

ON THE WRECK AT TRAMORE.

FROM THE ISLE OF MAN WEEKLY GAZETTE.

With muffled drums and arms recovered, With soft and slow, Behold you mournful train immersed In bitter tears of woe.

For Douglas, and his gallant crew Of warriors brave, Who 'scaped the fight of Waterloo, Have found a watery grave.

Tramore—thy billows murr'ring hoarse, A wretched sight unfold; Each wave throws up a livid corse, As marble pale and cold.

A sculler few survivors stand, With anxious, tearful eyes, Surveying thy deceitful strand, And billows as they rise.

Even now, a wife or child from far, Comes driving to thy shore; Or now a hero, scum'd with scars, Beats on thy rocks, Tramore.

Insatiate death, thy fury stay, Nor greedily crave for more; Remember, ah! the hapless day— The wreck within Tramore.

SIMONIDES.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Petitions against the Property Tax were presented from St. Saviour's, St. Mary's Stratford Bow, St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, Lynn, Walkbrook Ward, Broad-street Ward, Newport, Southwark, St. Bride's, Farringdon Without, Warwick, Castle Baynard, Coleman-street, Cork, & eight from districts in Norfolk, Giltcross, and Stratham, in Norfolk; East Lothian, Fifeshire, Hampshire, Kintabon, Arundel, Leves, and Berwick.

Lord ALTHORP presented a Petition from the County of Northampton against the Property Tax and the Peace Establishment; he said, although not passed unanimously, it was by a very large majority.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT stated, that the minority was respectable, and that he could not support that part of the Petition which related to the Property Tax.

Mr. HART DAVIES presented a Petition from Bristol, signed by above 4000 inhabitants, but felt it his painful duty to declare, that the sentiments contained in the Petition did not accord with his own.

Mr. PROTHEROE presented a Petition from the Corporation of Bristol against the Property Tax, and declared, that in his opinion the continuance of the Property Tax was a most judicious measure for the purpose of sliding up the expenses of the war.

General GASCOIGNE presented a Petition from Liverpool against the Property Tax; he said that no difference of opinion existed in the town with regard to the prayer of the Petition. He fully collected in those sentiments; the House was pledged to the discontinuance of the Tax during Peace, and he should oppose it as long as he had a seat in that House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took this opportunity of giving notice, that he meant to propose the Income Tax in the Committee of Ways and Means on Wednesday, and hoped those Members who had Notices on the Book would give way to him.

Mr. BARING said, that so far from that, he would rather add another notice than remove the one now existing, in order to prevent the Right Honourable Gentleman from running a race with the Country. Such precipitation was most indecent. He declared he would oppose the measure to every individual he could keep 12 or 15 days before the House as he knew the anxiety of the Country on this subject to be very great. He wished Hon. Gentlemen would attend more to their constituents than to private notices at the Minister's house, thereby to enable us to ride their voice.

Mr. CHARLES DENNARD observed, that Berkshire was very desirous of meeting, and that a Resolution had been passed for the purpose. He trusted the Chancellor of the Exchequer would abandon his intention of being so precipitate. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said such a charge was most unfounded—he had stated his intention of bringing forward this measure on the day of the address—the Country had had opportunities enough for the expression of their sentiments. He was sure the good sense of the Country was very much in favour of the measure. He stated that he had been very much surprised to find that the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer had intended to bring forward this measure on the day of the address—the Country had had opportunities enough for the expression of their sentiments. He was sure the good sense of the Country was very much in favour of the measure.

Mr. PONSONBY said, that the delay of two or three days, was only owing to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Baring) being 24 hours to give up his notice, and did not in the least originate in any desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to accommodate the Country. He was sensible to imagine, that the Petitioners against the Income Tax were excited by party spirit. He knew the contrary—the sense of the Country was openly declared, and it required the most impudent pertinacity on the part of Government to adhere to it. The Petition was brought up.

Mr. CHARLES MOYER then moved, that the House be then called over. The Clerk proceeded to call the House over.

In consequence of the extreme tumult which prevailed for some minutes in the gallery, owing to the extraordinary crowd which rushed in when the doors were opened, we were not heard distinctly the words of Mr. Brougham, whom, upon admission, we found in the act of speaking. The few sentences which he delivered were in support of a Petition, which, so far as we could judge, was presented by him against the Property Tax.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, after delivering a few words against the nature and object of the Property Tax, presented a Petition against its continuance from the inhabitants of Westminster.

Sir JAMES SHAW presented a Petition of a similar nature from the inhabitants of Broad-street Ward.

Petitions against the Property Tax were also presented by Mr. W. SMITH, from the inhabitants of the city of Norwich; by Mr. MELLISH, from the inhabitants of St. Ann's, Middlesex; and by Mr. HALL, from the inhabitants of Swansea.

Lord FRANCIS OSBORNE presented a Petition from Cambridge to the same effect: it represented, also, the distresses of the agricultural interests in strong colours, and complained of the dangers and expense that would arise from the large standing army which it is proposed to establish.

Another Petition was presented, we believe, from Hertfordshire, against a continuance of the Property Tax.

Lord MILTON presented five Petitions against the Property Tax.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND presented six and twenty Petitions against it.

Sir J. SHAW presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Within, against the Property Tax.

The Petitions were ordered to lie on the Table. Mr. BROUGHAM, in consequence of the very important subjects immediately before Parliament, postponed until Thursday night his motion respecting the Liberty of the Press. The Order of the Day having been read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

The CHAN. of the EXCH. moved that the Army Estimates be referred to the consideration of the said Committee.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to oppose the motion. He had his own opinion not been previously formed on the subject, the numerous Petitions which had that night been presented to the House would have determined him to oppose so enormous a military establishment as that proposed by His Majesty's Government. The People assembled all over the Country had declared the extremity of their distress; groans and sighs proceeded from every quarter; and yet Parliament was called on to vote a military establishment of greater amount than had ever under similar circumstances been required. [Hear, hear, hear.]—But had the People abstained from expressing their sentiments on the proposition, yet, in a constitutional point of view, he should still have thought it the duty of the Members of that House to oppose it. In time of peace, an army of 150,000 men was a just object of jealousy and suspicion. The danger arising from the increase of influence which such a standing army gave to the Crown was apparent. The time might come—he was not sure that it had not arrived—when Members of that House might feel a personal interest in the maintenance of a large standing Army. [Hear, hear, hear.]—When that should be the case, what security would remain for the liberty of the subject? [Hear, hear, hear.] It had been contended by his Majesty's Ministers, that a large establishment was necessary to our security. What! Had the People been told for a dozen years that they must keep up the war to avoid a large peace establishment, and were they now to be told that they must keep up a large peace establishment to avoid a war? [Hear, hear, hear.]—To the domestic establishment of 23,000 men he had also the greatest objection. So large a force appeared to him to be utterly unnecessary; and he was convinced, that if it were permitted to exist, it would not be very long before the People of this Country would have to lament the loss of their liberties. [Hear, hear, hear.]—He would oppose the reference of the Army Estimates to the Committee of Supply. If in this opposition he should be successful, he would propose an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, recommending Estimates on a reduced scale. [Hear, hear, hear.]

Mr. LAVIS expressed his anxiety to embrace every opportunity of mitigating—he would not say of resisting—the estimates proposed by His Majesty's Government. Whenever the proposition of a large Standing Army had been made in that House, it had been resisted on a principle wholly unconnected with any party feeling—it had been resisted by a body of men acting independently of any administration—the Country Gentlemen of England, who had heretofore united in their hostility to a measure of that nature. In comparison with such a question as that before them, he cared not who was in or who was out of power; but he called on the Country at large to think and to act for themselves—to look at the extent of the means they possessed, and at the extent of the danger to be apprehended, and to decide on the establishment that was advisable with reference to both those considerations. [Hear, hear, hear.] He verily believed that the distresses of the People at the present moment were of a magnitude not sufficiently appreciated. [Hear, hear, hear.]—and in what consisted the danger which required this immense Peace Establishment? We were in the closest alliance with all the powers of Europe—an alliance which appeared less liable to dissolution than any former

contract of a similar nature. The army we wanted, if we wanted any, was to be in France, not in England. What had we to do with two armies? If it were necessary powerfully to resist France in France, why should we have an army to resist France in England? He thought, that before the House determined upon this question, it was necessary to institute a specific inquiry into the state of the Country.

