

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,010.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1816.

PRICE FIVE PENNIES.

AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING.

CLARENDON-STREET CHAPEL,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. in the Chair.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr. O'Connell asked, whether the Catholic Laymen had sent an Ecclesiastic to Rome to the Court of Rome, for the purpose of advocating their Cause against the influence of the British Minister? If that were the case, he asked, was it not a species of that interference which had been so strongly deprecated.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon said, that the Clergy wished for the support of the Laity.

Mr. Sheil rose, and was most warmly greeted. He said the arguments on this question were short, but convincing. The Laity had opposed a canonic arrangement of a certain description; why, then, should they not support another, of a different description, if they thought proper? So much on the amendment; but which more might be said on the original Resolution. Mr. Sheil now explained the reasons of his late absence from Catholic Meetings, and in an indignant and brilliant strain of eloquence, vindicated himself from the imputation of being the follower of any set of men, however respectable they might be, or the adopter of any creed of politics. He had political opinions of his own, and upon those he should always act. He painted in glowing colours the ill effects of secession, which could generate no good, but would ultimately produce abundance of evil; and having declared that the public opinion was now so decidedly ascertained on the subject, which would be a mere trifling occasioned division, that it would be presumptuous to attempt to shake it, even by the exertions of the most splendid oratory, if he could command it, he pronounced the conduct of those Catholics who continued to abstain from an union with the general body, in pursuit of its Emancipation, highly deserving of reprehension. He recommended unanimity as an object of the first consideration, and mutual concession as the means of arriving at unanimity. He besought the Catholics to forgive each other the injuries they had inflicted on their common cause;—to waste no more of their time in theological contentions, but to unite their efforts to obtain, by constitutional means, complete emancipation from the servitude in which they are placed.

Mr. Wolfe rose next, and his appearance drew forth most flattering expressions of applause. He indulged in a speech remarkable for acuteness and strong reasoning; enlarged upon some of the principles Mr. Sheil had advanced; took a historical and philosophical view of the effects of the Penal Code, and concluded by recommending the adoption of moderate, unanimous, and persevering measures.

Mr. Buckley, a young gentleman of about seventeen years of age, made an animated speech, which was very favourably received.

Mr. McDonnell then said, that he would not address his Amendment.

The original Motion was put from the Chair, and it passed with acclamation.

Mr. O'Connell moved the following Resolution: Resolved, That we deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves and our Country, solemnly to declare, that we will, at all times, and under all circumstances, disapprove and oppose, by all means in our power, any measure, either direct or indirect, on the part of the Crown of Great Britain, in the appointment of Bishops for the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland.

It was carried by acclamation.

Mr. O'Connell moved the following Resolution: Resolved, That the form of the Petition now read be adopted by this Meeting.

He said, that some alteration had been made in the Motion, as originally prepared, which, as he hoped, would bring about a reconciliation of all parties.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon seconded the Motion.

Mr. Behan, a young Gentleman, made a declamatory speech of great animation.

Mr. Henley spoke with great energy and eloquence on the hardships of the Penal Code.

Mr. O'Connell said, that he rose not to make speeches, but to make an apology for not speaking, as he had determined to speak, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He had been fully prepared to enter on the subject, and he intended to have submitted a proposition on it to the Meeting; but he had sacrificed his judgment for the sake of unanimity and of conciliating those persons who had seceded from the majority of their countrymen. He then took a review of the situation of the Catholics of Ireland since the infraction of the Treaty of Limerick, and expressed strong hopes, that an Emancipation Bill will be introduced into Parliament in the ensuing Session, which would afford ample security to the Protestants, without doing away the rights of the Catholics.

Mr. O'Connell enlarged his speech by many factious allusions to the Members of his own Profession, City Sheriffs, State Trials, Courts of Justice, and Oath, &c.

Mr. O'Connell said, that on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, which had been touched on by the Learned Gentleman, he thought it necessary to declare, that he felt as warmly as Mr. McDonnell, and his feeling he believed to be in common with every Catholic, and every independent Protestant in Ireland; but he considered it justly for Catholic purposes, to entertain a Resolution, expressive of the opinion of the Meeting on the necessity of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Telling, a Gentleman from Ulster, seconded the Motion at considerable length, but his arguments could not be heard, on account of the clamour which arose.

Mr. O'Connell said, that they were assembled to advance their own cause, and that, after having passed a Resolution to that effect, their attention was attempted to be turned, not to the subject of Catholic Emancipation, but to the subject of English Protestant Emancipation. Mr. O'Connell concluded a vehement speech, by moving the previous Question.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon said—Sir, I prophesy that this will prove a fatal business.

Mr. Sheil, Mr. O'Connell, and several other persons, spoke against the impolicy of introducing such a Resolution at that period, and Mr. Eneas McDonnell withdrew it.

