# The Waterford Mail.

"THIS IS NOT THE CAUSE OF FACTION, OR OF PARTY, OR OF ANY INDIVIDUAL, BUT THE COMMON INTEREST OF EVERY MAN IN IRELAND."

VOL. II.—No. 42. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1825. [PRICE FIVE-PENCE


### PROSECUTION OF SIR HARCOURT LEES.

The following letters appeared in the *Correspondent* newspaper of Tuesday:—

SIR—The Constitutional Journals of the City of Dublin having, AT MY EARNEST REQUEST, preserved a profound silence on the subject of the contemplated legal prosecution against me, in order that no undue bias should be given to the judgments of those whom the laws have appointed to decide on the *magnitude* and *atrocity of my treasonable machinations against the King, the Church, and the British Constitution*—I now beg leave to submit an accurate statement of official proceedings (as far as they have yet advanced) between myself and that universally respected Gentleman, Mr Kemmis, his Majesty's Crown Solicitor for Ireland. In the event, however, of my *latest* and *third* most distinct avowal, last night, *of my being the author of the Carbonari* publication in question, not yet satisfying his Majesty's accurate and most impartial Attorney-General—and that I find on going into town, there is the least possibility of any portion of the Constitutional resentment of the Learned Gentleman being visited on the proprietor of the *Antidote*—I will sign any paper submitted to me, provided it will not restrict me in future from attacking the Irish incendiaries, the English Whigs, and, above all, my invaluable friends the Popish Priests; for I would rather lose my life than allow an Editor or Printer to suffer inconvenience on my account. As my *armed Protestant Confederation*, I find, is not approved of by the Popish Parliament, I have advised Lord Liverpool to call out the English Militia, in order to supply the place of those troops that will ere long be wanting, or I am a bad Statesman, as well in India as in the Mediterranean. I shall expect a considerable draft from the English Militia here.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

HARCOURT LEES.

P. S.—I beg you will publish the enclosed, to allay the extreme agitation in the North of Ireland; and as the Grand Jury will have discharged their duty before you go to Press tomorrow.

Kildare-street, 31st Dec. 1824.

SIR—In reference to your letter of the 30th ult. * I have the honour to inform you, that the instructions I received from the Law Officers of the Crown, and which I communicated to Mr Bull and Mr Gowan, of the *Antidote* Office, that if they gave up the manuscript of the Letter addressed to the Protestants of Ulster, signed Harcourt Lees, which appeared in the *Antidote* of the 18th of December, instant—so that the author might be prosecuted—that then proceedings would be taken against such author; but if this were not done, the proceedings would be taken against the Proprietor. I have, therefore, now to request, that you will take the trouble of informing me whether you avow yourself as the author of the above mentioned Letter—and take upon yourself all the consequences of its publication, in order that, in that event, proceedings may be taken against you. But in case you decline to make this distinct avowal, I beg to inform you, that proceedings will be immediately taken against the Proprietor of the *Antidote*.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

WM. KEMMIS.

*Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart.. &c. &c.*

Black rock, Saturday night, Jan. 1.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this day's date, in reply to my Note of inquiry, whether you had been directed by the Law Officers of the Crown to take any legal steps against me. I have only now, Sir, to repeat, and do so in the most unqualified manner, the same declaration that I directed the proprietor of the *Antidote* to make in my name on the instant that I was favoured with his letter, (being at the time at my residence in the County of Louth, attending to my Parochial duties,) that I am the author of that Address to the Protestants of the province of Ulster, which was published in the *Antidote* Weekly Journal, of the 18th of December, 1824, and that I wrote it under the influence of feelings emanating from the purest principles of loyalty and allegiance to my venerated Sovereign that ever inspired the breast of mortal man, in order to apprise his Majesty's faithful and unsuspecting subjects, of a dark and cold-blooded conspiracy, that I believe from information I had received, was at the very hour hatching against their lives and their religion. I declare that I published that Address alone, from a decided conviction, that an immediate exposure of the horrible plot (precisely similar in its intended mode of operation to the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572,) could, under Divine Providence, arrest the immediate slaughter of those faithful and too confiding Protestants, whose liberties, lives, and religion, are dearer to me than the blood that flows through my childrens' veins; and I take this opportunity of again reiterating my most matured opinion, that unless an armed-confederation of the Protestants, such as I recommended, shall be sanctioned by the Cabinet, no legislative measure can avert a rebellion, and possibly the final separation of Ireland from the British Empire at no distant period. As to the final consequences which you, Sir, threaten as likely to spring from this my public avowal. I shall only observe, that I trust the same firm and unbending spirit which supported me throughout a long period of calumny and outrage, when successfully fighting the battles of my injured and insulted Sovereign, will not be intimidated, or break down under any punishment or privation that may be the legal results of my unceasing exertions to protect the dignity of the Throne, and the inviolability of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir. with every sentiment of respect. yours, &c. &c.

HARCOURT LEES.

*To his Majesty's Crown Solicitor for Ireland.*

Kildare-street, Dublin, 2d day of Jan. 1824.

SIR—I have already applied to you for a distinct answer, whether you chose to avow the Letter to which your name is affixed in the *Antidote* of the 18th day of December last. The letter you have this day sent me contains much irrelevant matter. I have, therefore, to inform you, that unless I receive before twelve o'clock to-morrow, a distinct avowal under your hand, unmixed with any other matter, that you are the author, the printer will be proceeded against without any further notice to you.

WILLIAM KEMMIS.

To Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart, &c.&c.

Blackrock, Sunday night, 10 o'clock, Jan. 2.