Mr. YOYKE would maintain it was no question, at this time of the day, whether we ought or ought not to keep up a Standing Army for the defence of the Country. The enormous extent of our possessions, our great expenditure, [hear, hear!] from the Opposition side, and the increased wealth of the Empire, [hear, hear!] called upon us to keep up a Standing Army. The public concerns of such an Empire as this, under all its circumstances since the time of the Revolution, obliged us not to abandon a practice so conducive to our welfare, but to attend to the benefits of a Standing Army. In expenses we ought not to mention the army in France, for that was wholly defrayed by the French nation. Our old establishments in Ireland were 15 or 16,000 men, and he would lessen to the sentiments of Gentlemen from that country, whether it would be safe to withdraw any part of the force for its defence.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, we were now told that we must put off our peaceful habits, and conform ourselves to the practice and principles of the despotic Governments of Europe. This was the principle which, on the first opportunity during the Session, had been inculcated by the Noble Lord (Castlereagh). We were to change not only our establishments, but our tone—we were to put on a military tone. The words of the Government had been in harmony with their acts—they had not only shown their disposition in our establishments—in the extension and creation of military orders—but in institutions not the less dangerous, because they were not under the control of Parliament—nor of a less insidious tendency, because they bore the innocent name of Clubs. [Hear, hear, hear.]—On this head he concurred in the opinion of an illustrious Naval Commander as to the nature of these institutions, who had not only refused his assistance in promoting their formation, but had expressed his abhorrence of them as unconstitutional and hostile to the spirit and usage of this country. [Hear, hear, hear.]—It had been said we had long kept up a great army in safety. An army in time of war could not be constitutionally mischievous; it was abroad and in activity, for ends beneficial to the country; but being at home, let it be in this Island at the direction of the Executive—even if it should be under the command of officers as pure and incorruptible as it was possible to conceive, still they were men—men in a state of subordination and allegiance, not to Parliament but to another power, and might be employed by that power either against the Parliament or the People. The Right Hon. Genl. (Mr. York) had asked, whether it could be supposed that the Gentlemen of England, the officers of that army, could turn their arms against their country? If such an appeal had been made in former times, with what scorn and indignation would it have been treated? [Hear, hear, hear.]—Could the Right Hon. Genl. who was so well versed in Whig precedents, advance such a doctrine? Let him imagine that in former times it had been said that the army was under the command of Lord Castlereagh and Lord Peterborough, the very pillars of Whig principles, and that therefore it could not be turned against the People. Would it not have been then said, that as long as soldiers were subordinate to the Crown, the Parliament was bound not to maintain one man more than were absolutely necessary to the safety of the Country? [Hear, hear, hear.] It was worthy of notice in how ingenious a manner the Ministers had contrived to foster away questions of the greatest national importance. Instead of general debates as to the policy of the country, which they always deprecated, they took at once some *o' features*, as it was called, of that policy. On last Monday the Treaty was debated, and that debate having passed by, all that was then decided was held to be Gospel—the House was *estopped* from calling it in question, and the 30,000 men to be maintained in France were held to be absolutely decreed. This might the Military Establishment was the *feature*, and on some future night it will be the Property Tax. "I," said Mr. B., "will not dispute one *feature* from another; they are all in harmony—they have all the same expression—they are part of the same face—they all look one way—all look against the Constitution, and form neither more nor less than the visage of a Military Monarchy. [Hear, hear, hear.] This division of our policy into *features*, he continued to say, had many incidental advantages; they were that night all of a black spot in the horizon. If in that debate a man had suggested that there was a spot even as big as the hand, he would have been denounced as nothing less than a false and malignant prophet; all was too bright and bounding with rays of promise of everlasting peace. But now on the question of military establishments, for he came the Volunteer Minister with his War Office Speech, declaring that nothing but black spots were to be seen, which would soon gather in a cloud, and discharge their vengeance on our heads. They were told it was a charge to suppose that an army could be dangerous to the Constitution; that in an army was the most innocent and harmless of all establishments. Without trying to bring into all the ways in which an army might be injurious to the Constitution, was it not enough to prove the danger, which was not the less injurious system of influence, which was not the less injurious to the interests of the People, or less fatal to the Constitution, be-

cause it was not in the hands of a responsible Minister, who might be questioned day by day in that House? (Thought questions of late had not been answered), but in the hands of a person intimately connected, both by interest and blood, with a power which was neither Lord's, nor Commons, nor Cabinet, but the Crown itself? [Hear, hear, hear.]—Was there no danger to be apprehended from the traffic which might possibly take place between the Crown and powerful individuals, who, in return for commissions, might engage their families to serve the Monarch militarily?—[Hear, hear, hear.] He (Mr. Brougham) had, perhaps, wasted more time than they deserved on the propositions which had that night been advanced; but the unwarrantable principles and the cool talk of the Right Honourable Gentlemen (Mr. York), as to the *bugbear* which had frightened the Opposition side of the House, had provoked him (Mr. Brougham) to enter his protest against those principles, and endeavour to call to the House the feelings of better times. The House, once for all, should make a stand against the ruin of the Constitution. He implored the Noble Lord and his Colleagues that they would not bring the matter to a close issue. Their majority might fail (though this might seem a chimera); but at any rate, out of doors, the voice of the People would be raised; and if the question was treated with the deliberation which was due to it, it, he was decided, they would find the sentiments of the Country expressed, (respectfully, he hoped,) better a tone which even the cool courage of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) could not resist;—and if at this moment," said Mr. Brougham, "there is in the Councils of the Country one faithful Counsellor, who knows his duty as well to the People as to the Crown, he will tell his Sovereign, that this is not a Nation to be made subservient to the whim and caprices of a Military Monarch; that he was obliged to stand on the throne by the strength of the militia against the military power, for the benefit of the People, and by the People—by the presence of right against might—[hear, hear, hear.]—he will tell him, in short, that this is England, and not Germany—[loud cries of hear, hear!—]—that whoever wishes to indulge himself in whickered hussars, and will have a play-thing at the expense of some eight or ten millions yearly, and at the expense of the Constitution of the Country, must not seek it in England. This honest Counsellor, if such there be, will seek to allay the military mania which, I admit, does prevail;—and if he has reached England, and is to be found in a certain quarter, this State Physician will use his efforts to root it out, as a deadly malarial fever to liberty and true glory."

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, instead of allowing the House to resolve into a Committee, in order to hear a full statement of the nature and amount of the peace establishment, with the reasons upon which that establishment was grounded, had thought proper to indulge in general assertion and vehement declamation against imaginary danger. But without entering into the various topics upon which the Learned Gentleman dwelt, he should proceed in the discharge of his duty to state the amount and distribution of the proposed establishment, together with the causes which rendered it necessary, and the manner in which it was to be distributed, and this statement he should conceive the best answer to all that the House had heard from the Learned Genl. [Here the Noble Lord entered into a statement of the force which it was proposed to provide for Great Britain and Ireland, for our old and new colonies, which statement was in substance a repetition of that made by Lord Liverpool in the House of Peers, upon the discussion of Lord Grenville's motion for the production of a copy of the Army Estimates.] The additional force for Ireland, the Noble Lord said, the circumstances of that country peculiarly called for, in consequence of its disturbed state, and the danger to which even the magistracy were notoriously exposed, in their endeavours to discharge their duty, by enforcing the laws. That supposing the whole of the proposed force was done away, still he would contend, that no such relief from taxation, as some Gentlemen demanded, could be consistently granted—that the Property Tax, for instance, could not be wholly repealed. [Hear, hear, hear!] on the Minister's benches. For, deducting the half-pay of the officers, and the pensions which must be granted to the privates, he must show that if the whole of the additional force of 25,000 men were disbanded, the saving of expense to the country would not exceed £600,000. The cry of prodigality, therefore, raised against the proposed military establishment, was quite an exaggeration, if not essentially groundless. The Noble Lord argued, that the proposed establishment was quite as low as circumstances imperiously required, with view to our security, and the preservation of that rank and importance which the country had purchased at the expense of so much blood and treasure, including with an exhortation to the House, not to delay the adoption of an arrangement, essentially necessary to the best interests of the public service.

