spirit of the Gospel of Christ would wholly deliver the nations of the earth, we humbly petition thee to use the royal prerogative, now placed in thy hands, to take such early measures for the putting a period to this dreadful state of devastation, as we trust the wisdom of thy councils, as they seek for Divine diection, will be enabled to discover. Impressed with a grateful sense of the religious privileges we enjoy under the present Government, we submit this highy important cause of suffering humanity, which is peculiarly near to our hearts, to thy most serious consideration; that thus thou may st become an honoured instrument in the hand of the Almighty, in promoting his gracious designs respecting the inhabitants

> Signed in, by order, and on behalf of the yearly meeting of the said People, held in London, the 29th day of this 5th month, 1812, John Wickinson,

Clark to the Meeting this Year. To schick address his Royal Highuess was pleased o return the following most gracious answer !--

I am deeply sensible of the calamities which necessarily attend a state of war. It would, therefore, be most grateful to my feelings, to observe such a change in the views and conduct of the enemy as would admit of the cessation of hostilities, consistenty with a just regard to the important interests which have been committed to my charge, and which it is my indispensable duty to maintain. I reflect with great satisfaction on the religious privileges secured o you by the wisdom and benevolence of the laws. and you may rest assured of my constant protection.

Whitehall, Jane 20, 1812. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesesty, to order a conge d'elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Edward, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Lly; and his Royal Highness has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Rev. Geo. Henry Law, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Chester.

Carlton House, Jane 11. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has bee pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majestv, to appoint Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, Knt. to be one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters. Admiralty-Office, June 20, 1812.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Hon. Capt. Bouverie, of his Majesty's ship Medusa, to Capt-Sir George Ralph Collier, of the Surveillante, giring an account of the destruction of the French 1980tional store-ship La Dorade, of fourteen guns and eighty-six men, on the 5th instant, in the harbour of Ascasson, by the heats of the Medusa, under the directions of Licut. Josiah Thompson. Notwithstanding the enemy were prepared for the attack, and the boats were bailed before they were within musket-shot, the ship was carried, after a desperate struggle, in which the whole of the crew, excepting twenty-three taken, were either killed or compelled to jump overboard; the Commander of the vessel (a Lieutenant de Vaisseau) was amongst the latter, severely wounded. The Medusa had none killed, and only five wounded.

At daylight the ship was got under weigh, but after proceeding about a league down the harbour, she grounded; and the tide then running out with great violence, she was set fire to, after the wounded had been taken out, and sometime after blew op. The Dorade had been watching an opportunity to escape from Arcasson since the month of April

Capt. Bouverie highly commends the conduct of Licut. Thompson and the other Officers and men employed on this occasion.

Rear-Admiral Brown, Commander-in-Chief at the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, has transmitted to John Wilson Creker, Esq. a letter from Lieutennot Drake, commanding the Sandwich hired lugger, giving an account of his having, on the 15th instant, captured the Courageux French lugger privateer, of two guns and 21 men, out four Tennols upot, to to so prema Oit, and a grown one of per Ion. per Ion. days from Brehat, without making any capture.

August 1, 18. ft. 1 Whiskey, and a second of the per Gal.

Earl STANHOPE was prepared to say, that It taken notion of the Clergy themselves, who had an opinion that they held freeholds, when they only

The LORD CHANCELLOR had doubts that some of the provisions of the Bill would be either beneficial to the Church or State; for which reason he would oppose it. There were circumstances which had come to his knowledge that surprised him; that he knew a Curate have only £40 a year, and the Rector enjoying £1000; when he knew others receiving £75 a year, when the income of the Rector did not amount to £300. At the same time, he was of opinion, that the discretion of the Bishops ought not to be infringed on. He thought that the salaries of the Curates ought not to be judged from the riches of their superiors. It was well known that every high office in the State, as well as the Church, was in some measure done by deputy .-He would, therefore, move, " That the Bill should be re-committed on Tuesday next."

The Bishop of EXETER opposed the motion. Lord HOLLAND said, if he could admit the principle of the bill, he must go farther, and put the whole of the Church on an equality. He was of opinion, that their Lordships ought not to interfere lu so very delicate a subject, for which reason he would give his decided vote against the bill.

The Earl of HARROWBY replied at some length.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Earl of HARROWBY explained. Their Lordships then agreed that the bill should

be committed on Tuesday. Adjourned at half-past pine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at four o'clock, when, there being only 36 Members present, the House adjourned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

A Jamacia Mail arrived this morning with letters and papers to the 4th of May. The Kingston Chronicle states the arrival at that port of his Majesty's frigate Thalia, of 36 guns, Capt. Vasshon, from a cruise off Port-au-Prince, with an account that the whole of the Southern Department of St Domingo had declared for Petion, with the exception of Aux Cayes, which place he had summoned to surrender. Accounts from Port-au-Prince state, that Christophe was still before that town; but it was expected he would soon be obliged to retire, as his force was much diminished. Petion had, about the 10th of April, made prisoners one General, three Colonels, and the whole of Christophe's cavalry, amounting to 1200.-A corrette and brig had sailed from Aux Cayes, to join the squadron of Petion at Port-au-Prince.