SIR—I entertain a very different opinion of the substance and tendency of the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you last night, than you appear inclined to admit. I desire that the letter in question may be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, as my only answer to your communication of yesterday, and I am not prepared to retract one syllable contained therein.—I should hope that the object of the King's Attorney-General is not persecution, because, should it be so I would wish the Learned Gentleman to be informed that I should stand upon my avowed principles of loyalty and allegiance to the King, and dispute his privilege to insult my feelings and to invade my domestic retirement at this late hour of the night by his scepticism and his tyranny. I expect, Sir, that you will give me ample time for at least preparing myself with Counsel, in the event of any proceedings against me being thought advisable by his Majesty's Attorney-General. I have given you my final determination, and as to the consequences I am perfectly indifferent.

(signed) HARCOURT LEES.

P. S.—I have acknowledged myself the author of the Letter that appeared in the *Antidote* of the 18th ult., in the most unqualified manner.

* This was a Note of a few lines, in which Sir Harcourt announces to Mr Kemmis his return from the country, and desires to be informed whether the Attorney-General was really serious in his intentions of prosecuting him for *sedition*.

### THE POPE'S BULL OF INDICTION.

*(From John Bull.)*

We find the following announcement in the *Chronicle* of last Monday:—

"CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—The Pope Leo XII has issued a 'Bull of Indiction,' appointing the year 1825 a year of Jubilee for the whole of the Catholic Church, and inviting the faithful sons of the Church to make a pilgrimage to Rome. The following is an extract:—'We proclaim and publish the Universal and Great Jubilee to commence in this Holy City, from the first vespers of the next eve of the Nativity of our most Holy Saviour Jesus Christ, *and to continue through the whole of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.* During this year of Jubilee, *we* mercifully *in the Lord grant and impart the most plenary and complete indulgence, remission and pardon of all their sins*, to all the faithful in Christ, of both sexes, *who are truly penitent, and have confessed, and who have likewise refreshed themselves with the Holy Communion,—provided* (if Romans or inhabitants of the city) they shall have devoutly visited these churches of the city, that of the blessed Peter and Paul, of St. John Lateran, and that of St. Mary Major, at least *once a day for thirty days*, whether successive or (*interpolatos*) interrupted, natural, or even ecclesiastical, to be computed from the first vespers one day, to the complete evening twilight of the succeeding day; *but, if they be foreigners*, or in any respect strangers, *they must have visited these churches, at least fifteen days*, as already described; *provided*, also, that they shall have poured forth *pious prayers* to God for the exaltation of the Holy Church, *the extirpation of heretics*, the concord of *Catholic* Princes, and the salvation and tranquillity (*Christiana populi*) of Christendom.'"

This Bull of Indiction is a precious document and most seasonably issued—not only does the supreme head of the Popish Church pardon and absolve those who comply with the required conditions, but by anticipation, absolutely forgive all the sins and wickedness which the faithful *may commit* from last Saturday, until next Christmas Day—so says the POPE—Indulgences *plenary* and *complete*, and pardon of all sins *of both sexes*, for one twelvemonth. Can any reasonable being read this absurd display of blasphomy and bigotry without shuddering at the presumption which makes the offer, and laughing at the besotted credulity which would accept of it?

Were it possible, consistently with the creed of the Established Church, for our Primate to disseminate such a piece of nonsense, who would be amongst the foremost to ridicule and abuse it?—the *Morning Chronicle* and its adherents. The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY would be vilified and satirized, and his fervent invitation to London *to obtain forgiveness*, construed into an advertisement for inns and taverns, and hotels and alehouses. But thank GOD, we are not gulled or priest-ridden to such an extent as to believe in the infallibility of our fellow-creatures, or submit to a decision upon our future destiny, made by a man no less weak or mortal than ourselves.

The intolerant *spirit* of Popery may be gathered from the conditions of this precious pardon, which is to be extended to those "who have poured out *their pious prayers* for the EXTIRPATION OF HERETICS." WE are heretics—every constitutional subject of this realm is a heretic—and the Head of that Church to which we are called to give *power* and *authority*, denies his pardon to those who have failed to pray to God, to *extirpate* us and our fellow *countrymen*.—"The extirpation of the Protestants," Mr Plunkett has publicly stated to be the object of the secret plotters in Ireland. Like all other things relative to that country, by a national blunder, the *secret* plotters now meet *openly*, and avow, without hesitation or disguise, that religious Emancipation will not be satisfactory.—Let us but concede and conciliate to these bigots, and we shall no doubt find, that during the coming year of plenary indulgence, the extirpation of Protestants—if we give them the opportunity—will be brought about rather by the anticipated pardon, than by the pious prayers upon which the pardon of *past offences* is granted.

The spirit of the Bull of Indiction did we say? Good God! only let it be read patiently—let us hear the Pope exhorting his Church to "pious" prayers for the *extirpation of heretics*, and then let him revert to the mild prayer of the Protestant Church in *favour of those* who differ from its tenets—above all, let us read the entreaty for concord of *Catholic* princes—meaning *Popish* princes, blended with a petition for the extirpation (by fire and sword, we conclude, for in what other manner *we* and the rest of the Protestants are to be extirpated we cannot conceive,) of an immense mass of people, and concluded by a solicitation for the *tranquillity* and *salvation* of CHRISTENDOM.

Yet such is the influence of the agents and emissaries of these detestable plotters, that the boasts which they publicly make of the rapid increase of proselytism to their abominable religion, are not so false as most others of their assertions: and it is more surprising to us than we can properly express, to find the partisans of Popery in this country amongst the very persons most distinguished for their exertions in the dissemination of learning and the enlightenment of the people—two objects which have been authoritatively denounced as abominable and heretical by the present Pope in his pastoral letter at the conclusion of the year. Such anomalies can only be reconciled by the belief, that those who combine to overturn and destroy the Constitution in Church and State go blindly to the work of ruin careless of consistency as they are reckless of consequences.

