

CATHOLIC PETITION AT SKIBBEREEN.

From the Southern Reporter. That some occurrence of a curious kind had taken place in the Town of Skibberreen, connected with the Catholic Petition, was evident from the half hints and ill performed promises in the two last numbers of the Cork Chronicle, which, while they breathed a sly insinuation against some Gentlemen of that neighbourhood, unthinkingly expressed a wish for an 'authentic' account; and truth to say, it is evident that they wanted such a history, for all that they pretended to have learned, and have sent forth by insinuation, is far removed from the facts, as they have been communicated to us by an eye and ear witness of the entire, on the days of the 22d and 23d. It is fair to state, and we do so accordingly, that the Gentlemen to whom we have applied for information on this subject—not for the purpose of giving any unnecessary details to the Public, but that so perceived they were to be published in another quarter, with all the inflated and perverted representation which accompanies its narrations—is one of the persons who has been subjected to a most violent attack by the Parish Priest of Skibberreen, for having ventured himself to sign the Petition adopted at Lord Trimleston's, and leading it about in his neighbourhood, to obtain other names. We state this circumstance, that his account of the transaction may be estimated accordingly—upon the one hand, that, as a person who had received the most gross and personal abuse, he may be supposed to be under feelings of irritation;—and upon the other, as being intimately acquainted with the entire transaction, and a Magistrate, and a Gentleman of unquestionable veracity, bearing testimony to the truth of the statement he has sent us, which he unhesitatingly does, it may receive all the weight a narrative from such a character is entitled to.

Having thus stated the nature of our authority, we will proceed to the particulars. On Saturday, the 22d, being market day, when the neighbouring Gentry assemble, the Gentlemen to whom the Petition was entrusted handed it about. In order to obtain signatures. Mr. Collins, the Parish Priest, having heard of its arrival, quickly appeared in the streets, where the market is held, and publicly, and in the presence of a great crowd, declared that no Catholic would sign such a Petition as that he then read (for it had been shown him to know what objection he would make to it), and he threatened with the severest measures of the Catholic Church any who would venture to do so; notwithstanding which all the respectable Catholics of the town and its vicinity subscribed their names. The Rev. Gentleman, in consequence, intimated his intention of making an attack the next day from the Pulpit on the Gentlemen who had signed the Petition, as well as on those respectable characters that had signed it; and accordingly commencing his attack on the following day, and accordingly commenced his attack on the distressed Gentleman. He started (and without undulation) that that Gentleman had made an unqualified declaration of Rebellion against the Priesthood—the designated him as no Catholic—a man of no manners, no education, of (to use his own expression) ephemeral prosperity and mean extraction.—He proceeded to take a view of the Catholic Association; he portrayed the Bishops, the Priests, the Catholic Association and the People on the one side. To them were opposed a certain race of men, rowing out of a wholesome body, but which required to be lapped off, consisting of Lords (Angels), Trimleston, Netterville, Gormanstown, outwitted, and those persons who styled themselves Scribes. The latter he depicted as plunders and midnight robbers, ready to break into the shepherd's fold;—The Bishops, the Priests, the Catholic Association and himself as the faithful watchmen on the tower, to guard their beloved flock from the machinations of these wolves in sheep's clothing. At this period, Mr. O'Driscoll, of Clover Hill, availed himself of a pause in the Gentleman's discourse, to ask—if the People are not of a party with those terrible conspirators against the Catholic Religion? It would be impossible to describe the fury the Rev. Gentleman was thrown into by this question; he stood up on a pile of political pamphlets and newspapers which he had collected, and from which he read extracts the course of his philippic, to pour down his indignation upon the inquirer; he commanded him to be silent; he told him his conduct was presumptuous and unbecomingly; and made use of other coarse expressions, indeed unworthy of the Pulpit. Mr. O'D. was not to be awed into silence; he claimed any idea of interfering with a Clergyman in the discharge of his religious duties, but, when Mr. O'Driscoll could regard the situation he was in, and make the Pulpit, from whence religiously should be preached, the vehicle of slander and calumny, as well as political argument, he must take the responsibility on himself, and listen to the censure of that slander to be largely heaped on one who diffused with him, and of those arguments, he, of a pious living, had the least right, a Clergyman, to urge from that sacred station, for any Mr. O'Driscoll's part, he could by no means suffer his character, which he trusted was of all times respected, by those people whom the Rev. Gentleman was actually at the moment denouncing to influence against him; and who at all looked up, not only to him, but to every individual of his family, as their Natural Leaders and guides, to be attacked with impunity, without using his utmost endeavours to disabuse them of the impression likely to be made on them by the harangue of the Rev. Genl. But vain were those efforts; the Rev. Genl. would not hear to any thing. No man should dare to interrupt him in the Chapel. It was illegal, and he would punish any man who should attempt to do so. Any further attempt on the part of Mr. O'Driscoll to vindicate his conduct was useless; he was obliged to submit in silence.—The Rev. Gentleman proceeded in his discourse; he praised Lord Grey, he abused Sir John Hippesley Cox, he charged Mr. Grattan with ingratitude. After praising those he styled his friends, and abusing the enemies of his religion and cause, amongst whom he classed the Author of the Statistical Survey of the County of Cork, the Rev. Gentleman put some questions to be answered by the supporters of the Trimleston Petition. Mr. Galwey, of Oldcourt, requested to know, if he would hear his answer? Oh, no, he must not be interrupted, he should answer these questions himself, and he did answer them, of course, in the way that best suited his own purpose. At length he concluded by denouncing the Trimleston Petition as only calculated to destroy our holy religion, and framed by interested persons for the purpose of bartering that religion for temporal concerns;—he entreated the prayers of the congregation for him, that God may be pleased to direct his mind of any spirit of anger that may actuate it, in consequence of the uncourteous and ungentlemanlike interruption he met with from Mr. O'D.; and also desired them to offer up their prayers, if any spirit of revenge (mark the tendency of this hint) should lurk in their own minds against Mr. O'D. for that interruption, that God in his infinite mercy may be pleased to direct them of it;—and he advised all those who had signed the obnoxious Petition to retract, and pronounced them, as well as those who should hereafter sign it, guilty of Schism.