Mr. JONSONBY said, that every Gentleman must be satisfied it would be impossible to bring the important debate before the House to a close that night, he should leave the adjournment of it.

Lord CASTLEREAGH agreed with the Right Hon. Genl. in the propriety of adjourning the discussion, which was accordingly done till next day. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, after which the House adjourned.

WATERFORD.

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TO BE SOLD, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, CLONASKEY and HOCHSTOWN, (See Simple Estates) situated within Five Miles of the City of Waterford. Said Lands contain upwards of 600 Plantation Acres, and are set for terminable Leases, most of which were made about 20 years ago, at the yearly Rent of £100. Proposals (if by Letter, post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Belfast, Postmaster to Mr. James Adams, Gardiner, near Waterford, who will forward them to Mr. NICHOLSON, Belfast, February 23, 1816.



WASHINGTON, THAT annual, speedy, and celebrated RACE HORSE, the Property of WILLIAM POWEN, Esq. will cover Mares this Season at LANDS APE, midway between Carrick and Clonmel. Bred Mares, Three Guineas—all others, Half Price. Green, Hall, and Crown. He is a half of Hand-his, upwards of 15 years old, and has won many of the best Races in the Kingdom, and is considered by sportsmen to be as high bred a Horse as any in England; his Dam, Irish Lass, by Turnip Irish Lass was the best of her year at the Curragh, and what is more remarkable, she never was beaten by any Mare. WASHINGTON is now six years old, in full Bloom and Vigour. For his Performance on the Turf, vide Racing Calendar. £75 The Money to be paid at first Service, as the Ground is accountable. Feb. 25, 1816.

TO STAND AT NEW RISS, At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—5s. 6d. the Groom.

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESSITT HORSE REGORDON, got by *Democritus*, Dam, Fair Melrose, by *Prigadee* Grand Dam, Ever lasting, by *Edgemoor*. He covered in season 1815. He is a sure Foot getter, and his stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 years old. Won the Green Stake at Newmarket, beating 10 others, and was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until he was injured. £300 Good Grass provided, on the usual Terms. No Share taken away until first paid for. The Groom being accountable. Hous. Feb. 14, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD, By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 3s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Flanged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

ALL other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two usual Letters of the Baker or Maker a Name, the White Bread must be marked with a B and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament in that behalf made, and the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

MARCH 2. HARRY ALCOCK, Mayor. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 6.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Tallow, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices and units.

FIELDS. SOME CHOICE MEADOW TOWN FIELDS, OF ONE, TWO, AND THREE ACRES, TO BE LET, BY ROGER CASHIN, ESQ. Waterford, March 5, 1816.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, AND FARMING UTENSILS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT DROMINA, ON MONDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, AND FARMING UTENSILS, the Property of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL, the Property of MAHOAGY CHAIRS, TABLES, & BED STEADS—BED ROOM CHAIRS AND DRESSING TABLES—KITCHEN FURNITURE—BEANS, BEDDING, GLASS & CHINA—in Cat and Milk COWS, SHEEPERS, and YEARLINGS—SHEEP—Draught SADDLE HORSES—CARTS, CARRIAGES, HAY RIGGS, and several other Articles. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock each Day, and continue until all are sold. £7 Terms, Cash. FIELDING, Auctioneer. Dromina, 26th February, 1816.

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

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the twenty fourth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, the Barony of KILCOURT, the Parish of DUNROPP, the Parish of RAHAN, the Parish of LEMAHAN, the Parish of CLONROIS, and the Parish of WHERRY, in the KING'S COUNTY, were proclaimed to be in a State of Disturbance: And whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Barony and Parishes have been restored to a State of Tranquillity:

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the Barony and Parishes aforesaid were respectively declared to be in a State of Disturbance—of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 22d Day of February, 1816. WM. TUAM, T. L. MEATH, CHARLES KIL DARE, FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, WM. M'MAHON, G. HEWETT, WM. SAURIN, GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE MILITARY CLUB.

The Committee now regularly meet at the house in Altamont-street. General Hamilton superintends all the arrangements. Plans for the new residence is taken for two years, it will not be necessary to accelerate the erection without maturely considering which will be the most eligible mode of accommodating, it is said, 2000 members. All the principal members of the naval club, exceeding 200, have agreed to a junction with the military one; the others, report states, will join the Altamont club. Lord Lynedoch is the chairman for this season; but in the next there will be two, viz. his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington. The Committee of Directors are chosen; they are as follow:—

- 1. Lieut. General Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B. 2. Colonel A. Allen, E. I. S. 3. General Sir George Beckwith, G. C. B. 4. Major General John Brown, D. Q. M. G. 5. Major General the Hon. Godolphin Boyle. 6. Colonel the Marquis of Buckingham, R. M. 7. Lieut. Colonel Lord Gough, G. C. B. 8. Lieut. Colonel Chapman, S. R. R. E. 9. Major General Ralph Darling, D. A. G. 10. Major Charles Duke. 11. Major General Dyer, E. I. S. 12. Major General William Eden. 13. Major General Egerton, C. B. 14. Major General Sir Henry France, K. C. B. 15. Colonel Sir H. Francombe, K. C. B. 16. Major General Sir William Gordon, K. C. B. 17. Lieut. Colonel John Gardner, A. A. G. 18. General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart. 19. Lieut. General Marquis of Huntley. 20. Major General Duglas Hamilton. 21. Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart. 22. Colonel John Macdonald. 23. Colonel Sir John Macdonell, K. C. B. E. I. S. 24. Sir James M'Gregor, Col. M. D. 25. Lieut. General Sir Haldane Oakes, Bart. 26. Lieut. General Orr, E. I. S. 27. Lieut. General Shaw, of the horse guards. 28. Colonel William Thornton, sixth regiment. 29. Colonel Sir William W. W. W. 30. Colonel Thomas Wood, R. M.

a note to the Noble Earl, enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the Club, and stating that he had been induced to do so in consequence of having learned, that his Lordship's sentiments were favourable to it; and concluded by requesting the support of his Lordship's influence. In reply to this, Lord St. Vincent observed, 'that having been fortunate in obtaining a good understanding with the army, from the expedition against Quebec to the last hour of his services, he was at first disposed to judge favourably of a measure tending to harmonize the two professions; but, upon taking a more enlarged view of the subject, he was free to declare, that in his opinion, such a vast extension of military association in this free country, coupled with other signs of the times, were an unconstitutional aspect, and could not fail to attract the attention of Parliament.' To combat these sentiments of his Lordship, Lord Lynedoch, in reply, observed, that he would have been the last person to have taken an active part in promoting such an establishment, if he could have supposed, that it ever could become dangerous to the Constitution; that the idea originated from its being a subject of general complaint, that officers coming to town occasionally were, for the want of such a club, necessarily dispersed and drawn into expensive and had tavern and coffee-houses, without a chance of meeting their friends, or any good society; to remedy which, this general club had been formed—which had been exposed to calumnious charges, that it would be the ready tool of despotism—that it would be the hub-bub of grievances, and be an embarrassment to the Government; that the club had submitted in silence to such unmerited censures, trusting to the nature of its constitution, and the conduct of its members, to remove such alarm; that it was, from the first, open to all field officers of the Army, Militia, and East India Company's service, and subsequently a proposal of union with the navy had been made—in that consideration how these ranks in the different services were filled, it seemed next to an impossibility, that any mischievous or dangerous combination should ever be formed in so mixed a society, so connected, as they must be, with all that is best in point of character and property in the Country, and having ever had it in their minds, that while fighting under the King's colours, they were defending their Country's cause; that should un happily corruption ever spread itself so universally over the land, as to carry its baneful influence into the bosoms of men bred up with a peculiar sense of duty and honour, nothing could save the country from merited ruin.' To which Lord St. Vincent merely observed, in reply, 'that a club, ever so extensive, be formed of military men resembling Lord Lynedoch, he should feel no apprehension for our happy Constitution.'