The following Resolutions were then put and carried:—

Resolved—That the respectful Thanks of the Catholics of Ireland are due, and are hereby given, to the Rev. Richard Hayes, the Delegate of the Catholics of Ireland at Rome, for his zealous, prudent, and pious exertions in resisting any species of interference on the part of the Crown, or the Servant of the Crown, in the nomination of the Catholic Prelates of Ireland; and we earnestly entreat of him to continue those exertions, until the Catholic Church of Ireland shall be rescued from the imminent peril in which the insidious attempts of the Enemies of our Faith have placed us.

Resolved—That the Vote to the Rev. Richard Hayes be transmitted to him by our Chairman.

Resolved—That the Earl of Donoughmore be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords.

Resolved—That Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. be requested to present our Petition to the House of Commons.

Resolved—That our Chairman be requested to transmit the Resolutions of this Meeting to the Earl of Donoughmore and Sir Henry Parnell.

Mr. O'Connell being called to the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were passed, by acclamation, to Sir Thomas Esmonde, Baronet. The Meeting then adjourned.

The Petition agreed to is the same as that presented in 1812. The following is the additional clause:—

In thus addressing the Legislature, we are naturally desirous to conciliate all opinions, and to obviate all objections; and we entertain a conscientious conviction that all impartial opinions may be conciliated, and all rational objections to our Emancipation defeated, by the measure of Donoughmore's Motion of our Bill;—a measure in which our Prelates have declared their readiness to concur, and which, if introduced by the proper authority in our Church, would meet the cordial approbation of the Catholic People of Ireland.

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TOBACCO.

CHARLES TROUTON HAS ARRIVED, TWENTY HOGSHEADS OF PRIME-OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO, Which are deserving of Attention from the Trade, being a choice Parcel.

A BOTTLE DRAINER to be sold, apply as above. Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

ENGLISH TWILLED SACKS,

From the old established Manufactory in Lancashire, JUST ARRIVED, PER THE WILLIAM PENN, AND FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, At the Stores of F. SMITH, Quay. Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR, A BARBARY MARE,

SEVEN YEARS OLD, AND FULLY SOUND, Has been accustomed to carry a Lady. FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS, AT ONE POUND EACH.

The MARE may be seen at the Barracks, by application to Major MacALEER'S Quarters. TICKETS to be had from Mr. JOHN HULL, Quay, or Mr. JONATHAN DILON, Parade, or at the Mirror at Clarendon-Street Office. Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, For Six Months from the 15th Instant, PART of the LARDS of MURROUGH, containing 55 Acres, 2 Roods, and 10 Perches, late in the possession of DANIEL and JEROME SULLIVAN, and their Under-Tenants. A long Term will be given, if not redeemed within the six Months.

Apply to YAL and MAURICE O'DONNELL, or THOMAS WILSON, Esq. Attorneys. Carrick-on-Suir, Dec. 19, 1816.

GALWEY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THE above SALE, in consequence of several Tickets not having yet been disposed of, and on account of other Circumstances, is unavoidably POSTPONED till the 10th day of January, 1817. December 19, 1816.

In the Matter of a NOTICE I hereby give to all Parties owing Money to, or holding Property or Securities belonging to the Estate of the said PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, now deceased, to pay or hand over any such Money, Papers, or Securities, to any Person or Persons named in the Schedule of Debts, or to such Person or Persons as may be by them duly authorized and empowered to receive the same.—London, 25th November, 1816. J. CHEFF, Provisional Assignee.

ARRIVED HAMILTON, Irish agents to Assignee, 29, Doolin-street, Dublin.

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

WHEREAS we have received Information upon oath, that on the Evening of Sunday, the Twentieth day of October last, the House of LOPEZ FERRAZ, of Manzanillo, in the County of Wexford, Esquire, was feloniously entered by some Person or Persons unknown, who then and there feloniously murdered him, the said LOPEZ FERRAZ;

Now, as the Lord Lieutenant and Council, with a view to bring the Persons concerned in the said Murder to speedy and certain Punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the Date hereof, discover any of the Person or Persons concerned in the said Murder, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted in due manner for the same, such Person or Persons so discovering shall receive as a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for every one of the Persons so apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction as aforesaid.

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that any Person or Persons who shall, within the Term aforesaid, discover any of the Person or Persons concerned in the said Murder, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted in due manner for the same, such Person or Persons so discovering shall receive as a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for every one of the Persons so apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction as aforesaid.

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that any Person or Persons who shall, within the Term aforesaid, discover any of the Person or Persons concerned in the said Murder, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted in due manner for the same, such Person or Persons so discovering shall receive as a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for every one of the Persons so apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction as aforesaid.

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JOHN CASHIN, PARADE, WATERFORD, BRINGS to inform the Ladies of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he has received his WINTER ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, consisting of IRISH TABLES, BOMBAZENS, GRAPES and NETS, PELISSE ROBES, CLOTH SHAWLS, and SCARVES, ENGLISH and IRISH SATENS, STUFFED & PLAIN SARSENETS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, Dec. 17, 1816.