After this tirade of abuse, and the Reverend Gentleman had bestowed his benediction on his flock, Mr. Galwey addressed him and offered to answer those questions which he had put, but would not suffer to be answered. He refused to hear him. Mr. Galwey then addressed himself to the congregation for the purpose of explaining the nature of the Petition, when the Reverend Gentleman called out to the People to draw his voice. Immediately such an uproar commenced as probably never witnessed in a place of worship before. It exceeded the memorable scene of the Lancastrian School. The old cry of our "Church in danger" was revived, the People rushed forwards to the altar, the women fainted, the populace hissed, and there were not wanting evil-minded persons who even encouraged them to attack Mr. Galwey.—The Priest's triumph was complete—but it was only for a moment. That moment sufficed to convince the People of their error. Their natural leader stepped forward, the tumult subsided, and they departed in peace. As soon as they left the Chapel, they collected in great numbers around these Gentlemen, whose advice they looked up to; they asked the nature of this Petition that they were forbidden to sign? It was explained to them; the consequence was, in addition to the names of all the Catholic Gentry in the neighbourhood, who had already signed, in less than two hours the sheets which accompanied the Petition were completely filled with signatures.

So far, says our Correspondent, "I state from my own knowledge, being an eye and ear witness to every particle herein contained. I shall now communicate to you what took place after my quitting the Chapel, according as it has been stated to me. The Reverend Gentleman, the moment he found the Chapel clear of the Wolves in Sheep's clothing, produced a counter Petition; he entreated, and he threatened by turns; he succeeded in getting on a table planted at the foot of the altar, and afterwards at a public house in the town, some signatures of Publicans, Shoemakers and Tailors, styling themselves Esqrs. and their sons Gentlemen, to his Petition. The Rev. Gentleman has also made it his particular business to send round to those who signed the dread Petition, to threaten them with his and the Church's indignation, unless they retract. I have not heard he succeeded in more than one instance.—I love to you, Sir, to make such comments, as a confidant of the kind I have described to you shall to your good discrimination seem to merit, and remain, Sir, to you, and every friend of Civil and Religious Freedom, A SUPPORTER.