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

On Saturday last, there was a Meeting at Lord Trimbleton's, in Dublin, which was most numerously attended, when it was unanimously resolved, that the Petition adopted there should be presented to the House of Lords by Lord Donoughmore, it having been previously ascertained, that he fully and warmly approved of its object, and the manner in which it is drawn up.

Mr. Plunkett has also expressed himself most favourably, and, although he had not before intended to take his seat in Parliament, during the present Session, yet he is now determined on doing so, as he considers the proceedings at Lord Trimbleton's, give him some chance of promoting a cause he has so much at heart.

An Address to the Regent was determined on on Saturday, at this important Meeting. We publish the following names, which were subscribed in Dublin to the above Petition twelve days ago. They are selected from a numerous list, as those best known in this part of Ireland—the Representatives of great landed property, men of respectable energy, and the most wealthy of the mercantile body. At the head of this list, stand the names of the descendants of nine ancient and noble Families, who have sacrificed honours and places in the State to a conscientious adherence to the Religion of their ancestors, and who are as little disposed at this moment, as their Forefathers ever were, to abandon the Faith or the Church which they have for centuries maintained and adhered to.

THOMAS NOLAN, 2 Phelan's, Thomas Duffey, Edmund Duffey, M. D. Robert Archbold, James Archbold, Thomas Barry, (B.) John Carroll, Richard Strange, Thomas Lott, Jun. William Parry, (B.) Bryan Sheehy, James T. Leff, Edward Noel, Malachy Donelan, Thomas Wynn, Walter Jones, Denis MacCarthy.

THOMAS NOLAN, 2 Phelan's, Thomas Duffey, Edmund Duffey, M. D. Robert Archbold, James Archbold, Thomas Barry, (B.) John Carroll, Richard Strange, Thomas Lott, Jun. William Parry, (B.) Bryan Sheehy, James T. Leff, Edward Noel, Malachy Donelan, Thomas Wynn, Walter Jones, Denis MacCarthy.

Resolved, That the most Rev. and Right Rev. the CATHOLIC BISHOPS of IRELAND, at a Meeting held by them in the City of Dublin, on the 22d and 23d of August, 1815, did give their assent to a Resolution on the following words:— "That it is our decided and conscientious conviction, that no power granted to the Government of Great Britain of interfering, directly or indirectly, in the appointment of Bishops for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, must essentially injure the well-being of the Country." [Left speaking at Two o'Clock.] The following are the Resolutions, and Address to the Regent, which are to be submitted to the Meeting:— Resolved, That the most Rev. and Right Rev. the CATHOLIC BISHOPS of IRELAND, at a Meeting held by them in the City of Dublin, on the 22d and 23d of August, 1815, did give their assent to a Resolution on the following words:— "That it is our decided and conscientious conviction, that no power granted to the Government of Great Britain of interfering, directly or indirectly, in the appointment of Bishops for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, must essentially injure the well-being of the Country." [Left speaking at Two o'Clock.] Resolved, That with this conviction deeply and unalterably impressed upon our minds, of the rights and sincerity of the venerated Prelates who adopted the foregoing Resolution, and of the plain truth and certainty of the conclusion which they have thus announced, we should consider ourselves as betraying the dearest interests of our Religion and our Country, did we not most unanimously declare, that we will, at all times and under all circumstances, deprecate and oppose, by every means left us by the

- Francis Magan, James Conolly, Thomas Egmont, Hugh O'Moore, A. S. Keating, Chevalier J. McCarthy, M. E. Lynch, (B.) Anthony S. Hussey, C. Dillon Bellou, John Galwey, Andrew Clark, Lewis Ward, Nich. Dixon White, Walter Redmond, Anthony Meyer, M. D. Thomas Abbas, Stephen Wolfe, (B.) H. Southwell, James O'Regan, (B.) Jonathan Lynch, P. Magan, (B.) John D. Byrne, James Bagot, John Bellow, John Bellow, Thomas Maguire, Thomas Archdeacon, D. G. Lube, (B.) Richard C. Kearney, William Bellew, (B.) Richard Shiel, (B.) Mat. Donelan, John B. Magan, (B.) Corcuis Lyne, (B.) J. S. Fallon, (B.) H. E. Taaffe, Dan. Cummin, R. Connelly, Thomas Egmont, M. D. Charles Dixon, A. S. Keating, Edward Nugent, E. Granger, Jun. E. Corbally, John Donelan, Bernard Fallon, Walter Clark, J. Winer, J. Green, Jun. (B.) Walter Redmond, N. Heddington, C. Heddington, Malachy Daly, H. Southwell, Bernard Malton, Andrew Brown, Bernard Brown, Mat. Lynch, James Kennedy, John Kennedy, John Bellow, James Maguire, John Taaffe, Peter Coleman, Henry Chester, M. Thos. Maher, Myles Keon, (B.) Mat. Donelan, Joseph Barnewell, Daniel Farrell, (B.) Brown (General).

(\*) Thus marked, are some of the most eminent Merchants in Dublin. (B) Gentlemen of the Bar. Those who have no mark attached to their names are all men of large landed properties.

AGGREGATE MEETING.

[From the Dublin Evening Post of March 5.] This day the Aggregate Meeting assembled in Clarendon-street Chapel, Queen O'Connor, Esq. of Belanagare, in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Sir Thomas Edmond, stating, that business which could not be deferred presented his attending the Meeting, which he regretted, as it was his wish to oppose the new attempt at Veto, already so much condemned by their Prelates.

Mr. O'Connor then addressed the Meeting from the Chair, and said, he did not mean to be severe on those who met at Lord Trimbleton's, as he conceived they intended every thing for the best; but lamented, that they had so acted, as their Petition appeared to him to embrace the Veto.

He thought, however, that it was still possible to bring back the Seceders, and unite the Catholic Body. Her former stated it as his opinion, that the meeting, in expressing their determination to resist a Veto, should do every thing in their power to conciliate their Protestant Fellow-Subjects.

Mr. Mahon expressed his agreement in opinion with Mr. O'Connor, and said, that he conceived, that the sentiments which now fell from the Chair were those avowed by the Association.

Mr. O'Connell said, that he was prepared to do every thing for conciliation, except to surrender the venerable Religion of his Fathers and his Country; that he did not attack the private feelings of the Seceders, nor desire to say any thing of them as individuals; but as a Body he would denounce them, and would prove them the enemies of their Religion, their Country, and their God. He then read several Resolutions of the Catholic Board and gave Meetings, at which Lord Fliegel and other Seceders presided and attended, strongly denouncing their hostility to the measure of a Veto; and one in particular, moved by Lord Killera, and seconded by Lord Trimbleton, that Mr. Barnewell, who declared, that they could not in sincerity offer any Security, or admit any Arrangement of Interference of the Crown in their Religion—such interference being only an embargo of one species of Servitude for another; that those Noble Lords now under the Veto to the Legislature.

[Left speaking at Two o'Clock.]