ARTHUR BIRNIE

REPOET of the TRIAL AT BARR, in the Case of the KING against WALLER O'GRADY, Esq. respecting the Right of Appointment to the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in Ireland.—Published by RICHARD MILLER, 21, Great-street, Dublin,—which, together with the following

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ARE NOW FOR SALE At the Chronicle-Office, Quay:—

MONTEZUMA'S CONQUESTS FOR 1817. No. 53 of the Edinburgh Review. Southey's Roderick. Alison's Sermons. The Italian's Recollections of Italy, England and America. Lubanoff's Narrative of the Russian Campaign. Hardy's New History of Ireland. Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont. Lindley's Life of Wellington. Johnson's History of Highwaymen, &c. Howard's Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain. Humphrey's Irish Builder's Guide.

He has also received a fresh supply of the following, genuine PATENT MEDICINES:—Solomon's Balsam of Gilead, Anti-impetiginous, Detergent Ointment, and Alcoholic Solution. Goddard's Vegetable Balsam. Whitehead's Balsam of Sassafras and Peppermint. Roche's Emulsion for the Hooping Cough. Duggan's Balsam of Eucalyptus. Candler's Balsam of Hoop. Blandford's Eucalyptus. Prepped Balsam of Hoop. Alston's Balsam of Hoop. Bennett's Balsam of Hoop. Bennett's Balsam of Hoop.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of all kinds, of a superior Manufacture, at the lowest Price. PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, &c. done with neatness and dispatch.

It is also to be had, TICKETS and SHARES in the present unprecedented RICH LOTTERY, to commence drawing the 21st January next.

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

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the 22d Day of November, 1814, the Town of YEMMERSBURGH, in the County of WEXFORD, was constituted as one of the Towns in the District or District of WEXFORD, for the purposes mentioned in an Act made in Ireland, in the Thirty-sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better and more convenient Administration of Justice, and for recovering of Small Debts in a summary way, at the Sessions of the Peace of the several Counties at large, within this Kingdom, (except the County of Dublin), and for continuing and amending an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the better Execution of the Laws and Preservation of the Peace within Counties at large.'"

And whereas, by an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases," power is given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to change or amend the Appointment of any Town or Towns, in any County or District, for the Purposes mentioned in the said recited Act.

Now, as the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in pursuance of the Powers vested in us for that Purpose, do, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, hereby amend the Appointment made, as aforesaid, of the Town of YEMMERSBURGH, to be one of the Towns for the Purposes of the said recited Act, and, in consequence thereof, do substitute and appoint the Town of YEMMERSBURGH, in the said County of WEXFORD, to be one of the Towns in the said District of

LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

There was no arrival of French Mail or Papers this morning, but we have received the following letter, full of interest, from a Paris Correspondent:--

PARIS, Dec. 16.--Almost all the Bureaux had rejected the Law on the Elections, or at least, while they preserved the principle, namely, the right of voting by all persons who pay 300 francs in taxes, they had decided for two stages of election; that is to say, that the Electors paying 300 francs shall choose other Electors, who must finally return the Deputies. The Committee was chosen in this spirit, but has received new light by the discussions on the subject, and the nine Members composing it have unanimously reverted to the opinion embodied in the proposed law. M. Bourdeau, Payeur-General at Rennes, a distinguished Deputy, is appointed the Reporter. He has made his report about the end of the week.

At the audience yesterday, the King asked M. Beugnot, who is a Member of the Committee on the Budget, whether the Committee was making progress in its work, and observed, that it was of great consequence there should be no delay. M. Beugnot replied, that the Committee had already decided on the most important parts. It is in fact known, that the credit for 30,000,000 of francs has already been voted, as well as that of 150,000 hectares of woods. As to this last object, the only difficulty with the majority was how to fix the quantity. It appears that several Members were disposed to vote 3 or even 400,000 hectares instead of 150. The delay of the Committee has been occasioned by Baron Louis, the President, who, from a puerile rivalry, or rather an concurrence with M. de Talleyrand, has determined to cry down the budget, which he regards as detestable, because it is not of his making. The Members of the Committee have repeatedly reproached him with constantly speaking and interrupting them. It is in fact well known, how much this Minister is in his elation, and with that a volubility he overwhirls the other interlocutors. It is believed, however, that, in spite of all the pains he takes, the Report will be made before the end of the month. It is proposed that a Report shall certainly be one of them. It were to be wished that only one should be appointed, and that the choice should fall on Count Beugnot, whose excellent spirit is recognised in the draft of the Address of the Chamber.

There is nothing that M. de Talleyrand has done to detach him from the majority. Not having been able to succeed, and seeing that in the affair of Robert he was for the Ministers, he hid to him the next day, in presence of several Ministers, and looking at him steadily, "I consider your enemies whoever votes for M. de Cazes?" M. de Talleyrand, become more adroit, since the lesson he received, no longer attacks the Ministers en masse. He declared the other day, "I am not the enemy of the Ministers, but of M. de Cazes." However, his tactics will have no success, for the Ministers appear to be more united than ever.