At the date of the latest accounts received from Mexico, the insurgents remained in great force. Advices had been received at Jamacia that the differences between England and America had been settled, but we have much later accounts from New York, from which we know that this is not the fact.

We have received a private letter from Lisbon, dated the 31st last, from which we have made the following extract :- " The Earl of Wellington has added 100 Spanish soldiers to every regiment of the line in this country, in the proportion of 10 men to every company, making a total of about 5000 men. Our numerical force is thus immediately made good, and equal to what it was prior to the capture of Badajoz, as these Spaniards, thus distributed, will ben obliged to worms little out of one person, and fight as well as our own troops. The farl of Wellington will make a dash into Spain; great preparations are making for the purpose." The late report of aplendid successes in the Peninsula may, therefore, have some other foundation than the capture and destruction of the works of Atmaraz, as the Earl of Wellington, in his dispatches, represents the late bridge at that place as the only good military communication across the Tagus, and from that river to the Guadiana below Toledo;" and, in fact, " the shortest and best communication between the Armies of the South and Portugal." His Lordship farther adds, that " all the permanent bridges below the bridge of Arzobipso have been destroyed, that the enemy have found it impossible to repair them, and doubts whether they have the means of replacing the late bridge at Almaraz, which was one of boats." - Marmout and Soult being thus severed from each other, his dab at politics," yet he is be main fond of a good Lordship would thus feel himself at liberty to prose- dim er; and if so be as how he's nothing to pay, he cute his operations in the South of Spain against the latter singly; and as his success may be confidently anticipated, the raising of the siege of Cadiz would probably be the result of his earliest efforts. A letter from Lisbon of the 30th last states, as a report, that the 6th division of the British Army was on its wag for that city, to be embacked for Codez, where e and soogs, he believed in this heart, that to either the enemy were then annoying the inhabitants with him not nobody else never heard nothing like it in a few shells from their high-famed mortars, but their born days;" and, but for a " bl - dy row, which, it seems, had done no mischief.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, alloding in the House of Lords to the Orders in Courcil, asked it there was to be a total revocation of these O derseand if so, at what period it would communee?-His next question was, supposing the resocation | Bulleck Smithy Local Militia Band, who were in not to be absolute, was it intended there should be | waiting.

the Rector and himself, which he, the Curate, had should, in that case, wish to know the time in the half in cating, the toasts and sentiments, songs, &c. not a right afterwards to call in question. As to one instance, and the conditions in the other ?the clause of the Ministers now resident, it was no | To these questions Earl Bathurst answered, that part of the duty of the Christian Church to inter- the revocation would be conditional, and would save the King." take place at a certain date, about a month or six weeks, that being the earliest time in which information could be received in America. The conditions are to be as follows: France is to continue was not the prospective or retrospective view of the | the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees; and property that called for the Bill ; but it was a mis- | America is, within a given time, to take off her restrictive regulations upon the commerce of this country, and to permit our ships of war to enter her ports with as much freedom as the armed ressels of other Belligerents. We confess that this mode appears very unnecessary and unwise, it being at this | Song-" Coase your funning." moment a Legislative Act of America, that her restrictions shall cease the moment the Orders in Council are repealed; and a departure from this clear and defined course may only open the door to new demands and discussions.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Stockport, June 16. . I was this morning alarmed by a great noise at my door, made by a number of armed men, demanding guns; I immediately delivered the old family piece, after which they rushed into the house and demanded another gun that was formerly here, belonging to a relation, but it had been returned some time past. They said, I had another gun, and would search the house. I then lighted a caudle; one of them knocked it out of my hand, and said, Cock your Guns. In a few seconds after, orders were given to Poise their Bayonets; and I was forced to fetch the gun down. Then they retired with both the guns, saying, that the object they had in view would now be accomplished, perhaps in a fortnight. After this, they went to several of the neighbours, and took their guns away. They are out every night, about nine o'clock, and great numbers are lying in ambush. This morning there were a few on horseback." The following law arrangements are said to have

taken place yesterday: Sir Thomas Plumer to be Attorney-General to the King, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs, promot-

Mr. Garrow to be Solicitor-General to the King, a the room of Sa Thomas Plumer. Mr. Jokyll succeeds Mr. Garrow, as Attorney-

General to the Prince of Wales; and it is reported that Mr. Raine will succeed Mr. Jekyll, as Solicitor-General to the same personage.

PITT CLUB.

FROM THE STATESMAN OF THE 17TH. The birth-day of the great Statesman " now no nore" was cefebrated yesterday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. I nose of our Readers who may be as vious to know the particulars of what passed at this meeting, are referred to the Morning Post, where they will find enough to satiate any orlinary appetite. For our part we prefer the account of the " Grand Pitt dinner at Liverpool," which we have inserted at length underneath, and which we are inclined to think will prove much more acceptable to our numerous Readers, than the stale complimentary speeches annually addressed to each other on this occasion by the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, and the other admirers of the PITT

GRAND PIET DINNER, AT LIFERPOOL.