### PASTORAL CHARGE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

From the following extract we learn that the Bibles of the Bible Society ARE EXECRATED by the Catholic Church:—

"As to the books which are distributed by the Bible Societies, under the names of Bibles, or Testaments, or Tracts, or whatsoever name may be given to them, as they treat of religion, and are not sanctioned by us, or by any competent authority in the Catholic Church, the use, the perusal, the reading, or retaining any of them is entirely, and without exception, prohibited to you. To enter into their merits or demerits is foreign to our purpose; such of them as have come under our observation are replete with errors, many of them are heretical; and generally they abound in calumnies or misrepresentations against our holy religion; as such as they are carefully to be avoided; and should any of them happen to be in your possession, they are to be restored to the persons who may have bestowed them to you; or otherwise to be destroyed, except only Bibles or Testaments, which, if not returned to the donors, are to be deposited with the Parish Priest.

"It is not without reason, dearly beloved, that we thus exhort and enjoin you to exclude from your houses these pernicious books as, by accepting them, or retaining them, you would keep in your presence artful and designing enemies, who, sooner or later, might deceive you to your ruin. They are books says St. Augustine, speaking of such like, from which nothing good and much evil can be learned—they are generally artful compilations of truth and falsehood blended together, having, as their immediate object to defame or ridicule our holy religion, its doctrines, its ministers, its rites and ceremonies.

"Hence, dearest brethren, *such books have been and will be, execrated by the Catholic Church*; and hence also those salutary laws and ordinances, whereby she has at all times prohibited her children to read or retain them; nay, why she has frequently ordered them to be committed to the flames."

### THE PASTORINI PLOT.

A report was yesterday circulated in Limerick, which we (*Chronicle*) should not have noticed, had it not made its appearance in a contemporary print, namely "that a Soldier of an Infantry Regiment, quartered in the County Clare, who had lately married, had been detected in administering treasonable oaths to the peasantry: and that on his detection, he mentioned that it was part of the obligation imposed on him by his Clergyman at confession." Our contemporary treats it as a "Paddy M'Kew Plot." A little time, however will elucidate the matter, and when the character of a Regiment is called in question, no time should be lost in bringing the affair to light.

Since writing the above, we find that the accused is a private in the 25th Regiment, of the name of Stephen Hanley, and a native of the County Kildare. He underwent an examination before the Magistrates at O'Brien's Bridge yesterday, when four persons, named Guerin, Molony, Ryan (teacher), and George were bound over to prosecute; they all agreed in charging him with attempting to administer unlawful oaths, and, when asked by the prosecutors the nature of them, the prisoner is stated to have said, "that it was to be true to each other, and to kill all Soldiers, Protestants and Orangemen—that he was at confession, a few days before Christmas, with (naming) the Priest of the Parish, and that he selected him as a fit and proper person to enlighten the people, and swear them in."

The prisoner denied every word of the allegation, and insisted that the prosecutors wanted to swear away his life—that the book was taken from the teacher's hat, and the oath tendered him by the accusers. Hanley was committed to the bridewell of O'Brien's-Bridge, for further examination this day, and to await a communication with the Col. of the Regt. He will then be forwarded to Ennis.

The above we have from one of the Magistrates who presided at the Sessions.—*Lim. Chronicle of Saturday.*

AUGSBURGH. DEC. 22.—Orders have lately been sent from Vienna, prohibiting all Austrian subjects, and especially those of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, from visiting Rome during the Jubilee of 1825, unless they have obtained permission from the High Police at Vienna.

This being the Jubilee year in Rome, the Carnival, and other annual sports and pastimes will be suspended, to the very great disappointment of the *sight seeking* English, who congregate in the "Eternal City" on the usual days of festivity, for the purpose of pelting each other with sugar plums.

On Sunday last the singular spectacle was exhibited of the Rifle Battalion marching to St. Ann's Church, Donegal-street, fully accoutred, with their rifles and bayonets; and, during divine service, a corporal's guard was parading under the portico.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

THE CHURCH.—We learn that the Rev. Peter Roe, Minister of St. Mary's, has been appointed to the Parish of Odogh, in this Diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Ball.—The present appointment to this benefice vests in the Crown, and Mr. Roe relinquishes Dungarvan parish for Odogh. The acquiescence of the Lord Lieutenant in this arrangement, to which his sanction was, of course, essential, has been conveyed in terms highly complimentary to the Rev. gentleman in question, and emphatically expressive of the feeling with which his Excellency regards his private and professional worth. The pretensions of Mr. Roe, it is true, came powerfully supported to the Lord Lieutenant, by the recommendation of the Right Hon. George Canning, whose favour, in itself, must be considered an unequivocal test of the Rev. gentleman's personal and professional deserts.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

On Saturday the Lord Lieutenant gave a state dinner to the Duchess of Richmond; Mr Vesey Fitzgerald was of the party.

ECLIPSES IN 1825.—There will be four eclipses this year: two of the sun and two of the moon. On May 31 and June 1, the moon will be eclipsed, visible, beginning at 53½ minutes past 11 on the night of the 31st May, and ending at 23½ past 12 on the morning of the 1st June: digits eclipsed 0. 14. On the 16th June there will be an eclipse of the sun, invisible in this part of the world. Nov. 25th. the moon will rise eclipsed, at 3 minutes past 4 in the afternoon, and the eclipse will terminate at 19 minutes past 5: digits obscured 2. 51. on the moon's southern limb. Dec. 9, there will be an eclipse of the sun, invisible.