The following are the Resolutions, and Address to the Regent, which are to be submitted to the Meeting:— Resolved, That the most Rev. and Right Rev. the CATHOLIC BISHOPS of IRELAND, at a Meeting held by them in the City of Dublin, on the 22d and 23d of August, 1815, did give their assent to a Resolution on the following words:— "That it is our decided and conscientious conviction, that no power granted to the Government of Great Britain of interfering, directly or indirectly, in the appointment of Bishops for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, must essentially injure the well-being of the Country." [Left speaking at Two o'Clock.] Resolved, That with this conviction deeply and unalterably impressed upon our minds, of the rights and sincerity of the venerated Prelates who adopted the foregoing Resolution, and of the plain truth and certainty of the conclusion which they have thus announced, we should consider ourselves as betraying the dearest interests of our Religion and our Country, did we not most unanimously declare, that we will, at all times and under all circumstances, deprecate and oppose, by every means left us by the

laws, any such interference as the Catholic Prelates and People have so often and so emphatically condemned.

Resolved, That the sole pursuit of the Catholic People of Ireland being Liberty, Civil as well as Religious, we should deem ourselves base and degraded were we to purchase any advantages for ourselves, by consenting to any arrangements which, by increasing the undue influence of his Majesty's Ministers, must injure the Civil Liberty of our Fellow-Subjects of every Religious denomination.

Resolved, That we adopt the Resolution of the Aggregate Meeting of the 13th of March, 1806, that the holding of Meetings at any Private House, for the General Concerns of the Catholic Body, is unfavourable to the Freedom of Discussion, and inadequate to the collection of Public Sentiment.

Resolved, That any Meeting convened for the consideration of Catholic Affairs, and involving the interests of the Body at large, brought about by private invitation and partial selection, must be injurious to the interests of the Catholics of Ireland.

### THE PETITION.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, ROBERT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The humble Petition and Address of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects whose names are hereunto subscribed, as well on behalf of themselves as of others his Majesty's Subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland.

SHewETH, That your Petitioners beg leave to offer the expression of their sincere concern for the continued indulgence of our most gracious Sovereign—a concern flowing not only from the uniform sentiment of true allegiance which governs our conduct, but also from a sincere gratitude for the benefits derived from his Majesty by the Members of our Community.

We humbly trust, nevertheless, that this heavy calamity will not operate to the prejudice of those works of benevolence, or those measures of wisdom, which have been contemplated and partly effected by our most gracious Sovereign for the welfare and happiness of his good and faithful Catholic Subjects of Ireland; and we venture to cherish this hope the more ardently, when we call to mind the liberal and patriotic principles at various times avowed by your Royal Highness.

We presume to believe, Sir, that the sufferings of the Roman Catholic People of Ireland, under the present Code of Penal Laws, are not unknown to your Royal Highness. Their grievous pressure and their extreme impolicy have been equally lamented and condemned by the soundest Statesmen, the best Senators, and the most sincere and effective Supporters of the British Constitution. In Ireland, this odious Code maintains a permanent fund of discord, and either immediately or remotely is the principal cause of all the numerous disorders, misfortunes, and miseries, of almost every kind, which, for upwards of a century, have afflicted our ill-fated country.

Nor is it the least reproachable deformity of this Code, that its origin is traced to a deliberate breach of a solemn compact, sealed and ratified in the face of Christendom.

We humbly request permission to represent to your Royal Highness, that this compact was entered into in the year 1691, between his Majesty King William the Third and the armed Catholic Population of Ireland.

By that compact, he obtained the surrender of the fortified City of Limerick, after an arduous and protracted siege; he thereby secured the submission of the brave and disciplined Irish Armies, and the peaceable and un molested possession of the Kingdom of Ireland, to the perpetual exclusion of his former legitimate Sovereign. In return for such signal advantages, he pledged his Royal Faith for the maintenance of the Religious Liberties of the Catholic People of Ireland.

Such, may it please your Royal Highness, was the memorable compact so solemnly ratified. The pledged faith of Ireland has remained unshaken under every misfortune and every vicissitude of succeeding times, while the condition of the great mass of her Population has ever since exhibited the melancholy proof, that such good faith was not reciprocal.

The Religious Liberties of our ancestors were openly invaded—Religious Dissensions were indeliberately promoted—the direful Code of Penal Laws, avowedly directed against the Roman Catholic Religion, involved all classes of her inhabitants in ruinous strife and unchristian animosities.

Thus, Sir, did the Catholic People of Ireland suffer during a period exceeding seventy years—thus, prostrate and oppressed, did these hopeless victims groan under the excruciating pressure of this terrible Code.

At length, in 1778, our most gracious Sovereign, and the Honourable House of Parliament in Ireland, granted permission to Catholics to take and enjoy leases of lands for certain terms of years, and at the same time granted, by the preamble to the said Statute, that "from the uniform and reasonable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland for a long series of years, it appeared reasonable and expedient to relax the disabilities and incapacities under which they laboured, and that we most tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this Kingdom, but to the prosperity and strength of all his Majesty's dominions, that his Majesty's Subjects of all denominations should enjoy the blessings of a free Constitution, and should be bound to each other by mutual interests and mutual affections."

This enlightened and conciliating spirit continued at intervals to operate upon the Penal Code of Ireland, and, in each instance, the beneficial consequences of its operation were universally felt and acknowledged.

The revived confidence of the Catholic People was the fruit of mitigated rigour, and the harbinger of public peace and national improvement. It extended credit, created industry, and seemed at length to give a home to the long-wandering native. The springs of commerce became free—the value of property increased, and they who had conferred even this moderate indulgence were amply requited by a considerable accession of private income, and an extraordinary extension of public resources.

So fully justified by its practical good consequences this enlightened policy which suggested to our most gracious Sovereign the benevolent wish of restoring religious freedom to his faithful Roman Catholic Subjects of Ireland;

So impressed, too, with the justice of this sentiment was his Royal mind, that in 1793 he was pleased graciously to recommend to his Houses of Parliament, of Ireland, through his then Lord Lieutenant, at the opening of the Session, the measure of our complete and effectual relief, which recommendation was expressed in the words following, viz:—

"I have it in particular command from his Majesty, to recommend it to you to apply yourselves to the consideration of such measures as may be most likely to strengthen and cement a general union of sentiment among all classes of his Majesty's Subjects, in support of the established Constitution.—With this view, his Majesty trusts, that the situation of his Majesty's Catholic Subjects will engage your serious attention; and, in the consideration of this subject, he relies upon the wisdom and liberality of his Parliament."

This favourable testimony of our most gracious Sovereign to the justice of our Claims and the extent of our merits, was corroborated by both the Honourable Houses of Parliament in the same year, and accordingly they were pleased solemnly to declare, that his Majesty's Catholic Subjects were subject to many restraints and disabilities, to which others of this Realm were not liable, and that it was just that, from their peaceable and loyal demeanour, such restraints and disabilities should be discontinued.

But although it was thus solemnly declared to be the opinion of Parliament, that such restraints and disabilities should be discontinued, nevertheless the Catholics of Ireland still labour under the severe pressure of numerous restraints and disabilities which continue in full force and severity, they being by the same Statute specially excluded from any right to sit or vote in either House of Parliament, or to hold, exercise, or enjoy the Office of Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or other Chief Governor of Ireland, Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper, or Commissioner of the Great Seal, Lord High Treasurer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Justice of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master or Keeper of the Rolls, Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Vice Treasurer, Teller and Cashier of the Exchequer, or Auditor General, Lieutenant, or Governor, or Custos Rotulorum of any County, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or other Chief Governor or Governors, Member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Prime Sergeant, Attorney General, Solicitor-General, Second and Third Sergeants at Law, or King's Council, Master in Chancery, Protost or Fellow of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, Post-Master-General, Master and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance, Commander in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces, General on the Staff, and Sheriffs and Sub-Sheriffs of any County in Ireland."

By the same Act of Parliament, his Majesty's Catholic Subjects in Ireland are excluded from the several Municipal Offices of Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Town Clerk, Common Council Man, Master or Warden of any Guild or Fraternity, and are further subjected to several other restrictions, penalties and limitations, which directly tend to injure and depreciate the property, and to disturb and destroy the social connections, religious and interests of your Petitioners.