TO THE EDITOR. Bullock Smithy, June 1, 1812. Sin-I herewith send the most correct account have been able to obtain of the proceedings at the Graod Guinea Dinner, which was eaten here on

Thursday last, the 28th day of May, at the Pig and

Whistle Hotel, in honour of the Birth-day of the late

Mr. Pitt. I am afraid that my account will be rather scanty. and somewhat irregular, which I am sure you would excuse were you aware of the difficulties I had to encounter in obtaining any particulars at all; having a little more out of another; as I found such an unaccountable reserve among the staunch Pittites, as to the who's proceedings, that I should have been unable to give you any information at all on the subject, had it not been by the means of some of my neighbours, who had tickets, with the most pressing invitations, sent them, and who were kind enough o take a few notes of the order of the toasts, songs, &c. though I must confess that their no es of the latter part of the evening are somewhat difficult to

decypher, and may have lessme into some mistakes. I was most amused with the account given by my friend Cleaver, the butcher; which would have been much more copious, but that, besides the misfortune of his never having learnt to write, he got " terrible tossicated," to use his own phrase. He was one of those who had tickets given them, which he accepted, because, though, as he says, " he be no great does not care a d-n what it's all about." He mys the company was "moustrous respectable, and terrible numerous; " but as he owns he saw double. we should receive this part of his account with due castion. The dinner was "d---n'd good," and and the wines " d -1- capital." As to the speechas some noisy chaps kick'd up;" it appears that the tranquillity of the evening was " beyond any

As the Canieman entered the dinner-hall, " See the Co-quering Haro comes," was struck up by the

After the dinner, which took a full hour and a ! were given nearly in the following order:-" The King and his Friends." Song and chorus, " God

The Chairman then rising, observed, that the next toast he should have the honour to propose to them was, " the Prince Regent, and may we never forget the wisdom, firmness, and consistency so eminently displayed in retaining lis father's minisers, after the restrictions were ret tored, a conduct ters, after the restrictions were received, a conduct gate, being ordered by Admiral Stirling to take jee. and raised it to its present enried and unexampled prosperity." This toast was drank with extatic shouts of applause. Duet-" All's well"

the Duke of York .- [Great applause.] -Song-" He was famed for deeds of arms."

Here the Chairman gave " The Memory of the Illustrious Statesman now no more! the Saviour of Britain—the Protector of Europe—the Heaven—before the Southampton can arrive before the island, the Right Hon. William Pitt .- (Three times three, n solemn silence.) - Songs - " The Pilot that weather'd the Storm," and " Abraham Newland."

" The Prince Regent's late Cabinet Ministers and may their ever to be regretted resignation be speedily followed by a restoration to power."-[Great applause.] - Hunting Song - The Hounds are all out.'

" The Earl of Liverpool, and his Colleagues. -[Thunders of applause.]-Tune by the band, " The downfall of Paris."-Song-" There's nae luck about the house."

" The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart." Song-" Since then I'm doom'd this sad reverse to

" The learned and liberal Attorney-General. Sir Vicary Gibbs." - [ Great applause. ] - Here two gentlemen belonging to the Bullock Smithy newspaper office favoured the company with the duets of Could a Man be secure," and " Come, ever smilng Liberty,

" The good old town of Bullock Smithy and the rade thereof."-Song-" I that once was so fris-

" The Ladies of Bullock Smithy." Song " I am the Boy for bewitching them." " Church and King, and down with the Rumps."

Tune by the band-" O the Roast Beef of Old England!" "The Right Hon. George Rose, and the Or-

ders in Council."-Song-" A Rose had been washed " &c "The Right Hon. George Canning."-Song-"How happy could I be with either."

"The Right Hon. Viscount Castlerengh," ong-" Man may escape from Rope or Gun,"

" The Members for the Borough of Bullock mithy."-Duet-" The Slares beneath a ferrid ky."-Soug-" A Master I have, and I am his

" Honest Jack Fuller."-Catch-" Jack. thou'rt a Toper."-Song-" Cease, rude Boreas." " The Mayor and Corporation of Bullock nithy."-Song-" A Plague on those musty old

Lubbers

" May the Principles of Mr. Pitt ever animate the Councils of Great Britain." -[ Thunders of Applause.]-Song-" Oh! here's pretty Ruin brewing.''

Our worthy President, with Thanks for his ible Conduct in the Chair .- [ Three times three.] ong-" There was an Old Woman."

" The Vice-President."-Song-" The wealthy

At this period, the tranquillity of the evening which, as my neighbour Cleaver before said, was beyond any thing") suffered a slight interruption, om a misconception on the part of the Chairman. who was getting freshish. Mr. Fustian rose to give a toast, and being a distinguished orator, inended to preface it with a speech, as usual, and thus began-" Mr. Chairman, when I address my self to you, Sir."-" You, Sir!" exclaimed the Chairman (rising with considerable warmth) " what the D-1 do you mean by that, Sir?-As good a man as you, Sic, any day, Sic; so no more of your

Here such of the Company as were not " done up" interfered, and assured the Chairman that Mr. Fustian had no intention whatever to offend him: open which he was pacified, and sat down. But Mr. Fustian, who had intended, as he observed, to make a speech of considerable length, finding he could not be heard, owing to the bustle occasioned by this fracas, sat down, after giving-"The Land we live in, and them as does not like it, d---u them, let them leave it."-Song-" Oh! think of my fate; I once freedom enjoyed."