The Affidavit of Joseph Wright, of the Town of Skibberreen, County of Cork, Gentleman—Who, being duly sworn and examined, deposed and said, that professing the Protestant Religion, he was induced to attend at the Roman Catholic Chapel on Patrick's Day, in consequence of having heard it publicly reported, that Mr. O'Driscoll, of Clover Hill, was to be attacked on that day from the Pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Collins. Deponent further swears, that he has read the Publication of the Statement of the occurrences at the Chapel on that day, in the Southern Reporter, and that, as far as his recollection serves him, it appears to him to be a true and correct Statement of the whole Facts, with the exception of the word *raffianly*, which he, Deponent, cannot take upon himself to swear was actually made use of by Mr. Collins, however his, Mr. Collins's, language may imply that he intended to represent him, still, as he is to the aforesaid paper, and with his signature, Deponent now retracts.

The Affidavit of James Mahony, of North Street, in the Town of Skibberreen, said County of Cork, who being duly sworn and examined, deposed and said, that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, as Deponent was in the North Street, said, in conversation with the Rev. Mr. Collins, he was accosted by Mr. O'Driscoll of Cloverhill, who asked him to sign the Petition. Deponent, without being addressed by Mr. O'Driscoll, returned to him (Mr. O'D.) that he was not a Catholic, (Deponent recollects not when he signed that Petition.)

The Affidavit of John Leonard, of O'Driscoll's said County, who being duly sworn and examined, deposed and said, that he was three or four times sent for by the Rev. Mr. Collins, for the purpose of retracting his Signature from the Petition, and was induced so to do in consequence of the threats of the aforesaid Mr. Collins.

TO BE LET, A DWELLING-HOUSE, IN BEAG STREET. Apply to MAURICE FARRELL, next door Beau-street, April 11, 1816.

I FEEL it strongly imperative upon me to acquaint the Public, that Mr. HENRY of Cork, Obedient, (Nephew of the celebrated Sir WILLIAM ARMS) has perfectly restored his sight, of which I was deprived for a considerable time, and had no hopes of ever recovering. I take this mode, through the public Press, to express my sincere Thanks for the very great Service he has done me.

JOHN WOGAN, William-street, Waterford, April 9, 1816.

TO BE LET, TOGETHER, OR IN DIVISIONS, For such Term as may be agreed upon, PART of the LANDS of KNOCKBOY, as lately held by the Widow POWERS, containing about 23 Acres. Plantation Measure, on which there is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES: the Ground is remarkably rich, and within 1/2 miles of Waterford, on the Marl-Coach Road to Dunmore. The place is well situated for trading upon; it commands a beautiful View of this City and the River Suir. Boats can be found out and about half quarter of a mile of the Ground.

In the matter of THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, by the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin, on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1816, before the Major Part of the Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners General from such Persons as are desirous to contract for supplying FUEL and CANDLES for the use of six Majesty's Forces in the several Barracks and Quarters in Ireland, from the 1st March, 1816, to 24th June, 1817.

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CONTRACTS FOR BARRACK SUPPLIES. Commissary General's Office, 9th April, 1816.

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TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon, PART of the LANDS of KNOCKBOY, as lately held by the Widow POWERS, containing about 23 Acres. Plantation Measure, on which there is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES: the Ground is remarkably rich, and within 1/2 miles of Waterford, on the Marl-Coach Road to Dunmore.

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TO THE CITIZENS OF WATERFORD.

AS THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have published in the NEWSPAPERS, and distributed among the CITIZENS, a Statement which generally tends to prejudice the Public against the CORPORATION, that body feel themselves called upon to explain the motives which have induced them to oppose the BILL now before the Common House of Parliament.

THE CORPORATION do still fondly hope, that the differences which have existed between them and the CORPORATION of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE may be amicably adjusted, they will not allow anything which has passed to betray them into an expression of censure or reproach, in their present opposition; they seek the preservation of their Rights, as a Body—Rightly founded upon Charter, and which they consider as their property, and which they will defend only in their antiquity from that which the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have lately sought for, and obtained; and, that they have had little time to consider the present Bill, they trust they will be able to satisfy the highest Tribunal which these Kingdoms recognize, that it is not only unjust, or otherwise obnoxious, some of their most ancient Privileges, but that it is calculated to injure the objects for which it professes to have been framed.