ERROR IN THE ALMANACKS.—There appears to be a most strange and unaccountable blunder in the placing of Easter-day, in all the almanacks for the year 1825, which we have had an opportunity of consulting. It is a well known rule (and is given in all the church prayer books), that Easter-day is the first Sunday *after* the first full moon on or after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter-day is the Sunday after. Now, whether Messieurs the almanack makers have altered this rule we cannot tell; but certain it is, that they have placed the Paschal full moon on Sunday the 3d of April; and instead of making Easter day fall on the Sunday "*after*," according to the rule in the prayer book, they have placed it *on the same day!*—Whitsunday, and all the other moveable feasts, which depend on Easter, are, so far as we have examined, placed in the same manner; and there is likely to be a glorious confusion in the church services for the ensuing year. We should like to know, from some person learned in these matters, whether the almanack or the prayer-book is right.—*London Paper.*

## ALMANACK FOR 1825.

| | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| *Full Moon*, 4. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| *New Moon*, 19. | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| FEBRUARY..... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| *F. M.* 3. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| *N. M.* 17. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | | | | | |
| MARCH..... ..... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| *F. M.* 4. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| *N. M.* 19. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| APRIL..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| *Easter Sunday*, 3. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *F. M.* 3. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| *N. M.* 18. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| MAY..... ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| *F. M.* 2. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| *N. M.* 17. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| JUNE..... ..... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| *N. M* 16. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| *F. M.* 30. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| JULY..... ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *N. M.* 15. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| *F. M.* 29. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| AUGUST..... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| *N. M.* 14. | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| *F. M.* 28. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| SEPTEMBER..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| *N. M.* 12. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| *F. M.* 27. | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| OCTOBER..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| *N. M.* 11. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| *F. M.* 26. | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| NOVEMBER..... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| *N. M.* 10. | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| *F. M.* 25. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| DECEMBER..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| *N. M.* 9. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| *F. M.* 25. | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—*Admiralty-Office, Dec. 29.*—Vice-Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in the West Indies, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Graham, of his Majesty's sloop Icarus, stating that the boats of that vessel, despatched by Captain Graham, from the Havannah, under the orders of Lieutenant Charles Croker, captured on the 20th of August last, in a creek within Cayo Blanco, fifteen or twenty leagues to the westward of the Havannah, a large piratical schooner, called the Diablito, armed with six guns, and manned with about fifty men, who, after firing a few guns without effect, abandoned the vessel on the approach of the boats. Some of them made their escape to the shore in four large row boats, which were afterwards taken by Lieutenant Croker; and others having jumped overboard, and got amongst some mangrove bushes, five of them were killed by a fire of musketry, from one of the boats of the Icarus, and several appeared to be wounded; but from the nature of the marsh they could not be secured. On boarding the schooner, Lieutenant Croker had the satisfaction to release the master and crew (nine persons) of an American brig, the Henry, of Hartford, which had been taken seven days before by the pirate. They had been treated in the most inhuman manner, and were to have been put to death on the following morning, their lives having been spared so long only for the purpose of their assisting in removing the cargo of the Henry. The American brig was found by Lieutenant Croker, a mile above the pirate schooner, in the creek, but in a state which rendered it impracticable to remove her to the Havannah, and she was therefore burned, with what remained in her. A sloop having on board part of her cargo, was also discovered by the Lieutenant and brought away; the pirates who were in her having, however made their escape. This service was performed without any loss on the part of the detachment from his Majesty's sloop; and the Vice-Admiral praises the judicious and spirited manner in which it was conducted by Lieutenant Croker, as well as the zeal and gallantry shewn by the Lieutenant and the officers and men under his orders.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 1.—Unfortunately for the shipping interest we have to report a continuance of westerly winds. On Wednesday there appeared a probability of a change taking place, the wind being N.N.E. and several ships detained in the Downs succeeded in reaching this port, but the following day brought it round again to the old quarter. A few vessels attempted to put to sea, but were again driven back, and last night it blew a gale of wind from the S.W. We believe it will be scarcely recollected when there has been so long a prevalence of westerly winds as we have experienced this winter, attended with almost a constant succession of gales, more or less violent. Since the 17th of October last, a period of 76 days, we have only had eight days of easterly wind, and in one instance only (the 21st and 22d October) has it lasted longer than 24 hours.—About 150 sail of merchantmen, destined for the East and West Indies, New South Wales, South America, St. Domingo, the Mediterranean, &c. remain wind-bound at the Motherbank.

The Windmill at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, which mariners have been accustomed to use as a mark for the Warden Ledge, has been recently burnt down.

BREACH IN THE BANKS OF THE ROYAL CANAL.—The late excessive rains have caused an immense breach in the banks of the Royal Canal, near Clonard, which, besides interrupting the navigation and trade, generally brisk at this time of the year, and, of course, impairing the revenue of the Company, will require a very large sum of money, and a long time, for the necessary repairs.—Similar accidents have occurred in the Grand Canal, which considering the extreme wetness of the season, is not much to be wondered at. The same has been the case with the dikes and banks of Rivers and Canals in England and Scotland, and over all the northern parts of Europe, in many instances to a most calamitous extent.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A droll adventure occurred last week at the Edinburgh Police-office. A *blood*, reeling home tipsy, wanted to look at his watch by the light of the lamp, but the chain by some means having dropped down the fob, he concluded that he had been robbed, and staggered to the police-office where with some difficulty, he contrived to make the officer on duty understand the nature of his loss, and the name of the watchmaker from whom he had bought the *tattler*.—The officer got a description of the watch from the maker, and sent it round to all the silversmiths and pawnbrokers, with the usual caution of stopping the bearer, &c. The next day when the bacchanalian was sober, he found his lost property in the proper place; and forgetting the adventure of the preceding night and finding a want of cash at the same time, he actually took the watch to a pawnbroker to *raise the wind* upon it himself. The pawnbroker at once saw it was the identical watch described in the bill, and took the unfortunate drunkard in custody to the Police office, whence he would have been sent to prison as a thief, if luckily the officer on duty the preceding night had not come in and recognized him.

Metals of all descriptions, with the exception of lead, which is gradually advancing, have experienced a most tremendous rise. Block tin, both in Cornwall and Wales, was the other day to be purchased for 90s., it is now 120s. per cwt. Iron continues to sustain its very high price, and copper ore is much higher than it was.

### THE ARMY.

A levy of four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose, we understand, of reinforcing our army in India.

The Levy money directed to be allotted by the recruiting parties, throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the enlistment of recruits for the British Regiments now on service in India, is precisely similar in amount to what was granted during the recent Levies.