The wine had now circulated pretty freely, when one of the company, who had joined the party merely because he got a dinner for nothing, began to be what my neighbour Cleaver called "obstropolous, and was imprudent enough to tell a most staunch Pittite, that it would have been better for Old England, if the " great Statesman now no more," had never been at all. This was not to be borne, and the whole room was in an uproar, with cries of "Knock him down,"-" Out with him," -and a grand fight commenced, in which Cleaver, and some others, who are no Pitrites at heart, like true Englishmen, took the weakest side; but being overpowered by numbers, got such a milling, that one of them can recollect any more of the proceedings, though they say, they never shall forget the Grand Guinea Pitt Dinner at the Pig and Whistle, as long as they have breath in their bodies.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your's truly, DICKY GOSSIP.

LONDON. SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

Price of Stocks this day at one o' Cives Three per Cent reduced.....

Three per Cent. Consols ...

Omnium The Freeling packet arrived at Falmouth, Wednesday in 46 days from Jamaica, Seebil an account of Sir J. Yeo, in the Southampter ! session of the Spanish Settlement of Amelia Island. from the Americans who had recently taken advantage of some public dissensions to enter the place. and having established themselves, heisted the Amaong — Coase your funning.

The Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness rican flag. The Government of the United States, however, disarowed the act as soon as the intelligence reached Washington, and sent instructions to withdraw the American troops. It is to be heped, therefore, that the evacuation will have taken place

so as to prevent the necessity of using force. A mail from Lisbon arrived this motning, bringing dispatches from the Earl of Wellington to the 3d. and papers to the 9th inst. Nothing of importance had occurred. Some tritling affairs of act posts had taken place in Estremadora while Gen. Hill was engaged in the enterprize against Almaraz.

Catertoro Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 45.

The present situation of the British Empire may e regarded as wholly unexampled in the political annals of the World; but the subject is suited to the pen of the Historian alone. We can only touch eccasionally on the most prominent features of the new ara. The power of the enemy directly apposed to her prosperity and glory, her embarrassments with America, and her daily augmenting domestic irritations, stand in no need of explanation. They are plainly perceived and deeply felt by every reflecting mind. Nor is it in the power of the most artfulde. lusion, or of the most specious promise of a happing order of things, to concent existing difficulties and impending peril from the public eye. Passing over, therefore, these topics in silence, we shall advert generally and briefly to the extraordinary occurrences of the last few weeks, which ought to be engrared on tablets beyond the efforts of time to erase, or ob-

With the late negociations our readers are fully acquainted, in so far as the mysterious proceedings have been permitted to unfold themselves. Of the design of the advisers of the Crown to withdraw from the sweet emoluments of place, or to permit any others to occupy their stations, we have more than once expressed our suspicions, and the public have now sufficient evidence before them, to enable them to decide upon the error, or the truth of our conjectures. With us, at least, every doubt is removed, and we have no hesitation in saying, that never, in the whole history of political ambilion, was so artful a scheme put in practice, as that to which Lords GREY and GRENVILLE were exposed. On the decree of the Senate of the Nation, Ministers found it necessary to resign; but they still held the seals of office in their hands, and proclaimed an interregnum, which was zealously and effectually mployed to secure their restoration to that greats which neither the sense of the People, northe interests of their country, were motives of sufficient infidence to induce them to forego. Offers upon offers were made to their Noble Opponents, which very principle of integrity and every prospect of utility commanded them to reject. They were first tempted by an invitation which, if accepted, would have subjected them to an out-numbering controul in the Cabinet, and rendered them the degraded ustruments of measures in direct variance with the nown and arowed doctrines and professions of their ives. The snare was artfully laid, but it was evountered and defeated by profound penetration and nauly virtue. Then succeeded another contrivance, nore feasible in its outline, but not less insidious in ts contemplated issue. More expanded proffers were made, but an army of reserve was to be maintained in the back ground, unbroken and entire. Supposing the boast, ultimately so triumphantly made, that that army intended to withdraw form the field, of what avail was this design to Lords Grey and GRENVILLE, who were left in ig orance of it till hey had closed the proceedings by declining the endered boon? We have Lord YARMOUTH'S authority for saying that, whatever were the actual views of the Honsehold, it's Members had determined to retain their seats, or at least to deliberate before they threw them up, on the advice of Mr. SHERIDAN. On that advice being given, they coused to pursue the plan of resignation of which they have o loudly vaunted, and left their opponents no other alternative than that of coming into office under restrictions the most disgraceful and paralysing, and ubversive of every useful purpose—or of remaining a those ranks to which the corruption of Placenen and the apathy of their country have so long confined them. They deliberated not on their selection, and their decision has thrown them to a distance, perhaps an irrecoverable one, from the Counrils of that Sovereign and that Empire whose wel-