The Commission of the Chamber of Peers on the Law of Divorce and Separation of Body has adopted, by a majority of 4 to 3, the two Laws presented by the Ministers.

The Commission of the Chamber of Deputies on Individual Liberty has also adopted the project of the Law presented by M. le Comte de Roques. It is said that M. Corbieres spoke an hour. M. de Serres has been named Reporter. The amendments proposed by the minority are to be rejected; the King's Attorney by the Judge of Instruction or the President; and to propose that, on the expiration of a month's arrest, the accused should be tried or set at liberty.

The salary made by M. Martin de Gray, in the 25th Bureau, against the Laws upon the Press and Individual Liberty, was a second edition of the speech of M. Lantjuais in 1815. M. Martin de Gray, however, was useful in this view, for the Unionists were about to oppose it were unanimous in its adoption. The following is an expression of M. de Vitelle. After having heard M. Martin's oration, he drew one of his colleagues aside, and said:--"Own that these persons are sometimes reasonable,--and in fact he did not chime to vote in the sense of the Deputy of the Upper Seine."

The Duchess of Berry died yesterday at 10 o'clock. The appearance and attitude of the Duchess had much changed within this short time. The most faithful servants of the King, who gave many proofs of their attachment to his person, could no longer march in a line contrary to his will, from the moment that will was no longer fulfilled. Thus we remark in the constitutional law, the Duke de la Châtre, the Prince de Poisy, the Duke de Gramont, the Marquis de Breze, &c. almost all in shock. It is said that a Peer of France, having solicited through the Duke de Richelieu, a pension from the King, his Majesty replied:--"He always votes against us" and refused. This Peer having observed, in a justificatory note, that M. Deseze, who had just resigned a pension, and several persons, even of the King's Household, voted with him, the King replied:--"I do not care to have M. Deseze voted in the Chamber of Peers, but I intend to defend my brother in the Convention. With respect to persons of my Household, that shall be put in another list." Nothing astonishes more than to see the Duke de Damas overwhelmed with the favours of the King, and just created a Duke, one

of the warmest partisans of the Opposition. He and the Duke de Fitzjames are almost all of the Court that remain chiefs of the Party. We ought to be much more surprised at the Duke de Damas, because the wisdom and excellent disposition of the Duke d'Angoulême, whose first gentleman he is, are well known; so that he acts against the intentions of the King and the sentiments of his Royal Highness.

The debates upon the Liberty of Individuals and of the Press will be very warm: the Party will redouble their efforts and make a last dash. They have no hope that it will be successful, but they think it may make a noise.

We have accounts this morning from Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Derby, Liverpool, Bristol, Chester, and other places--in all of which perfect tranquillity continues to subsist. At Chester a Meeting was held on Tuesday last, to consider of the most effectual means of relieving the manufacturing and industrial poor. A large subscription was collected forthwith, to which the Earl of Grosvenor added £2000. One of the speakers at the Meeting, who introduced political topics, was received with a shower of hisses.

Young Watson still evades pursuit. Bishop has returned from his mission, and although every thing promised very fair, he was not in the right vein. By some persons it is believed that Watson is not three miles from London, and that he is under the protection of his party, many of whom are sworn to secrecy, and numbers of whom profess themselves enthusiastic in the cause. It is known that subscriptions are received for the support of the Leaders in thralldom. On Monday Preston was waited upon by delegates from the East and West end of the town, thanking him for his public services, and assuring him of the support of his friends under any calamity which he may sustain. Preston boasts of 15,000 able and willing men at his command. He describes Hunt as a worthy man, who will not fail at the proper season to obey the call of the People.

We have received this morning the following account, which we know to be authentic, of the latest proceedings of the Diet of Frankfurt.

FRANKFURT, Dec. 10.--In the eighth Sitting of the Diet, which took place on the 2d, M. de Henrich, the Envoy from Saxe-Weimar, submitted to the Assembly the new Constitution of the States of that Grand Duchy, and in the name of his Sovereign demanded the guarantee of that Constitution on the part of the Germanic Confederation. This step is not of great consequence, as the Grand Duke of Weimar, because he is too feeble to do great justice; but it appears to be a measure desired to engage the other Sovereigns to give also Constitutions to their States. Thus the declaration of M. de Henrich has induced many Members to give their opinions on the relations which exist between the States and the respective Sovereigns. M. de Gagern, Minister for the Netherlands, made a speech which evidently tended to exculpate Prussia with regard to tardiness in bringing forward a Constitution, and to encourage the other Governments of Germany to hasten that salutary work. He uttered fairly upon the question, by stating that thanks were due to the Grand Duke of Weimar, for having given the first example of an act of justice which the German Nation expected from all its Sovereigns. M. de Gagern attributed the delay on the part of Prussia to the great extent of the Kingdom, and the differences in the state of the Provinces of which it is composed; but this excuse, he observed, could not apply to other States which were less extensive. He concluded by moving, that an address of thanks be returned to the Grand Duke of Weimar, and all the Public Functionaries who had assisted in drawing up the new Constitution, and that the Constitution be taken under the formal guarantee of the Diet.