The undermentioned Services, due the 24th ultimo, will be in course of pay on the 18th inst. viz. :—Retired full and half pay—Military Pensions to wounded Officers—Pay of Adjutants and Serjeant-Majors of Militia—Foreign Half pay and Foreign Pensions.

Orders have this week been issued to the Recruiting stations in Ireland, directing that boys not exceeding seventeen years of age, five feet five and a half inches, and men not exceeding twenty five, five feet six, may be received for the army.

Two additional stations for recruiting have been just fixed on : at Charleville, under Lieutenant Gloster, 61st. who is to have parties under him of the 11th, 31st, 46th, 67th, and 95th ; at Killarney, under Lieutenant Raymond, who is to have placed under him parties of the 10th, 30th 39th. 47th and 51st.

An Order has been issued to recruit for the following Regiments in Limerick garrison : - 2d or Queens, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, 59th, 67th, 89th, 91st, 93d, 94th, and 97th.

Considerable reinforcements are going out to the Army in India. The reinforcements for the 20th, 47th, 59th, and 67th have received orders to prepare for embarkation immediately. Even Officers whose leave of absence extended to March and in some instances to September, have been ordered off.

Lieutenant Forster and eighteen of the Horse Artillery proceeded from Limerick on Monday morning for Dublin, to receive two guns, with which they will march to Athlone.

The 95th recruiting party is removed from Enniskillen to Newcastle, in the county of Limerick—the 21st party from Longford to Abbeyfeale—and the 47th from Clones to Killarney.

The 31st Regiment is expected in a few days at Chatham from Gosport, to embark for foreign service.

The 98th Regiment of Infantry was inspected by Sir H. Torrens, on Wednesday, at Chatham, preparatory to the immediate embarkation of that fine Battalion for foreign service.

The detachments belonging to the 3d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which are stationed at Brighton and Reading, will be replaced on the 17th inst. by detachments from the same corps at Windsor.

The left wing of the 16th Regiment, consisting of 200 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gaiffe, C. B., from Bermuda, arrived at Demerara in the *Sovereign* transport, on the 14th ult.

### THE ROYAL NAVY.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a description of the uniform which, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, is to be in future worn by Officers of the Royal Navy. It is too long and minute for us to copy as a paragraph.—Their Lordships conclude their order with a notification, that patterns or drawings of the dress are to be seen at the office of each Port Admiral; that no article shall be made of any other pattern; but, those already made of a different pattern may be worn till the 1st of January, 1826; after which no deviation whatever will be permitted.

It appears, by the Admiralty List of the Royal Navy, published on Saturday, that the following number of Officers was promoted during the past year (1824): 14 to the rank of Captains, 40 to Commanders, 120 to Lieutenants, 7 to Masters, 17 to Surgeons, 68 to Assistant Surgeons, two to Pursers.

### DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

By the last arrivals from India, we have received the official details of the operations against the Burmese, in despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell.

That our troops, wherever they are employed, most honourably distinguish themselves, is most true—and, even in official communications to head quarters, it seems almost invidious to point out any particular instances of gallantry or good conduct, when the exertions of all, let their rank be what it may, are so highly meritorious and unquestionable; but there are exceptions to all rules, and we cannot forbear making the following extract from the despatch of the Commander of the Forces, in which will be found a detail of personal valour and indefatigable zeal, which we certainly do not remember ever to have seen paralleled. The Officer so spoken of is the same who, in the former despatches, was described as having first mounted the stockade, which with a handful of troops, he had stormed and carried.

The last despatch contains the following paragraph:—

"After reconnoitring the position, General M'Bean ordered 500 men of his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and 38th Regiment, under MAJOR SALE, of the former regiment, supported by 200 Native Infantry, to escalade the nearest stockade. The men moved off with their arms slung across their shoulder, and advanced to the place without firing a shot. The pioneers behaved admirably, placing the ladders with much coolness and precision. The troops mounted very steadily—took the stockade, and put every man to the sword, without a single man being wounded on our side; about 200 of the enemy were killed here. The detachments of the 13th and 38th then removed outside, while that of the 89th moved to attack a stockade to the left. Both parties were fired upon from another large one on the right, when the 13th and 38th, having only two ladders, instantly attacked it, and carried it also without receiving a single wound. About one hundred of the enemy were killed here. On getting possession of this stockade, it was found to be one of a chain of four—the last the strongest of all. The second and third were carried with some trouble, not a scaling ladder having been left. This was also effected without loss beyond two or three wounded. In these stockades the enemy lost about 250, making their loss, by this party alone to this point, 550. So many had been left in the captured stockades, that on securing the third *only* 100 *men were left to attack the strongest of all, being nearly* 12 *feet high, and containing no less than* 1000 *men, and having* 20 *guns, and, as it afterwards appeared, containing all the chiefs.*

"*With these*, however, MAJOR SALE succeeded *in clearing one face of the work, by taking post at a small port hole for one of the guns, and firing muskets, as they were handed up to him—every shot telling.* After a short time the body of the enemy went over to the other side of the stockade. The Major, with a few men, then got over the stockade. At the same time a party of men had found a wicket which they forced, and entered the work. About 400 of the enemy instantly fell a sacrifice—with the loss on our part of three killed, and about 14 wounded; among the latter Capt. Johnstone, of his Majesty's 13th regiment. During the storm one of the Burmese chiefs rushed out of a hut, and attacked a private of the 13th, with his sword. He contrived to unscrew the bayonet, and made a cut at his head, which passed through the top of his cap, through the twisted braid, and even the scales, but without touching his head. The man staggered from the blow, and a second was just about to cut him down. The blow, however, was parried by MAJOR SALE, who made a cut at the chief. The latter partially parried it, but not effectually—*for the Major's sword entered his skull and broke it in two.* He was therefore, obliged afterwards to use his fallen enemy's golden one.