fare and safety it has ever been the first wish of their hearts to promote and to establish. These things are wonderful, but the causes of istonishment do not terminate here. What has been the conduct of Ministers, since their restorsion to power? It was to have been expected, that hey would renew the same line of Foreign and Domestic policy, which they have uniformly declared o be essential to the salvation of the country, and that they would continue to care the same reproaches

on the measures of their Adversaries which have menced his speech, Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved, possess all those ferocious principles which their apon the management of their whole that strangers should withdraw, and the debate was pearance denotes—we trust they will not be contipernicious career. Have they done this? We accordingly conducted with closed doors. In the enter distinctly and unequirocally, no. They have Commons, Mr. BROUGHAM spoke in strong terms made themselves obnoxious to the inhabitants of this abandoned some of the most important measures of indignation against the conduct of Ministers rewhich have so long agitated the deliberations of the latire to the Orders in Council. " The transac-Senate. They have actually changed political tion," said the Hon. Member, " was a complete grounds with their opponents, and have, in profes- mockery from beginning to end." He at the same sion at least, adopted the doctrines of their wonted time gave notice of a motion on the subject in a few and bitterest reprodution. The secret of all this is days, if no satisfactory explanation should speedily said by a London Journalist to be obvious. Their appear. Mr. Canning renewed his motion, relaobject is the attainment of a popularity, to which | tire to the Catholics, for Monday last, they saw it in vain otherwise to aspire, and to fix A Bristol paper, received in this city yesterday their continuance in power on the sole basis which contains accounts with respect to Salamanca someexisted. In their estimation, consistency appears

what similar to those which we published on Thursday; but they are both indirectly contradicted by own terms. An observation of no common value | the arrival of intelligence from Lisbon to the 9th in

to be nothing. Give them station, and name your

cologium was never passed on any political body

than that which this change of sentiments on the

ters not, has conferred upon those who are denomi-

nated the Opposition. The stubborness of hostility

are arrayed. They have substantially said to Par-

ed at your hands. For years we have been leading

prosperity on an immoreable foundation." If

Lords GREY and GRENVILLE, and their friends,

are ambitious of distinction and fame, even their

Are Ministers sincere in all this; or, are their

sole objects the attainment of popularity and

strength? This is an inquiry into which it behores

the nation to look with feelings of deep and even

awful interest. That they are sincere, is not the

conclusion which is to be drawn from principles com-

mon to human nature, for these will not account

for so great a dereliction of preconceived and long

acted upon opinions; but the tenets of the politician

are not of so unrelenting a character, and it may

be, that Lord CASTLEREAGH and his friends have,

for causes best known to themselves, wholly chang-

ed their long-loved creed. If this be the case, the

next question that arises is, are they qualified to

bring measures into effectual operation which they

have uniformly reprobated, and never understood?

It is possible to grasp at such a fallacious hope; but

reason repels the expectation, and the consequences

will be preportioned to their origin. It is, howe-

ver, more material to remark, that the change is

more ideal than solid, and that, perhaps, it does

not upon the whole exceed the ostentation of profes-

sion. The abandonment of the Barrack-system,

Col. M'Manon's salary, and a few other changes,

although a tribute to the riess of Opposition, are

things of minor moment. The Orders in Council

and the Claims of the Catholics are the immediate

end great objects of importance. Over the first,

the very strongest suspicion is still suspended; and

the value of expectation with respect to the last is

casile appreciated. Mr. Canning intended mo-

ed, that no doubt was entertained of its success,

whenever it should be discussed. That Gentleman

is too closely assimilated in principle to Ministers,

to permit those who are the objects of his exertions

to indulge any sanguing hopes from his patronage

period been rendered abortive. On this head, it i

The London Journals of the 20th have reached

chiefly occupied with Mr. Sheura va's continuation,

in the Commons, of his defence of himself, relative

and the length of these proceedings, prevent their in-

i.d in the whole of them much to interest their at-

others to judge. On the evening of Friday, the tection of the Laws of their country. The Bruns-

Spect of the Negociations was discussed in the wickers concerned in this horrid transaction are

ords on the motion of Lord Moriea, but what that lodged in jail. It is much to be regretted, that the

tion was, or what was said upon it, have not influence and example of their Officers have not

een given to the public. When his Lordship com- more controll over those men, who seem anxious to