It may be easily imagined that this proposition was not generally relished. The Deputies could not agree on the impart of the term Guarantee, and when the Envoy from Weimar declared, that his Sovereign understood thereby, that the Diet, in taking upon itself that guarantee, should engage to employ every means depending on it to compel, if need be, such of the Contracting Parties as would infringe the Constitution to enter into reciprocal Conventions, several Members of the Diet showed, that they had not the courage to recognise the justice of these views.

Brussels Papers to the 18th arrived this morning. We have stated in another part of our Paper, that on the 12th the Second Chamber of the States General agreed to a general prohibition of the exportation of corn of all kinds. The majority was 42 to 38.

The Brussels Papers inform us, that on the next day (the 13th) there was a general stagnation in our Corn Market, and a great quantity of corn remained unsold.

From some Guiana Papers we have received, to the end of October, we have extracted a very interesting article relative to Missionary Preachers in our Colonies.

The Prime Regent has very humbly ordered 10,000 hives to be purchased and distributed among the industrious poor of the Parish of St. James's, with a proportionate quantity of bread, on Christmas-day. A similar humane distribution

is to be extended to the industrious poor of Brighton.

We stated, a few days ago, the existence of a misunderstanding between Russia and the United States, upon the subject of the Russian Consul General having been arrested and confined under a criminal charge at Philadelphia. The Russian Ambassador was, in consequence, ordered to withdraw from America. The President's Secretary was, in consequence, sent to Petersburg with a detailed account of the whole transaction. The result of his mission could not have been received so soon as the 25th ult. but the American Consul at Riga has arrived at Washington with despatches, which induce a belief that the affair will be amicably adjusted.

The insurgent cause of South America assumes much interest. Joseph Manuel de Hornoira, in the name of the Mexican Republic, has issued a proclamation, stating, that Matagoza had been taken; the extensive province of Texas had also yielded to the insurgent cause; the troops of the Republic advanced in every direction; in short, that the flag of Spain would float no longer in the Gulf of Mexico. But all these American accounts of the Insurgents are to be received with caution.

We have received Canada Papers to the 17th ult.

MONTEREAL, Nov. 11.--The Hon. W. B. Colman, and John Fletcher, Esq. set off from this city on Thursday last for Fort William, on Lake Superior, appointed Commissioners by his Excellency the Governor in Chief, to investigate the disagreeable differences which have lately happened at Fort William and Red River Settlements, between the North West Company and the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

MISSISSAUGA, Nov. 11.--Yesterday Thomas Tyrrell, the dryman, was brought up, and underwent a trial examination, charged with being concerned in the disturbance of the 2d instant.

A witness on the part of the Prisoner was brought forward to prove that the latter was seen in the Black Eagle public-house, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on the day in question, about half past three o'clock; but another individual stated, that the Prisoner was at a considerable distance from the quarter mentioned at four. The former account the Prisoner had himself given to the Lord Mayor on Wednesday.

The variations of the statement now induced his Lordship to send for some of the parties in or about Mr. Beckwith's, but they having been called upon to view the person of the Prisoner, were unable to identify him. He was accordingly discharged, with a suitable admonition from the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor caused to be transmitted to Watson, in Coldbath-fields prison, the letter to which we alluded yesterday, under the impression that it was entitled to more consideration than any previously received, and that the decision given by the father as to the authenticity or falseness of the statement would be important. Watson said he did know the writing.

Yesterday his Lordship received at least a dozen additional letters upon the subject, one of which was from a fisherman in a sea-port town, stating that he had landed young Watson in France, and enclosing another letter, purporting to come from the latter person, in which he declares most solemnly, that although he is beyond the reach of the "blood money gang," he was not the person who shot Mr. Platt; but repeats that he knows who did.

With regard to young Watson, his Lordship is desirous it should be understood, that the description given of that person is not so accurate as it should be. His Lordship, besides other information, has obtained from the Mayor of Lynn, where Watson went to school, an account, which states that young Watson had a mark on the eye, rather than a mole beneath it. The mark is represented to be a sort of protuberance or heaviness, which, during conversation, or his looking an individual straight in the face, constantly falls down.

Bow-street.--Yesterday the witnesses engaged in apprehending the elder Watson, at Highgate, attended at the office, and their evidence respecting that transaction was formally taken in writing; but it is not yet determined on what charge he is to be prosecuted.