"While this was going on, on the Rangoon side, under Brigadier General M'Bean, Sir Archibald Campbell, with 250 of the 31st Regiment, and about the same number of Native Infantry, with the flotilla, attacked and took three stockades alluded to in our editorial notice. Two hundred of the enemy were killed in these, and it is supposed at least six hundred were wounded.—Twelve pieces of cannon fell into our hands here. The terror created among the Burmese by these affairs is said to be excessive. Upwards of 900 bodies were found dead; *of these nearly* 600 *in the stockade last taken by the detachments of the* 13*th and the* 38*th, under* Major Sale. *His conduct, in every letter we have seen, is stated to have been truly distinguished; and, it is said, that more than twenty of the enemy fell by his sword.* After securing the *golden one* of the Chief he had killed, he was opposed to another with a silver one, *which, after a very short contest, also came into his possession.*"

This meritorious Officer (for though our satisfaction at *the cause* in which he was employed is equivocal, it is impossible to withhold the highest praise from his conduct) is yet in the very prime of life; he married early the daughter (we believe) of Governor Wynch, of Madras, a most exemplary wife, by whom he has a numerous young family. Major Sale has been, with a very short exception, for many years employed in India; he is generally known and universally esteemed, and mingles the kindest and most generous feelings of private life, with the tried and undaunted courage he has so splendidly evinced, and an almost chivalrous zeal for the honour of the service, to which he is truly an ornament. —*John Bull.*

### GREECE.

Frankfort Papers to the 29th December, have arrived. We find in them the following article, which is not destitute of interest:—

"FROM THE DANUBE, DEC. 12.

"The Chancery of Foreign Affairs at Vienna is more actively employed than over. The number of couriers dispatched from this office is very considerable, and every thing indicates that affairs of the highest importance at present employ our Statesmen. If we may credit the reports in circulation, the negociations carrying on between our Cabinet and some other Great Courts, relate to the affairs of Greece, and the future fate of that country. All the reports that have been spread of a supposed misunderstanding between some of the Powers on this subject, are built on very slight foundations, for only those persons, who, by their situation, are initiated in the secrets of politics, can be in possession of the facts, and they will take care not to betray any such secrets. On the other hand, considering what has passed, a well founded hope is entertained, that all the Great Powers, without exception, will unite, and that the important question respecting Greece, will be decided in a manner perfectly in harmony with the general welfare of Europe. But, in the end, the most difficult thing will be to induce the Porte to listen to reason, for, by the last accounts from Constantinople, it is known that the Sultan, and the prevailing party in the Divan, still insist on the unconditional submission of the Greeks; and that the proposal made by one of the most ancient Turkish statesmen, to place the Morea on the same footing as Moldavia and Wallachia, not only excited great dissatisfaction in the Divan, but has placed in a very critical situation the author of the proposal, who was most violently threatened.

"The Turkish Government is not so blind as not to perceive that it would expose itself to inevitable destruction if it ventured to break with the great Powers. The late combined steps of the European Ambassadors, peremptorily requiring the evacuation of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, have had the desired effect. Positive information has been received at Vienna through the Austrian Consul, not only that orders for the evacuation had arrived, but they had been immediately carried into execution, and that the troops stationed on the left bank of the Danube are in full march to proceed to the right bank of that river. There is no doubt, that as soon as this is accomplished, M. Minziacky will deliver his credentials as Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Court."

Letters from Marseilles, Leghorn, and Syra, confirm the information received here a few days ago, of the naval victory gained over the Egyptian fleet by that of Greece on the 11th and 12th of November. The former was dispersed after suffering much loss. A part of it took shelter in Candia, and some of the vessels sailed for Rhodes. The Christian fleet continued its operations, and it is doubtful whether the Egyptian will ever reach Alexandria in a better state than the Turkish fleet was when it entered the Dardanelles.—*Paris Paper.*

### INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO AND COLOMBIA.

The *British Traveller* has the following announcement:—

"We understand, that on Saturday there was a numerous assemblage of the *Corps Diplomatique* at the Foreign Office in Downing-street.—The Ambassadors from Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the several Representatives of the South American Governments in this country, were present. After some prefatory remarks, Mr. Canning proceeded to read a note, intended to be transmitted to the different Courts, in substance, announcing:—That after repeated communication and correspondence with the Court of Madrid, on the subject of the new Governments of South America, his Britannic Majesty had come to the resolution of recognizing the independence of Mexico and Colombia; and had therefore entered into Commercial Treaties with these States.

"The information thus communicated was intended to be announced with the usual formality to the several Ambassadors, for transmission to their respective Courts."

The only notice taken by the *Courier* of the above very important meeting, is the following:

"Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; and other Foreign Ministers, transacted business with Mr. Secretary Canning on Saturday, at the Foreign Office, previous to the Right Hon. Gentleman's expected departure for Bath."

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated—

"*London, Tuesday Evening, half-past Seven. Jan.* 4.

The determination of Ministers to acknowledge the independence of Colombia and Mexico, has been fully confirmed to day, on the most decisive authority. With respect to the mode in which the recognition is to take place, it is now stated, that full powers to announce the recognition of these Countries above mentioned, have been given severally to Mr Ward, for Mexico, and Colonel Campbell, for Colombia, and both these Gentlemen have left London, to proceed as fast as possible for these Countries, and immediately on their arrival, they will conclude, in the name of the King of Great Britain, treaties of Commerce, the preamble to which, will declare the Republics of Colombia and of Mexico, to be free and independent States.

"It is understood that the adoption of this measure by the British Cabinet, has been almost entirely owing to the exertions of Mr Canning. It is said that the intention has been known, for nearly three months, to most of the Foreign Ambassadors, and that none of the European Powers are likely to offer any opposition to it. The major part of them decidedly approve of it and have been anxious that England should take the lead, in order that they might profit by the measure in extending the trade of their respective kingdoms.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*We will not publish the names of the young gentlemen who have lately amused themselves twisting rappers, until Wednesday next; when we will make it a* joke *that* they *shall remember.*—

*We don't know who contracts for sweeping the streets; but he must have a good job of it. We are only surprised that the filth of Waterford does not breed a plague.*

*The translation of the Ode, from Dungarvan, is not quite finished; but we hope to have it ready for our next.*

## The Mail.

### WATERFORD, JANUARY 8.

The Mail of Wednesday remained due when our Paper was going to press.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, JAN. 6.—On Tuesday night last, some inhuman ruffian, went to the lands of Lissadobber, about three miles from this Town, and sheared twelve Sheep, the property of Maurice O'Ryan, Esq of that place, and carried off the wool—there is no hope of the Sheep recovering.