tion is understood to be so well and wisely express-

here forces itself upon the attention. A greater THE THEATRE. -- Mrs. WHALEY makes her apt peal this evening to the generous patronage of tha part of Ministers, whether real or pretended, mat-Public she has so often interested, and for whose amusement the best efforts of her theatrical talent have uniformly been exerted. Of the Lady of the has bowed beneath the dignity of integrity and wisdom. In the face of their country, Ministers have | Lake we have formerly spoken at great length, and themselves proclaimed their own incapacity, and the we have no hesitation in repeating our declaration, transcendent superiority of those against whom they that it is one of the most interesting Dramas that can be exhibited on the stage. Those who have not ment-" you have sanctioned all our measures, but | yet seen it have now another, and the LAST opporthese measures were wrong and ruinous, and we tunity of gratifying their curiosity, and we are sure that numbers of those, who have before witnessed have become converts to those systems on which you have passed your votes of condemnation. We have its beautiful scenery and excellent representation. determined to retrace our steps, and we call upon you | will resume the pleasure they have already expeto accompanyus in the new journey, on which we have rienced. But even higher motives than these entered, with the same confidence which we have | will, it is to be hoped, bring together a large audience on the occasion. Mrs. WHALEY's prihitherto, with the exception of that momentary desertion you have so honourably annulled, experienc- rate and public conduct give her no common claim to general support. In her particular the country into calamity and disaster, but we shall | province on the stage, she has at all times senow redeem her from every evil, and establish her | cured the warmest approbation, and there are characters in which her performance scarcely admits of competition. Under these circumstances, we only do her justice, and concur with the public opinion enemies have surrounded their names with unfading | in soliciting for her that liberal countenance which is the foundation of her most substantial hopes. Mr. Fond, whose Benefit is fixed for to-mor-

row evening, has made a selection of Entertainments of the most judicious and attractive description. The character of Shylock is admirably suited to his powers, whilst the whole Play is one of the best and most interesting productions of that Poet, whose genius, as a dramatic author, is unrivalled in either ancient or modern times .--The other Entertainments present some novel and appropriate subjects of amusement. With respect to Mr. Fond, it is unnecessary for us to repeat those expressions of approbation we have so often, although not recently, employed towards him, and in which, what is far more material to him, we his appearance here, his labours to please the audience have been incessant, and he has uniformly been received with that applause which marked a just estimation of his merit, and which was most gratifying to his ardent desire to fill with propriety his station. To bint, as to every Performer, a good Benefit is the best remuneration, and the chief ource of emolument, in a precarious and toilsome profession. If disappointed in this, their fundest hopes are overthrown, and their situation rendered more painful than we are willing to describe. Mr. dent that he will receive it at the hands of a generous public .- Of Mr. Coopen's Benefit we hope to be able to say something on Saturday.

CORE, JUNE 19 .- The rumour of the Kerry regiment having received the route for Dublin is unfounded, as they have not received any route what-

It gives us real pain to be obliged to state, that

a most barbarous murder was committed by a soldier of their cause. Even if he were prepared to go to of the Duke of Brunswick Oct's Corps, on Tuesthe extent of their wishes, the concessions to be ofday evening ;- the unfortunate victim of his wanton fered to them must come from the same Cabinet, by villalny was a soldier of the Kerry Regiment, who which the prayer of their Petitions has for so long a never had offered him the slightest offence, and had miformly conducted himself in the most proper and apossible to doubt their intentious, whatever may orderly manner in his Regiment: The facts, we be the appearances which they assume. Or, if exunderstand, were simply these :- Sullivan, the unplanation be wanting, it is at hand. On the 16th ortunate Kerry man, had a son in a regiment of of this month, the anniversary of Mr. Pitt was cethe line, who came to Cork, to receive volunteers; lebrated at the London Tavern, on which occasion the father and son went to a porter-house in the Lord LIVERPOOL, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and neighbourhood of the Barracks, to take some drink; other Ministers, partook of the liberal festivities of when they sat down, and the bar-maid was handthe day. Amongst other toasts given was-The ing the porter to Sullivan, three or four of the PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY—which was followed Brunswickers came in, and one of them dashed by loud, reiterated, and long continued applause. the porter on the ground. Sullivan's son was This simple statement speaks more than words can rising to resent this, but his father endeavoured express, and with it we leave the subject, only reto prevent any riot; however, the Brunswickers marking, that Ministers, on the occasion alluded to, attacked them, and cleared the room of every professed their strict and unqualified adherence to person except the old man, whom they attacked in the principles of Mr. Pitt, although, with respect to a most murderous manner with sticks, stools, and the Catholics, they have utterly deviated from them. the foot of a table, which they broke off for their purpose. The poor man was horribly beaten and bruised, having received several blows on the sides us since the above articles were prepried. They are and back, and one on the forehead, which completely fractured his scull. He lingered until Wednesday to the part he took in the late negociations, and orning, when he died. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and a Verdict of " MURDER" with a conversation that occurred in consequence of brought in, we understand, against the man who that defence. The bour at which the mail arrived, struck the blow on the head. We are much consoled in hearing, that the Soldiers of the Kerry militia ertio clin this day's paper. Nor will our readers have not been guilty of any disorderly conduct, in ation, when they shall be submitted to their peru- and hope and trust they will continue to observe consequence of the attack on their fellow-soldier, Mr. Suraidan's speech is of the most desul- that peaceable demeanour which must ever ensure tory kind; how far it is satisfactory, we shall leave to them the favour of their Officers, and the pro-

made themselves obnoxious to the inhabitants of this City on many occasions. - Mercantile Chronicle.