Prisoners.--On Wednesday last, before Preston was called into the justice-room, he showed a very great disposition in the hall of the Mansion-house to give a proof of his talents. The following is an account of his observations, as they fell from him. His manner was generally calm; at intervals, however, he raised his voice, when he uttered any words which he supposed contained more than usual force and meaning. "I attribute," said he, "all the savage injuries we suffer to the *fauld* system, which will run down every thing until it gives up. I am not ambitious; I am an humble individual, very willing to give up my blood, if it is wanted, for the service of the country; I want to relieve my countrymen, for I have feeling and humanity, and I hate the *fauld* system." Mr. Hunt's name being mentioned, "Aye," said he, "I admire the political bravery of that man's conduct. He was thought dangerous ever since he put the constitutional motto upon his house, when Sir Francis *fauld* it was sent to the Tower." "The *fauld* system," I have written a book upon, Sir, and will soon bring it forth." "Poor Dyak!" I was saying in saying that he was Chairman at the Carlisle; but I was saying my directions at the time to the Lord Mayor, and was mistaken about him. However, he has promised not to prosecute me. Do you know,

that I wrote to Perceva, when he was alive, about a scheme of mine for removing the *fauld* system; but there was no use in writing very little notice was given to me; my plan, I suppose, interfered with his own." Upon being asked what his plan was, he replied, "that every man should give up a tenth part of his property--every man in the State--to pay off the national debt. But, Sir, Mr. Hunt was not acquainted with any secrets; he merely came to Spas-fields upon my invitation." Here Preston made a rapid and extravagant transition to the subject of the true spirit of patriotism, and the advantages of liberal education and gentlemanly manners. His tongue was, however, diverted from that subject, upon looking out at the door of the Mansion-house.

"That, Sir," pointing to the Bank, "is the cause of all our miseries. A few are fattened by it, and they deprive us not only of the luxuries, but of the necessities of life. The Bank has raised the price of bread and of meat. You know what Apam Smith says of labour and of money; I know it all." After all this diatribe, he seemed willing to hear about Mr. Platt. Somebody mentioned that Mr. Platt was an admirer of the principle of a reform in Parliament; upon which he said, "I regret that event of shooting; but to say any more about it would be treachery. I have written a letter to poor Mr. Platt. I wish I had it to show you; but I sleep on my bed of straw soundly." Being asked whether such a reform as was mentioned was not rather absurd, especially with regard to the stand which a mob would be likely to make before the soldiery, he said, "I know the soldiers well. You have seen what the standard said. If the Bank goes on thus, we shall no longer be a Nation; we must either be a colony, or be a distance from foreigners. But Watson was, I admit, precipitate. Government are much indebted to him for his precipitancy."

Mr. Errol.--On taking up the *New York Spectator* of the 16th instant, I observed a paragraph (as would be copied into) that Paper from the *Waterloo American Advocate* to the following effect:--

"A British Deserter!--It is stated that, about the 4th instant, a British deserter from Kingston passed through Sackett's Harbour, and was soon pursued by three armed English Officers, who overtook and secured him at Henderson. While the officers were conducting their Prisoner back to Kingston, a number of ship-carpenters and other citizens of Sackett's Harbour interfered, and effected his escape."

Now, Sir, the facts to which the above has allusion are as follow:--

Two officers belonging to the 70th Regiment, stationed at Kingston, were sent over by me to Sackett's Harbour, not armed, but merely as private gentlemen, in pursuit of a villain who had committed the most daring robbery on his master, and in whose defence and punishment every upright citizen of every nation ought to have felt alike interested. The said two gentlemen applied in a regular manner to the Civil Magistrate (paying the required fees), in order to the culprit's being committed to prison, in full confidence that the American laws would deal justly by the offender; but, with regret do I publish to the world, that the Civil Magistrate of the United States, after receiving the Prisoner into his custody, and being paid for his trouble, had the chameleon of winking at his escape, following up his duplicity by the degrading acknowledgment, that the Prisoner's rescue was effected by the daring violence of a lawless mob. Thus it is, Mr. Editor, by similar artful misstatements as the one inserted in the *American Advocate*, are rancorous feelings excited, and jealous suspicions begot, in the minds of the subjects of two nations who have the strongest possible incentives to reciprocal good offices and durable friendship.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS EVANS, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding 70th Regt.

GEORGETOWN, Monday, Oct. 11, 1816.

Whether the duty of religion-instruction should be undertaken in the West India Islands by the Ministers of the Church of England, or by Missionary Preachers, is a question (says a colonial writer) which admits of an easy solution, and might be best answered by reverting to the old worn-out arguments in favour of the National Established Church, which, happily for the interests of humanity, have long been set at rest. But there is one consideration which must have a powerful influence on the mind of the Colonial Assemblies, and that is, a consideration of the duty of self-preservation, as it regards both their lives and property.

Every Minister of the Established Church is a known, acknowledged character; his moral principles, his religious doctrines, his qualifications in every sense as a teacher of the Gospel, either are or may be known by the Bishop within whose jurisdiction the West India Islands lie. On the contrary, who is to define the character or qualifications of a Missionary or itinerant preacher? He may or may not be a most benevolent personage, with the spirit of true charity diffused throughout his life and preachings; he may or may not be a contemptible hypocrite of the lowest class, with benevolence on his lips and the blackest passions predominant in his heart; he may or may not be a visionary enthusiast, and with the best intentions, though without common sense, ready to set fire, by his dangerous experiments, to the combustible materials collected in that corner of the world.