It must, therefore, appear to your Royal Highness, that, by the continuation of such important and extensive disqualifications, your Petitioners are deprived of that relief which they were led to expect, and are still held in a state of degradation most galling to honourable minds, most injurious to personal interests and to the public repose, and not warranted by their conduct or principles, the loyal and peaceable character of which had been so satisfactorily and so completely established.

We, therefore, most humbly implore your Royal Highness, graciously to interpose on our behalf, and, pursuing the generous course traced out by our august Monarch, to recommend the situation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the serious attention of Parliament.

### SECOND EDITION.

D. E. Post Office—Four o'Clock.

The Aggregate Meeting has just dispersed. We give the following in continuation.

Mr. O'Connell asked, are these Noble Lords now sincere? or do they wish to have it believed, by their shameful inconsistency, that there is mental reservation in the mind of a Catholic? So far as to the People—how do they stand as to the Prelates? The Prelates have declared, that any interference of the Crown must injure, and might subvert, their Religion. This is their solemn and emphatic declaration; and now the Seceders assert that our Prelates are sincere, and that, in the name of the Holy Ghost, they published a falsehood to the world.

Thus the Seceders act inconsistently with the declaration of the Prelates, and their own conduct. I oppose the measures of the Seceders, because they are pregnant with mischief.—I would wish to hear any man explain their conduct, and justify, if it can be justified, the strange, inconsistent, disgraceful and slavish sentiment which they have avowed.

Mr. O'Connell then animadverted at great length, and with much severity, on the Petition of the Seceders, and their Secret Meeting at a private house.

Mr. Luke Plunket expressed his agreement in opinion with the Chairman; he argued for unanimity and concord. He said, that he had had a conversation of several hours with Sir Edward Bellew, who bore testimony to the virtues and transcendent talents of Mr. O'Connell; and he (Mr. Plunket) had not the slightest doubt, that every shadow of disunion would be removed by that concession, had not unfortunately the Petition of the Seceders been presented to Mr. Grant before the interview between him (Mr. Plunket) and Sir Edward. He objected to the Resolutions reproaching the Seceders, as they went to ensure me of the most respectable conduct.—(Strong marks of disapprobation.)

Mr. Plunket resumed.—He declared, that the Seceders do not look for and would not accept of Veto arrangements. He had this assurance from them in distinct words. Some, indeed, were friendly to a Veto; but the great majority of them were against that measure; they were merely friendly to some civil arrangements, because without these the cause was not likely to succeed.

Mr. Plunket concluded by moving a Resolution of conciliation, which was not seconded, and therefore fell to the ground.

Mr. O'Connell recalled the animadversion which, on a former Aggregate Meeting, he had applied to Dr. Milner, respecting his relapse into the doctrines of Vetoism, and added, that this Reverend Divine had lately opposed the measure at the Court of Rome, with all his energy and ability.

Mr. Mahon said, that he also was a friend to unanimity, and should like to see the Seceders return; but lamented, that their conduct had been most unworthy and inconsistent, and the language of their Petition most dangerous and destructive.—He had himself much to complain. They have by Newspaper proceedings vilified the conduct of men who differ from them in opinion. He lamented that they had recourse to so disgraceful a mode as to employ their understrappers of the Press to abuse others.

Mr. O'Gorman denounced the Veto as a most affecting bondage.

A Resolution of Thanks to the Association was then proposed and carried. The Resolution was moved by Mr. O'Connor, of Waterford, which he prefaced by a speech read from a written paper.—He attacked the Seceders, and, alluding to the Catholic Association, he reproached the corrupt and confederate Press who questioned that the Association possessed the confidence of the People; and further took occasion to observe, that so long as the People were supported and enlightened by an Ennis Mac Donnell and a Parnell O'Gorman, they might bid defiance to their enemies, and feel confident that the Country must be saved.

The Address to the Regent was then moved by Mr. O'Connell, and seconded by Mr. Cox. The Address and Resolutions were carried unanimously.

The following Resolution was then proposed and carried:—

Resolved, That we cannot but feel a deep sympathy and profound interest in that great and common Cause of Religious Freedom, in violation of which, the Protestants of France have been subjected to the persecutions and massacres, which a barbarous and seemingly privileged Banditti has inflicted on them.

That, viewing with indignation and abhorrence the unnumbered and unchristian like persecutions of the French Protestants, we feel ourselves imperatively called on thus publicly to protest against the violation of what we deem the most sacred of all Rights, the Right which every man has to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

Mr. Plunket opposed the Resolution, as proposed by Mr. O'Gorman, on the subject of the Protestant Persecution. He said, that the Resolutions entered into on this subject by the Catholics of England were accompanied by liberal subscriptions, the only means, in his mind, to ameliorate the condition of that People. Are you (he asked) disposed, or are you able, to assist the French Protestants in this way? If you have the means, in my opinion, you may apply it more honourably at home. These are claims, not upon your charity or benevolence, but upon your justice; you have not even paid the expenses which the Clergy men of this Chapel have incurred for your accommodation. I admire the generosity of my Learned Friend, Mr. O'Gorman; and as the excess of his charity is likely to visit the unfortunate sufferers of France, it should also, as it is of an active principle, cross the Pyrenees to relieve the Spaniards—to restore the privileges of his old friends the Cortes, and to punish the evil Counsellors of the King.

A Resolution also passed of Thanks to the Clergy men of Clarendon street Chapel, together with a Resolution to collect Subscriptions.

Mr. Taylor was then called to the Chair, and a Vote of Thanks proposed and carried to Mr. O'Connell.

### ARMY ESTIMATES.

[In the third discussion of this subject, in the Commons, the following circumstances took place.]

Mr. R. WARD said, he hoped the House would permit him to occupy some part of its attention,

while he took a general view of the arguments which had been advanced on the other side of the House; and first of all, he could not help addressing a prophecy with respect to the present discussion, which his Noble Friend had ventured upon on a former evening.—His Noble Friend, in agreeing to the adjournment, said, he was sure that the more the question was examined and sifted, the more it would redound to the discomfiture of those who opposed it; and he would ask of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, and those who followed in his train, whether that prophecy had not been fulfilled?

Mr. BROUGHAM here rose to order, not, he said, to enforce order on the floor of the House, or below the Bar, but to demand, that something like order should be introduced into the language used by the Ministerial side.—[Hear, hear!—] They had heard on a former night from the Noble Lord, who was now absent, a recommendation to introduce better discipline into their ranks, and say they were told, that they were in the train of a Right Honourable Gentleman. One thing, however, was certain, that whether they were in a train or not, at least they received no pay.—[Loud cries of hear, hear!]

Mr. WARD contended, that the Honourable and Learned Member had no right to call him to order.

Mr. LAMBTON called upon the Honourable Member to name the persons whom he considered as in the train of any individual of that House.—[Hear, hear!]

Mr. V. FITZGERALD said, that his Honourable Friend had committed no disorder, but that the Honourable and Learned Member, who called him to order, was himself disorderly in imputing to the Gentleman on that side of the House motives less honourable or upright than those by which he and his friends were actuated.

Mr. BROUGHAM denied, that he imputed motives to any one. He simply stated a fact which could not be denied. He did not say, that the Honourable Gentleman opposite were actuated by motives less honourable than any other Members of that House, but he stated an undeniable position, that their situations were more lucrative.—[Hear, hear!]

Mr. WARD replied, that as the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had abandoned his allusion, he should most willingly accept the explanation in the sense in which it was offered. He certainly understood him to mean, that those who were in office were in the pay of the Minister, and, therefore, forced to give up the unbiased and independent exercise of their judgments. For himself, he could only say, that he despised any such allusion.—[Hear, hear!]

Mr. BROUGHAM begged leave to say, that he abandoned nothing, and that he had given no explanation.