Though the CORPORATION now decline a premature discussion of questions which may, perhaps, be soon settled before another Tribunal, they cannot avoid noticing some features of the Bill which may give the Public an idea of its general tendency. By its mode but Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE are eligible to be Commissioners for the purposes of the Act. Those Commissioners are erected into a Court of Criminal Judicature, and armed with powers to fine and imprison. They are empowered to collect a permanent Tax, to be at their own sole disposal, they are authorized to compound with the persons subject to this tax, at their pleasure; and they are not to be made accountable to any Tribunal whatever for the sums to be thus raised.

There is also a remarkable, and it is believed, an unprecedented omission in the Act. It does not contain any saving of the Rights of any Persons, or Bodies Corporate or Politic.

Though the CORPORATION find it difficult to forget the period, because with which the Chamber of Commerce have, for some years, sought to diminish their Rights, they wish to blush from their memory every thing which can now excite an acrimonious feeling. They are aware how strongly public prejudice leans against chartered monopolies, and cannot but feel surprised at the anxiety with which the Chamber of Commerce seek to secure to themselves those rights and immunities which they have long struggled against, while they were exercised by others.

The Corporation having felt, that the only measure which can tranquillize the City, and provide for its permanent improvement, is a new Bill for the regulation of the Police. They had before directed such a Bill to be prepared, but they did not delect it, until they had received the sanction of the House of Commons, and were obliged to print it. They had no objection to what was proposed, and they, therefore, had the draft of the Bill before the Mercantile Gentlemen, and published the Heads of it in the Newspapers. They then courted inquiry upon a subject in which every Citizen was interested, and in which every Citizen had a right to be consulted, and to command attention. But a clamour was raised against the Bill, which reason would in vain have attempted to silence, and the Corporation had no other object than to serve the Public, they abandoned the measure altogether.

However, they were not the least convinced of its necessity, and every day's experience has tended to strengthen that conviction. They do not now seek to revise a Bill which the Public have rejected, but they refer to the Chamber of Commerce, and to the Citizens of Waterford, to meet them in any measure which may be considered most expedient, in order to agree upon the Heads of such a general Bill as will provide for every matter connected with the internal or external Police of the City, or which can tend to its embellishment or improvement; and they propose that such Agreement as may be thus entered into shall be laid before some eminent Barrister, unconnected with the City, to whom the preparation of a Bill, with such Agreement for its basis, shall be entrusted. The Commissioners know that to ensure the cordial co-operation of their Fellow-Citizens in such a measure, they must sacrifice much, and they are prepared so to do.

The Corporation do not court this Appeal to the Public; they make it, however, with confidence, for the purpose of dissipating that cloud of prejudice through which their proceedings have hitherto been viewed, and to make themselves on terms of equality with the Citizens at large, for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of this City. If they shall fail in this object, it is their misfortune, and not attributable to them. But, be that as it may, the Corporation shall not be accused of having frustrated the measure, or of having frustrated the improvement of the City. They will, therefore, again repeat, oppose the Bill now before the House of Commons, while it relates its present form, but they are fully prepared to show how that Bill can be amended, so as to attain every private Object, without violating any private Right. They do not conceive themselves only entitled to interfere in such matters, but they do conceive that they ought to be consulted on, and to participate in them, and the Citizens of Waterford may be rest assured, that no measure affecting their general interest shall be adopted by the Corporation, in the present instance, till it shall have been submitted to their consideration, and sanctioned by their approval.

Tobacco. CHARLES TROUTON HAS ON SALE, A few Hds. of Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO, VERY SWEET AND WRAPPERY. Waterford, April 9, 1816.

WATERFORD BRIDGE. THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are requested to inform the Hon. the New Rooms, on Monday, the 22d Instant, between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock, in order to SET the TOLLS of the Bridge for ONE YEAR, to commence the First Day of May next, when all who intend to offer for the same are requested to attend. Waterford, April 9, 1816.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th INSTANT, THE CORN STORES on the New Quay, and the DWELLING HOUSE in King's-street, lately occupied by Mr. EDWARD PHILLIPS. The Stores are admirably situated, and the House is excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a great Variety. Apply to RICHARD CHERRY, Waterford, March 23, 1816.

TO BE SOLD, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, COLONASRY and ROCHES-TOWN, (Two Shires 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 £360.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY. Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will.—Moses.