Irish Stocks-June 22. Bank Stock 5 per Ct. Gov. Deb. 1001 1 Grand Canal Stock ... 57 Ditto Stock.... ...par | City Bonds, 6 p. ct. 1003 Exchange, 9 to 91 per cent.

DIED-At Kingville, near this city, much regre ted, Mrs. Olympia King, wife to Paul King, Esq. and niece to the late Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe,

> PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JUNE 24. ARRIVED.

21st-Trio, Trivot, Viana, a secker, ballast : Gow Packet: Resolution, Pearson, Liverpool, rocksalt and staves; Samuel Packet. 22d-Farl Moira, Sheppard, Liverpool, coals onstitution, Ray, Liverpool, bacon, porter, &c. 23d-Catherine, Francis, Glasgow, coals; Port. and, Owen, Liverpool, ditto; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, ballast. 24th-Earl Sandwich Packet; William and Mary, Moore, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED. 21st-Gower Packet. 22d-Hebe, White, Whitehaven, ballast; Samuel Packet: Prosperous, Wilson-and Four Sisters, Conor, Whitehaven, ballast : Liver, Roberts, Liveroool, oil, blubber, oats, oatmeal, &c. 23d-Severn, Trevitt, Portsmooth, butter and ha-Wind S. W. at 8 a. m.

THEATRE, WATERFORD. MRS. WHALEY'S BENEFIT. THIS EVENING. June 25, positively the last tir this Season, will be presented

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. After which an admired Scone from Shakespeare' clebrated Play of KING JOHN,

In which that vindictive Monarch endeavours nstigate Hubert to pick out the eyes of his Nephew he young Prince Arthur: with a variety of Entertain iculs, as will be expressed in the Bills To conclude with the Comic Farce of

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bull-at the Mirror-O ce-and of Mrs. Whalky, at Mr. Parker's, Peter-

MR. FORD'S NIGHT.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 98, Will be presented Shakespeare's celebrated Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE: OR THE UNFEELING JEH. End of the Play, Mr. Coorun will recite an Address.

written for the occasion by a Gentleman of this Ci ty, in the Character of BRIAN BOROTHME Paddy O'Carrall's and Denis O'Shaughness's me thod of beating their Foes.

in the course of the evening Master H. Cherry will sing " The Tragedy of Hamlet." The whole to conclude with a national Entertainment

THE WICKLOW GOLD MINES; OR, THE LADS OF THE HILLS, Tickets to be had of Mr. Fonn, at Mr. M'Culban's olebeck-street, and at the usual places.

J. COOPER

BEGS leave respectfully to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, and its Vicinity, that his BENEFIT is fixed for MONDAY, June 29, when will be presented the favourite Tragedy (not acted ere these six years) of THE EARL OF ESSEX:

OR, THE UNHAPPY FAVOURITE. Earl of Essex-Mr. Cooper. Queen Elizabeth-Mrs. Cherry. ith other Entertainments, as will be expressed in th

Bills of the day. To conclude with the musical Farce of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bull, Bookseller, Quay at the Mirror and Chronicle Offices-and of Mr. oren, at Mr. Bownan's, Peter-Street.

WHITE WINE.

ENRY II. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucelas, and Calcarelka WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years n the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

By the Lord Micutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c. THEREAS it hath been represented that there is no longer any necessity for coninuing the Quarantine which was laid by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twelfth Day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ten, on all Ships and Vessels coming directly or circuiously from, or having touched at the Havannah, r any other Port in the Island of Cuba:

NOW We, the Lord Licutenant-General and eneral-Governor of Ireland, by and with the Advice of His Majerty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do therefore order, that the said Proclanation of the Twelfth of October, One thousand ight hundred and ten be, and the same is hereby evoked.

AND the Commissioners of His Majesty's Cusoms are to give the necessary Orders herein as to m may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th Day of April, 1812. WM. SAURIN. WESTMEATH. JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR. WILLIAM FITZGERALD. FRANKFORT.

GOD SAFE THE KING.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

ship in this City, and Collections made, for the support of the above Charity.

The Attention and Liberality of the Public are carnestly requested towards this most valuable and uses ful Institution, the FUNDs of which (from the advanced price of every necessary of Life, and from other unwoidable circumstances.) are WHOLLY EX-HAUSTED, and a considerable DEBT incurred, whilst nx months of the current Year are set unexpired --The Contributions of those who may be unable to attend the Places of Worship will be thankfully received by the Treasurer (the Rev. Dean Lun), Messes. PAUL CARROLL, JOSHUA JACOB, MATTHEW POOLE, and MICHAEL KENNY, Apothecary to the House.

> TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

Waterford, June 25, 1812.