On Thursday, a serious riot was suppressed at Carrick-beg, by Chief Constable Ponsonby and his party.—Informations have been sworn against seven of the rioters.

*William Meany* and *Thomas Quan*, were convicted at the County Sessions yesterday, for assaulting two of the Co. Police at Carrickbeg—and sentenced each to a month's imprisonment.

### SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR C. GRANT.

We regret to state that a serious accident has occurred to Sir Colquhoun Grant. After inspecting the Guard, yesterday morning, in the Royal Barracks, Sir Colquhoun was preparing to return home, when his horse, by some mischance having lost his footing, threw his rider violently to the ground and rolled over him. Sir Colquhoun was with difficulty supported to his apartments, where surgical assistance was promptly afforded him. He has received, we understand, a severe compression of the chest, from the weight of the horse and accoutrements, and is otherwise much bruised by the fall.—*Dublin Paper of Thursday*

On Saturday the business of the Northern Banking Company commenced; their capital £500,000 sterling. The constitution of this establishment, our readers already know, is founded on similar principles to the Scotch Banks, which have long been so stable and useful in that country, and we doubt not that this and other Joint Stock Companies will prove equally beneficial to Ireland.—*Belfast Paper.*

It is said that Government has resolved upon another expedition to Africa, to explore the Niger. Captain Laing, who was at Sierre Leone under Sir Charles M'Carthy, is to be at the head of it, with £1000 per annum.

### PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

*(From the Courier of Monday.*

We refer our readers to a letter, in a subsequent column, from Bristol, announcing that the parishioners of St. Thomas in that city, had agreed upon a petition to Parliament against the claims of the Roman Catholics. This example, we predict, will be speedily followed throughout the Empire. In fact, there never was a time, when the friends of the Established Church, and the friends of the British Constitution, were more imperiously required to stand forth in defence of both. It is not the Irish Catholics alone, who are now to be resisted. The Catholics of England, at least a portion of them, have shewn a disposition to unite in the common cause. Nor, be it remembered, is it Catholic Emancipation which is to be demanded from Parliament; it is a reform—in Church and State—in other words, a subversion of our existing institutions in both, that is aimed at. We have done our duty. Let the Protestants of England, Scotland, and Ireland, do theirs, and the gathering mischief will be crushed at once. Let us not be cajoled by the *flummery*, (an Irish cant expression is the only suitable one here) of the Association Orators, who are striving to compliment us out of our safety, and are already exulting over their anticipated dupes. Shall we prepare the triumph for them ?—Never! The tables of both Houses of Parliament will be covered with indignant appeals to the Government, to protect the country from the daring projects of a class of our fellow subjects, who are seeking the establishment of their own claims, upon the ruin of the established rights of the nation at large. "An organised confederacy," (observes the petition alluded to, and a copy of which will be found among our advertisements this day)" "under the name of the Catholic Rent Association, has been formed for the evident purpose of enforcing their demands and dictating to the government of this country. Emancipation is now no longer held forth as the object of their pursuit, but political reform, another name for revolution, is substituted in its room." This is the language which all the petitioners to Parliament should adopt; and, if adopted, as we are persuaded it will, the result is certain.

PROSECUTION OF SIR HARCOURT LEES.—The Letters in our first page apprize our readers that the charge of *sedition* which was reported to be in contemplation against this gentleman, was absolutely NOT A JOKE; nay it appears he was far from being treated with as much courtesy as the great Captain of the Convention! So much for *conciliation;* but it is almost superfluous to add that his Majesty's Attorney General has had the satisfaction of having *this Bill* also ignored. We congratulate him heartily on his triumphs.

### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY, JAN. 4.—We have just seen a letter written from the Fair of Fintora, on Saturday last, which mentions that a Mr Andrew Noble had been wantonly attacked in the street there that day, by five fellows, and that they had been taken into custody and committed by Mr Eccles, for an assault and riot. It was expected that the fair would be a scene of great disturbance in the evening, and from the indications of this which were then evident, many of the country people were quitting it, being afraid to return home at a late hour. It appears by the same communication, that great alarm prevailed in that quarter, in so much that persons sit up every night to keep guard, fearing to be massacred in their beds. The writer states, that another gentleman and himself had fallen in with upwards of one hundred Ribbonmen near Six Mile Cross, who were in the act of exercising, armed with pikes and scythes.—*D. E. Post.*

CLONMEL, JAN. 5.—On Friday last, an inoffensive young man, of the name of Thomas Hickey, a tenant of Mr Jacob of Maharnan, having gone to a funeral at Rathcool, near Fethard, was knocked down in the Church-yard by the stroke of a stone, and received also a blow from a spade over the right eye, which fractured his scull, and from the effects of which he died in a few hours afterwards. An Inquest was held on the body by Mr Thomas Lane Baker, and a verdict of wilful murder found against Thomas Gleeson and James Sullivan, aided and assisted by several others at present unknown. It appears that this brutal affair occurred in a riot at the funeral, where another man received an unmerciful beating, and who since lies dangerously ill in Fethard.