There cannot be a better or more powerful instrument than Christianity, in the hands of judicious and reflecting Ministers, for promoting the work of civilization wherever it may be required. Neither can there be a more mischievous instrument in the hands of designing demagogues, who, under the mask of extraordinary sanctity, may be made to disseminate the most poisonous political opinions. In England, such mischiefs had an every antidote in the good sense and positive intellectual condition of the mass of the people; but in the West India Islands, where the mass of the black population still continues in a state of the grossest ignorance, who can calculate the evil influence which may be obtained over their minds by the art and ingenuity of hypocritical misandriacs?

The necessity of discouraging undenied and undenied itinerant preachers has been fully appreciated, both in theory and from experience, by

Mr. Baines suggests, that the quantity of salt of tartar might be used with sufficient effect with 25lbs. of flour or meal, where the unsoundness is not considerable."

CORNS-EXCISE, Dec. 20.--We had a large supply of Wheat and Barley from Suffolk this morning, which met ready sale at Monday's prices. Beans, Peas, and Oats, fully support Monday's prices, although there was a good arrival of each.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, the Sheriff of the county of Lanark, and the Justices of the Peace for the Lower Ward.

Mansion-House, 4th December, 1816.

Sir--I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of returning you my warmest thanks, for that able and very prompt assistance which was so opportunely afforded by the Military, under the command of your Royal Highness, and I trust you will have the goodness to communicate my best acknowledgments to General Bolton, and all the other Officers, as well as Privates, who attended upon the late occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. WOOD, Mayor.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

York-House, 5th December, 1816.

MY LORD--I have received your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, expressing your sense of the prompt and able assistance afforded by the Military, within the City of London, during the disturbances which occurred on Monday last, and I do not fail to communicate your Lordship's sentiments to the Officers and Soldiers who were employed on that occasion.

I beg to assure your Lordship, that it is a very great satisfaction to me to receive such a testimonial of the good conduct of his Majesty's troops in aid and support of the Civil Authorities.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) F. BURDECK,
Commander-in-Chief.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

(CIRCULAR.)
Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1816.

MY LORD--I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that my Lords the Post-Masters-General have represented to me that they have had under consideration the important subject of preventing any interruption of the mails by falls of snow during the present winter, and have, at the same time, requested my assistance for that purpose.

It is unnecessary for me to urge the importance of maintaining the communication between the Metropolis and the various parts of the Kingdom with all possible exactness; and, with a view to this desirable object, I have to request that your Lordship will call upon the Magistrates to direct the proper officers, in the respective parishes within your Lordship's county, to pay particular attention to the clearing of the roads in the event of a fall of snow, and thereby to prevent any impediment to the conveyance of the mails.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,
The Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Cambridge.

THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY'S ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have taken the Establishments of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines under their consideration, and recommend certain alterations therein, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, by his Order in Council of the 24th ult. to approve and sanction the same.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1817.--Companies of Royal Marine Artillery, 8--Divisional Companies, 72--Total 80.

EACH ARTILLERY COMPANY--1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second ditto, 8 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 6 Bombardiers, 2 Drummers, 60 Gunners--Total, 83.

EACH DIVISIONAL COMPANY--1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 1 Second ditto, 8 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, 60 Privates--Total, 76.

For the proper management of which, are to be established--

1 General, 4 Lieut-nant-Generals, 1 Major-General, and 4 Colonels.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY--1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 2 Staff Sergeants, 1 Pay-Master, 1 Barrack-Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon.

ROYAL MARINE INFANTRY--1 Commandant, resident in London; 4 Commandants of Divisions, 8 Lieut.-Colonels, 8 Majors, 13 Pay Captains, 8 Adjutants, 4 Quarter-Masters, 12 Staff Sergeants, 4 Pay-Masters, 4 Barrack-Masters, 4 Sergeants, 4 Assistant-Surgeons.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FELLOWS.

Bow-street.--Captain Robert William Glynne, of the army, was brought to the office by George Rutherford, a constable, charged with feloniously stealing a book, called *Barnes's Poems*, from Leigh and Stobley's auction-rooms, in the Strand.

The act being charged to have taken place at the time of the sale, and it being inconvenient for Mr. Leigh to attend, Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, from the rank of the person charged, took his word of honour to attend at a future hour, with out detaining him in custody; and the Captain attended punctually at the time.

of the Colonial Assemblies, and they have very properly attempted to discourage them by legislative enactments.

These Assemblies are of opinion, that the Bishop of London, and not the Missionary Preacher, is the regular, safe, and effectual channel for promoting Christian knowledge, and they trust, no doubt, that the same energy which has been roused in Great Britain will soon extend itself for the dissemination of true Church of England doctrines and discipline among the slaves of the West India Islands.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES.