Waterford, June v5. 1812

PRESTO NOIPERESON STAIDZMMI DIÁ. THE HOUSHand GARDEN at NEWTOWN, where the late T. Backas resided, and now occupied Mr. CLARKE. Surveyor of Excise .- Apply at said louse, or to Richard Churny, King Street.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

THE COMMITTEE, nominated to collect and A appropriate Money for the Relief of the Poor, n laying the following Statement before the Public, take the liberty of requesting the serious attention of their Fellow-Citizens to the subject. In consequence of the large Sums expended in the purchase of Oit-Meal, in Bounties on Potatocs, &c. the Subscriptions already entered into are alwost wholly EXHAUSTED, whilst a period of nearly two months must clapse, before those ample supplies which the season promises can be brought into the Market .-During that period, the difficulties, which the indigent have so long experienced, and which would have been infinitely greater, but for the interposition of public liberality, will still continue to press upon hem with severe and painful privation. Under the circumstances, the Committee feel it to be their indispensable duty to appeal to those amongst their Follow-Citizens who have not previously contributed, and exmestly to solicit from them such Donations as their own benevolence may suggest, and the necessities of the times require. The names of additional Subscribers, together with a Statement of the Expen-

diture, will be published hereafter. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. WILLI-AM WHITE, Mr. JOHN STRANGHAN, Mr. JERENINE RYAN, and at the Bank of Messrs. Nawroux and

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS. H. H. Hunt & Co. 60 0 0, Michael Power 6 00 Newport & Scott 56 17 6 Matthew Shee W. & R. Cherry 20 0 0 Henry Smith Francis Smith 12 5 6 Wm. Aylward Richard Pope 13 8 3 Robert Watson Jeremiah Ryan 13 0 0 James Hill ourtenay & Son 30 0 0 G. P. Ridgeway 10 0 0 Wen. Robinson 10 0 0 R. & I. Jacob 5 19 9 Alexander Pope 10 0 0 T. Boland Milwards & Skot-Joseph Wakefield 1 29 20 0 0 Captain Fleming 4 10 0 M'Cheane & Hat-Thomas Waring 2 5 6 10 0 0 Jas. Cooke & Son 2 3 6 chinson 10 00 Jas. Cooke ox Son x うい 2. Peet and Son 12 5 6 P. & T. M. Dougall 5 0 0 Richard Fogarty 10 0 0 Benjamin Moore 3 0 0 J. Allen and Son 15 0 O Richard Parrell 5 15 9 Vm. Strangman 18 5 6 James Blake 5 13 9 W. & J. Harris 25 0 0 James Aylward 1 0 0 Jacob Scroder 18 5 8 Pat. Galwey George Ivic 10 0 0 Prederick Kenting 2 0 0 Samuel King 10 0 0 Samuel Hobson King and Jones 2 5 6 Jas. Anderson William Hughes 10 0 0 The Lord Bishop of Joseph Jacob 20 0 0 Waterford Joshua Mason 20 0 0 Humphry Jones 2 3 6 Samuel White 5 0 0 Alex. Alcock W. Penrose Wat-Thos. Christmas SO O G 20 0 0 Jonathan Gatchell 4 0 ff Davis, Strangman, Turner & Bayley 10 00 60 0 0 W. Pearose, Sons, and Co. Thomas Jacob 25 8 3 & Co. W. Belcher & Co. 25 0 0 Davis & Newsom 5 13 9 Strangman & Son 70 0 0 James White T. White & Son 20 0 0 Joshua Jacob 5 13 9 Max & Jackson 23 8 3 Joseph White Simon Max 3 8 3 Arthur Birnie William Blain 12 5 6 Edmond Lyons A. T. Sampayo 300 0 0 Stephen Cartis K. Scott & Co. 10 0 0 Henry Browning 1 2 9 P. & P. Nevins 13 8 3 J. A. Leonard

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Thomas Cooke 1 10 0 William Denis 2 5 6 1 10 0 Edward Hall P. A. Franquefort 1 10 0 R. B. Osborne 1 0 0 Walter Denuchy Mrs. Poulter 0 0 Michael Dobbyn 1 8 9 Miss Poulter 0 0 Unvid Power 0 0 W. Power, High-st. 1 0 0 Michael Dobbyn 0 0 Tobias Wilson 2 10 0 Miss Roberts Mrs. Fell 0.0 Wiliam Veacock 11.4 Miss Garde 2 9 Captain Cox Patrick Daly 6 Abraham Donny Charles Tandy 5 6 M. P. & M Farrell 3 8 3 0 0 William Lawson Patrick Tierney 0 0 Thomas Kehoe John Vero 0 0 Roger Cashin 10 0 0 8 9 William Crooko Edward Popham Matthew Poole 2 9 Andrew Blake 5 13 9 Thomas King 2 9 James Hayes John Perkins 2 9 William O'Neill T. B. Marphy 2 5 6 George Weekes Mrs. Penrose 10 0 Jeffry Fanning W. Barron, Johns Paul Reynolds 8 9 John Barden Michael Power 0 0 ArchdeaconFleury1 2 9 David Flynn 2 9 William Murphy James Morriss 11 4 Richard Scallan 1 John Sharp 10 0 Pierse Power William Gouch 0 0 John Fanning

1 0 0 Simon Lamphier 2 0 0 John Quigley 1 2 9 Edward Despard

John Carrigan

Walter Farrell

Michael Kenny

Thomas Goouch 5 0 0 John Denis

5. O'GRADY