Mr. S. WORTLEY said, he was compelled to make the observation, that many persons in that House thought the Hon. and Learned Gentleman assumed a tone and manner which were most improper.—[Hear, hear, hear!]

Mr. PONSOMBY said, he did not know whether any disorderly language had been made use of before, and he had no doubt if it had, that it was through inadvertency; but he was sure that when the Honourable Member talked about another Honourable Member speaking that House, such language was disorderly, and he presumed he could not be aware of the force of the expression.

Mr. S. WORTLEY replied, that he should be sorry to use any expression which might imply disrespect for the talents of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, which he duly appreciated. He must say, however, that the word school was the only one which, in his opinion, correctly expressed his meaning. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman complained of the expression as applied to the other side of the House, in describing them as being in the train of another; but surely that language is not worse than what was employed in characterising their opponents as the mimic of Government.

Lord EBRINGTON rose to order. He was not aware that any such expression had been used.

Mr. S. WORTLEY observed, that he would take upon himself to say, that he heard that expression in the course of the debate on the preceding evening, though he was not sure whether he was in order in referring to what passed on a former occasion. As a proof, however, of the conduct of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, he would only allude to the manner in which he thought proper to give a lesson to the Honourable Member for Devonshire, with respect to the mode of proceeding, ere a Parliament.

Mr. R. WARD said, all that he meant to intimate by saying that they were in the train of another, was nothing more than what the House perfectly understood on both sides. They linked themselves together, elected a sort of leader, and followed that leader.—[Cries of No, no, from the Opposition benches.]

[Here the matter dropped.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

CASHMERE P. KEAN.

This was an action on a bill of exchange for £100, drawn by Finch, of the O. P. and P. S. Lacey, Russell court, accepted by Mr. Kean, of Duncannon Street, and indorsed over to the Plaintiff. The defence set up was, that the bill had been received by the Plaintiff for an usurious consideration.

To prove this case, Mr. Finch was called, who stated, that, early in October last, he being very much pressed for money, applied to the Defendant to accept a bill for him for £100; Mr. Kean kindly complied with his request, and having obtained the acceptance, he, unknown to Mr. Kean, applied to the Plaintiff, whom he had known for some years, and who had frequently discounted bills for him, to accommodate him on this occasion also. He accordingly came to the witness's house, and there, in the coffee-room, gave the witness £90, who, upon that, indorsed the bill over to him, at the same time telling the Plaintiff that he must not present the bill, when it should become due, either at the Theatre or at Mr. Kean's house; but that, on its becoming due, he, the witness, would provide for it. A few days before the bill became due, the witness, finding it was out of his power to take up the bill, informed the Plaintiff's brother of that circumstance; at the same time giving him £10 for the Plaintiff, and telling him that he must renew the bill for him. A few days afterwards he saw the Plaintiff, who said all was right, but he must have another bill, which the witness promised; but soon after this the witness was arrested, and disabled from performing his promise of obtaining another bill from Mr. Kean. Upon this, the Plaintiff demanded the amount of the bill from the Defendant, and, on his refusing payment, instituted the present action against him.

On the part of the Plaintiff, two witnesses were called, both Jews, of the names of Smeers and Levy, who, on examination, in contradiction to the testimony of Mr. Finch, stated, that they were present in the coffee-room at the time Cashmere discounted the bill, and that he gave Finch £90, deducting only the fair legal interest of 10s. for the two months the bill had to run. They differed, however, materially in their testimony; and Lord Ellenborough left it to the Jury to say, to which side they would give credit. If they should be of opinion, that Mr. Kean was ignorant of the usurious transaction which had taken place, supposing there was usury, and that the use of his name, which he had given to the witness Finch, had been illegally and improperly applied, he might honourably and honestly resist payment, and the law would sanction him in that resistance.

The Jury found a verdict for the Defendant.

The Scotch Jury Court last week decided, that the signature of the name of a person who could not write, the hand and pen being guided by another, was no signature at all.

### LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

No Paris Papers have been received this morning. We have had none later than the 24th.

The cotton trade, after a temporary heaviness, has again revived; letters received this morning from Manchester state, that on Tuesday above 3000 bags of cotton were sold at Liverpool, and that the trade at Manchester was never more animated.—Courier.

The Dutch Admiral Van Baas arrived at Surinam on the 9th February, on board the Dutch man-of-war the ship Vander Werf, in company with a troop of war and about 200 troops, and took possession of that colony in the name of the King of the Netherlands. The Dutch frigate Eurydice, with the Dutch Governor on board, and a fleet of transports, with troops, parted from the Vander Werf during a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay.—Ibid.

Of the many unfounded charges brought against Ministers, one is that they have interfered to prevent Meetings against the Property Tax. The charge was made in the House last night, and was instantly and ably put down by Mr. Arbuthnot.—He declared, that not the slightest influence or interference had been used by Government. It was then intimated, that Mr. Arbuthnot meant to commend himself to the Treasury. But this intimation was not more fortunate than the previous one, for Mr. Arbuthnot immediately replied, that he did not mean to commend his disclaimer to the Treasury, but to every other department of the Government.—Ibid.

The Queen and their Royal Highnesses, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Elizabeth, and Mary, with their attendants, will leave the Pavilion at Brighton this day, for Windsor. Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte will return to Clarendon Lodge.

To-morrow, his Highness the Prince of Coburg will leave the Pavilion for Weymouth, Gloucester Lodge there being fixed for his reception. A number of attendants of various descriptions left town yesterday for Weymouth in order to wait on his Highness, who, it is said, will remain at Weymouth until the Prince Regent comes to town, when he will take up his residence at the Queen's Palace, and the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House.

Banquets, Feb. 29.—In the afternoon of yesterday her Majesty, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Clarence, took a carriage drive to Rottingdean.—Prince Leopold of Coburg remained within the Pavilion the whole of yesterday. The Prince Regent dined with the Royal Party yesterday.

Brown Jure, the Ambassador from the King of Saxony to the Prince Regent, who arrived in town on Sunday last, was Ambassador from the same Monarch to the King of France, when the Allied Powers entered Paris. This Nobleman is highly esteemed on the Continent for political knowledge, diplomatic experience, and personal merit, as well as for taste and liberal patronage of the elegant Arts.

### DANISH GENERAL CONSULATE.

London, Feb. 29, 1816.

Sir—It is with much satisfaction that I communicate to you, for the information of the Subscribers to Lloyd's, and others, that official information has been received at this Consulate of the differences between his Majesty the King of Denmark and the Pacha of Tripoli having been adjusted, and that the Danish Flag has henceforth nothing to apprehend from that quarter, Denmark being now at peace with all the Barbary Powers. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

H. F. HORNEMAN, His Danish Majesty's Consul General. Mr. John Bennett. Sec. to the Committee of Lloyd's.

His Majesty's ships Medway, Liverpool, Tamer, and Harry, have arrived from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; the former at Portsmouth, having Admiral Tyle's flag; the three latter at Plymouth. His Majesty's ship Granicus has got round from the River to Portsmouth, and will there receive on board Mr. Ward, for Lisbon. His Majesty's ship Newcastle, Captain Maynell, has also arrived at Portsmouth, from the River, and will there wait the arrival of the Foreign Ambassadors from the Continent. She will then proceed to St. Helena, and hold the Admiral's flag on that station.

### NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Dobbie to the command of the Pactolus frigate, going out for sea with all possible despatch. Capt. Lewis Hole to the command of the Tay frigate, in the room of Capt. Robert Bloye. Capt. John Walker to the Queen, 74, in the room of Capt. John Coode, appointed to the command of the Albion, going out as Sheersness, for the reception of a Flag Officer.

Capt. Charles Hawtayne to the command of the Scamander frigate, in the room of Captain Sir James Louth, removed to the command of the Eorates frigate.