FOR GIBRALTAR, MALAGA, ALICANT AND BARCELONA, THE BRIG COSSACK, CAPTAIN NEWTON. TO SAIL AT EARLIEST THE 12th INSTANT, Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. Application to be made to Captain NEWTON, on board, or to P. & P. NEVILL, Waterford, April 9, 1816.

FOR BURIN AND ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER WILLIAM, BURDEN 110 TONS. WILL SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT, Has excellent Accommodations for a few Passengers. Application to be made to J. & R. GORE, on board, or to P. & P. NEVILL, Waterford, March 26, 1816.

FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA. M. P. & M. FARRELL hourly expect the arrival of the new fast sailing BRIG, the SHAM-ROCK, Burden 200 Tons, THOMAS WALSH, Master. This Vessel will immediately take in a Cargo for New York, and proceed on or about the 20th of April. For Freight or Passage apply to M. P. & M. FARRELL, Ship Agents, or the Master on board.

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE remarkably fast sailing BRIGANTINE QUEEN, now lying at the Port of ROSS, is intended to be despatched for NEW YORK in the early part of next month.

THE MARY (to succeed the QUEEN, for the SAME PORT) will sail on or about the 15th May, 1816. A fine, new Vessel, of 300 Tons Burden, on her Passage from LIVERPOOL, will touch at COBK about the 30th April, and take Cabin Passengers only for NEW ORLEANS.—Apply to C. RHOE, New Ross, March 26, 1816.

TO STAND AT NEW-ROSS, At Five O'clock Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas each—5s. 5d. the Green, THIR beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE RECORDED, got by Henebriar's (dam, Fair Charlotte, by President's Grand Dam, Elizabeth, by Eclipse. He covered in Season 1815. He is a sure Foot getter, and his stock is ungenerously large and promising. He is 7 Years old. When the Craven Stake at Newmarket, beating 10 others, was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England had been was acquired. G. G. GRASS, on the usual Terms. No Mare taken until first paid for, the Grosm being accountable. Ross, Feb. 14, 1816.

HAY FOR SALE, AND HOUSES TO BE LET. TWO HOUSES on JOHN'S-HILL, near to Miss RYAN's, containing EXACT ANSWERS, with GARDEN and OUT OFFICES. Also several HOUSES in Green Row, of different Comparisons, with TWO FIELDS at the Rear of said Houses. The Quantity of well-saved HAY to be sold by the Ton. For further Particulars apply to Mr. KING, Kingville, March 23, 1816.

HOUSE & FIELDS. TO BE LET, from the 25th Instant, four Acres of choice GROUND, in this side of Mr. Thomas SHERMAN'S Demesne, on which is a handsome SLATED HOUSE, COACH HOUSE, &c. Also, Three Acres and a Half at Hennessy's Wood, nearly adjoining the Manor garden. Both Concerns are enclosed from the Road by Walls 7 feet High, and are otherwise well fenced and divided. Apply to J. COOK, George's-street, Waterford, March 23, 1816.

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WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 14. Butter, first Quality, 0s. 0d. second, 0s. 0d. third, 0s. 0d. Tallow (rendered), 7s. 8d. Lard (blake), 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. per Cwt. Singed Pig, 21s. 0d. 21s. 0d. Scalded ditto, 21s. 0d. 21s. 0d. Beef, 20s. 0d. 20s. 0d. Oatmeal, 10s. 0d. 10s. 0d. Flour, first Quality, 4s. 0d. second, 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. third, 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. fourth, 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. Wheat, 37s. 0d. 40s. 0d. Barley, 30s. 0d. 30s. 0d. Oats (common), 10s. 0d. 10s. 0d. (potatoes), 11s. 0d. 11s. 0d. Malt, 34s. 0d. 34s. 0d. Coals, 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. Tallow (rough), 7s. 0d. 7s. 0d. Potatoes (new), 3d. to 4d. Beef (quarters), 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. Mutton (quarters), 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. Pork, 2s. 0d. 2s. 0d. Butter, 20s. 0d. 20s. 0d. Train Oil, 10s. 0d. 10s. 0d. per Ton. Wax, 10s. 0d. 10s. 0d. per Cwt. Green Hides for the Week ending on Saturday, 2s. 0d. 2s. 0d. 10s. 0d. 10s. 0d. 0s. 0d. 0s. 0d.