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The act being charged to have taken place at the time of the sale, and it being inconvenient for Mr. Leigh to attend, Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, from the rank of the person charged, took his word of honour to attend at a future hour, with out detaining him in custody; and the Captain attended punctually at the time.

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Mr. Leigh, the auctioneer, attended, and stated, that about one o'clock yesterday, his porter, William Gibbs, informed him that the Prisoner had taken a book from a shelf and put it into his pocket, and on being accused with the theft, the Prisoner took a book from under his coat. The book was *Barnes's Poems*, the selling price of which was five or six shillings, and it had been sold about a week since; it was Lot No. 119.

Samuel Hayes, a gentleman attending Mr. Leigh's sale, stated, that he saw the Prisoner take the book in question off the shelf, and put it into his pocket; he was not certain which pocket it, but believed it to be on his left side, under his coat, and he was induced to inform Gibbs, the porter of Mr. Leigh, of the circumstance, and he considered it at least five minutes from the time of his observing it till Mr. Leigh detected him; it was supposed to be ten minutes by Mr. Leigh.

On George Rutherford, the constable, arriving to take the Captain into custody, he searched him, and found only two shillings and a few halfpence in his pockets.

The Captain, in his defence, denied the charge of felony. He admitted that he had the book in his possession when Mr. Leigh charged him with it; but denied that it was in any of his pockets. He admitted that he had it in his hand, and wanted to purchase it.

Mr. Rogers, the Attorney, attended for the Prisoner, and said, he confessed that he was extremely surprised when he received the application to attend for him on such a charge. He had known him for upwards of twenty years as a gentleman and an officer in the army of the highest respectability, and hoped that the Magistrate would see that his conduct, on the part of the witnesses, must be mistaken, as he considered that it was impossible for a gentleman of his rank to be guilty of such an offence, especially for such a trifling article; but, if the Magistrate viewed it seriously, he hoped he would admit him to bail.

Mr. Leigh very humbly joined in the application for bail, as he had found the Captain to be the man he was represented, and had a wife and children.

Mr. Birnie felt considerable doubt upon the subject, as he considered the charge made out; but, however, he agreed to admit him to bail.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FELLOWS.

The magnetic power of a compass needle will be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the pole of an onion. This is a very trifling thing, but we regard it as one of the first importance, and, investigating it, may lead to consequences equally astonishing as the discovery of the magnetism.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

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

A notice has been issued from the Chamberlain's Office, Dublin, expressing the particular desire of the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Devonshire, that all persons attending the Balls and Drawing Rooms should appear in dresses of Irish Manufacture.

Yesterday being Christmas Day, we were prevented from attending to various subjects which we had in view.

LINEN TRADE OF IRELAND.

[FROM THE CORK INTELLIGENCER.]

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter, received on Friday, by an eminent Merchant-House in this City, dated

"Cork, Nov. 22, 1816.

"With respect to Linens, they must form the subject of another letter; suffice it, therefore, in the present to say, that they have undermined the German Linens in the Market completely, and that in one year the tide of favour has been turned entirely from the German goods, which lay in considerable parcels unsaleable on hands, whilst sales of Irish Linens are made daily for shipment by a Convoy which will sail in a short time for the Colonies; and several of the Spanish Merchants have declared on our hearing, that they will never buy a piece of German Linen, while good Irish can be had, so well convinced are they of its superiority."

The following is the reply, given by command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in answer to the Petition of the Journey-men Woollen Manufacturers of the Liberty:--

"Dublin Castle, Dec. 21, 1816.

Sir--I have received, and duly submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, your Letter of the 11th instant, and the Memorial which accompanied it from the Journey-men Woollen Manufacturers of the City of Dublin; and I am commanded by his Excellency to acquaint you, that he feels the greatest concern for their distress, and that he does full justice to those laudable motives which induce them to make every attempt to subsist upon the produce of their labour, rather than seek for support from the Funds which have been raised for the Relief of the Poor.

In consideration of the present difficulties of the Memorialists, and other Manufacturers in the City of Dublin, his Excellency will be very happy to give such encouragement as it may be in his power to afford to the use of articles of Irish Manufacture during the spring.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"RICHARD PEARCE."

DEED--In Dublin, on the 19th Inst. most solemnly and devoutly lamented, Mrs. Raymond, wife to Anthony Raymond, of Ballynagrain, County Kerry, Esq.

PORTNEWS--PASSAGE, DECEMBER 21.

ARRIVED.

23d--*Plough-Boy*, Murphy, St. John's, Newfoundland, 600, out, St. Vincent, 1000, in. *Hibernia*, Jones, 200, out, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1000, in. *Blanche*, Gilroy, London, sugar, 200, out, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1000, in. *Weymouth*, Allen, Weymouth, 1000, out, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1000, in. *Weymouth*, Allen, Weymouth, 1000, out, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1000, in. *Weymouth*, Allen, Weymouth, 1000, out, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1000, in.

TO BE LET,
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