On Tuesday last Ministers, we understand, received despatches from Italy, by two messengers who followed one another. By the first they were informed, that Lucien Bonaparte had set off from Rome with great privacy, and his flight was considered to be of such importance, joined with other circumstances, that a Cabinet Council was convened. They had scarcely met, when the second messenger brought an account that Lucien had been recognized at Florence, and that the Post-masters had refused to give him horses; that, however, he had contrived to get on for a post or two further, but finding himself discovered and followed, he had of his own accord turned about, and was on his way back to Rome.

A dreadful earthquake has been experienced.—Captain Welsh, of the Claudine, arrived from Batavia, has sent to Lloyd's the particulars of this awful convulsion of nature. "On the 10th instant, being then about 35 leagues distant from St. Michael's, we observed a great agitation of the waters: it was immediately followed by repeated and dreadful shocks of an earthquake; the sea so repeatedly broke over the vessel that a great part of the cargo was obliged to be thrown overboard. The shocks appeared to come from the southward."

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. D. Brown gave notice of a motion to shew the duration of the poll at Elections in Ireland, and also for certain returns of Elections for the Counties of Tipperary, Donegal, Clare, &c. Mr. HORNER has postponed the second reading of his Bill relative to Irish Grand Jurors till after the Assizes of Ireland. Sir John Newport has obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws respecting Tenants in Ireland, the object of which is, to facilitate the recovery of Farms from defaulting Tenants, and to relieve them from the securities of undue distress. A Bill has been introduced, and read a second time, for regulating Weights and Measures.

Sir John Newport's Bill just mentioned, and which, a considerable time ago, we laid fully before the Public, is one of the highest importance to this part of the United Kingdom, and which, if carried into effect, will be followed by beneficial consequences similar to those that have attended all the legislative measures of the Right Hon. Baronet.—The present period calls with peculiar urgency for such a law. Of the extent of distress experienced by the cultivators of ground we not speak, but that distress has induced many to resort to dishonest means for the purpose of evading the demands of their Landlords. The produce of the ground is, in many instances, clandestinely carried away, and such artifices are practised as render it impossible for the Landlord either to seize the property, or to obtain possession of the Farm. This point, it is to be hoped, will meet with particular attention from the Framer of the new Bill.

The English Catholics have drawn up an Address to the Prince Regent, and a Petition to Parliament, in which they express their attachment to the British Constitution, the eminent proofs of their loyalty, the grievances under which they labour, and their ardent desire to be delivered from fetters which we have no hesitation in calling the most degrading, unjust, and impolitic, and which ought no longer to be permitted to disgrace the British Statutes.

We have published the names of some of those Catholics who have signed the Petition adopted at the Meeting held at Lord Taranston's, which Petition, as we formerly announced, lies for signatures at the Office of this paper, and where it is not

### Waterford Chronicle.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

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likely to remain longer than till the termination of the Waterford Assizes. Of the responsibility of those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have already subscribed that Petition, the Public will judge.—Their reputation stands as high as any tribute of praise which we might be disposed to bestow. We shall, however, suppose, for a moment, that their views are erroneous, and that they have mistaken the interests of the Community to which they belong. Let all this, and much more, be granted, still we have to ask, and we put the question with those feelings of indignation in which every independent mind will share, are such men to be branded and denounced as the enemies of their Country, and of their God? Their character is the irreproachable and unquestionable guarantee of their fidelity in the pure maintenance of the Faith which they profess, and of the sound and salutary wisdom of those conciliatory, but honest and uncorrupted measures which they recommend. The anathema pronounced upon them is beyond example, and beyond the language of reprobation. At such things as these, the heart aches, and the hand refuses to guide the pen! The Chevalier McCARTHY has been appointed Secretary to those Catholics who met at Lord Taranston's, and Lord Dawsonmore has undertaken to present their Petition to the House of Peers. His Lordship is also to present the Petition drawn up by the Association, a circumstance which will rather be a novelty in the history of Petitions.

On the 5th Inst. the first division of the Royal Mail-Coach, commanded by Captain WOODWARD, and on the 6th, the second division, commanded by Captain STACROOTE, marched from New Green for Kells, there to be disembodied. We feel obliged to the acting Adjutant for this communication, and shall always be happy to give publicity to articles of military intelligence. The 9th Light Dragoons, and some other Regiments, are expected to arrive in this harbour. The 16th Dragoons have marched for Clonmel.

Almost every Journal that reaches us conveys accounts of the diminution of rents by the Proprietors of Estates, but our notices of this kind, through want of space, must generally be limited to such occurrences as take place in this quarter. We recently mentioned the generous conduct of Mr. CHRISTMAS, and we have now to add that of PAUL THURTELL, Esq. who has arranged matters with his Tenants in the County of Wick—very entirely to their satisfaction. In both cases, the consequences have been immediately visible. The Tenants have resumed those labours which despair had nearly induced them to abandon, and are now cultivating the grounds they hold with cheerfulness and satisfaction.

A few days ago, we experienced an imposition of the most unprincipled and abandoned character. A letter was addressed from Ross to the Editor, announcing the marriage of Miss ANNE DOYLE and Mr. JOHN HOWLE, &c. as having been solemnized in the Established Church. Mr. DOYLE's daughter is not fifteen years of age, the parties named were Roman Catholics, and the statement that they were married in a gross and criminal falsehood, no such event having taken place. The letter which conveyed this despicable fabrication we have delivered into the hands of Mr. DOYLE, and we trust, that he will find the means of dragging his authors, or authors, before the tribunal of the Public. His libelous disposition, reluctance to the occupations of industry, and the most wretched poverty of the understanding, not at present to speak of malicious motives, may lead some men to believe, that domestic concerns are matters of public amusement, and that they may sport as they please with female delicacy and family happiness. Over such occasions from society a tremendous retribution is suspended, and if we shall be enabled to ascertain the source, or sources, of the imposition, we shall inflict a punishment, not, perhaps, commensurate to the worthless villainy of the deed, but such as shall bring its authors to that contempt and debasement which their transgression of every principle of honour will justify, and from which they shall in vain hope to redeem themselves. In the mean time, we request, that such of our contemporaries, as may have published the marriage to which we allude, will have the goodness to give it a contradiction. Mr. DOYLE attributed no blame to us upon the occasion, and we feel pleasure in giving a public testimony to the respectability of his character, and to the manly candour of his conduct. The forgery of a name entitles him, we believe, to procure at Law.

The mails of Saturday and Sunday were due when we went to Press.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Saturday last, by John Courtenay, Esq.—James Hennessey, Thomas Hennessey, and Patrick Candon, charged with Felony.—Yesterday, by the Earl of Donoughmore—Edmond Loneragan, charged with Counterfeiting.—Same day, by Nuttall Greene, Esq.—Michael Ryan, for cutting wool from off sheep.

DUEL.—We must caution our Readers against suffering their minds to be biased by the many reports in circulation respecting the duel which lately took place in this neighbourhood, between John Cooke, Esq. attended by T. F. Lawrence, Esq. and William White, Esq. seconded by his brother Geo. White, Esq. and in which, we lament to say, Mr. White fell.—There are various stories in circulation, to the detriment of Mr. Lawrence's character, which, we are informed, are totally unfounded in fact. Some of our Readers, we are told, erroneously imagine, that party prejudice and religious bigotry was the cause of this unhappy duel; but this we are glad to have it in our power to contradict. We can also state, from good authority, that the deceased's coming to a public hunt to horsehip Mr. Cooke, is the real origin of the un-

fortunate result, and respectable and disinterested present on the ground, equitable of dwelling, to itly fair. It would not be for us to form any merits of the unlucky a section is intended, a most come before a Jury suling Assizes of Phillipps Mr. Lawrence intend alleged murder of the d our Readers with the deam it right to do so, sauncs; however, a cor be given in due time.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d Power, of Bellevue, the house of her father. Theodora Alice, of Mr. T. don, Vice-chancellor of the Court, near Kexler, the son.—