The Mayor and Magistrates of this city, at a meeting on Monday, resolved to apply to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to withdraw the Insurrection Act from that part of the Liberties now under its operation; this step has been resorted to in consequence of the tranquillity that has existed for several months back.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The expected riot between two factions at the fair of Kilmeedy, was prevented by the Police, and a party of the 19th Foot, under Lieutenant Burns, from Ballingarry, with the assistance of that active Magistrate, George Massey, Esq. of Glenwilliam. One of the ringleaders was apprehended, and marched up and down the fair handcuffed, in view of all the country people, until evening, when he was liberated and the military retired. As soon as this was observed the riot commenced, and the Police attempted to quell it, but were repulsed and forced to retreat to their barracks, whither the mob followed—but, on seeing the police load their carbines, and being told the inevitable consequence of an attack on this station, they, after a short consultation, thought proper to disperse.—*Ibid.*

What will the calumniators of the Palatines say, when they are informed that the young Palatine inhabitants of Glanasheen, who beat off their assailants, were, by order of the Magistrates, appointed to situations in the Police in this County and the County Cork.—*Ibid.*

The Catholic Association has deferred its next meeting to this day.

WATERFORD INSTITUTION.—It gives us much pleasure to observe that this Institution continues to prosper. By the Report of the Managing Committee of last year we learn, that One Hundred and Ninety-four Volumes have been added to the Books of the Library, and that it has become the depository of a very respectable and scientifically arranged collection of minerals, chiefly the production of this country. When we consider that this Institution is the only one of the kind in Waterford—we might say in this part of Ireland—that the Library now contains upwards of Three Thousand Volumes—that there is an average encrease in its stock of Two Hundred annually—that nearly twenty periodical works, consisting of Magazines, Reviews, Literary and Philosophical Journals, &c. &c. are regularly subscribed for; we confess we entirely concur in the sentiment expressed in the Report, and cannot help wondering that the number of subscribers is so very limited. Politics have no place here. The management of the Institution is above all praise; nothing can be better. The house, certainly is not adapted for the purpose; but we observe, this subject has been under the consideration of the Committee, and that a more eligible one, is at present an object of search. We are glad however, to learn, that there is no deficiency in the funds, and that the savings still remain untouched, notwithstanding some extraordinary expenses, incurred during the year. Whilst this is the case, we can only look forward to the encreased prosperity of the Institution, and must express the conviction we feel that under the same system of steady, and judicious management, which has hitherto prevailed, it will ultimately become more extensive in its utility.

MANUFACTURES.—It gives us great pleasure to observe the course which is being pursued by the Committees, for whose formation, we are indebted to the exertions of Mr, CROPPER. It is a course which cannot fail to be productive of good. The following, is that which has been laid down by the Limerick Committee: it is stated in a letter from the Secretary (Mr Joseph Fisher) to Lord Donoughmore, desiring that a communication might be opened with the Clonmel Committee which has been readily acceded to:—

"They propose, in the first place, to ascertain to what extent the Cotton Manufacture has been carried on in Ireland, during the last three years, and especially since the 10th October, 1823, when the Union Duties on cotton goods were taken off. Also to what amount cotton goods, including twist and yarn, manufactured in Great Britain, have been imported into Ireland for the same period. The object of this information is to obtain as correct a notion as possible of the actual state of the Cotton Manufacture of Ireland.

"It will further be the object of the Committee to ascertain from official documents, the probability of India affording a market for manufactured cotton, to the extent which James Cropper represents, in the event of the sugars in that country being admitted into Great Britain and Ireland, upon the same terms as those of the West Indies.

"Upon this preliminary information being obtained, the Committee will have to consider the best mode of making it public." * * *

In Cork, the Committee have examined a number of persons, actually engaged in Manufactures. The Committee closed their labours on this subject on Wednesday; we subjoin the result from a Cork Paper:—

"From the various statements made by the different individuals who had been examined, it appeared that for linen, woollen and cotton manufacture there were extensive markets; that for carrying them on there existed every facility in the abundance of excellent sites and amongst a numerous population anxious to be employed; and that capital was the chief *desideratum*. Most of them were of opinion: that if the landed proprietary were relieved by loans, at a low rate of interest, the capital which the payment of their incumbrances would throw out of occupation, would probably be applied to a more vigorous prosecution of manufacturing speculations than had hitherto been undertaken. After the examination of Mr Lane had concluded, a conversation ensued on the course which the Committee ought then to take, when it was agreed that Mr Elmore be requested to prepare the draft of a petition to Parliament, setting forth the state of the manufacturing and the landed interests, and praying a grant of money to be given out in loans under such circumstances as afforded a fair probability of their being advantageously applied to the improvement of manufactures. Mr E. was likewise instructed to include in the draft such representations as might be calculated to induce the Legislature to pass enactments respecting trade, likely to remove the impediments at present existing, to a sufficient market for that increase of Irish manufactures which might be expected to arise from an augmentation of capital in that department of business. Finally, it was agreed that the Legislature should be petitioned to place the landed interest in Ireland on the same footing with that of England, respecting pecuniary relief."

The Dublin Commission Court, was occupied during the greater part of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the trial of several persons, for *Perjury* in the case of the Marchioness of Westmeath *v.* the Marquis of Westmeath, when three of the prisoners, Anne Connell, John Monaghan, and Patrick Farley were found guilty.

An official document has been published at Washington, stating the population of the United States at 9,654,415 inhabitants, of whom 1,543,688 are Slaves; Agriculture employs 2,175,065 persons; Manufactures, 348,663; and Commerce only 72,558.

FALSE RETURNS IN THE PRICE OF CORN.

On Monday last, Messrs Frederick and Thos. Ruston, of Mark-lane, corn-factors of respectability, appeared before the Lord Mayor of London, on an information, charging them with having made false returns to the inspectors.—The case excited the greatest interest. The following statement of Counsel embraces a full account of the transaction :—

Mr Bolland said, he attended in support of the information, which was filed by Mr Jacobs, the Receiver General of the Corn Returns, for the purpose of repressing a most dangerous practice which had for some time existed ; he meant the practice of falsifying the returns of the corn sold, in order to enhance the price in the market. This scheme had succeeded in the early part of the year with respect to one article, and attentionwas drawn to the subject in consequence, with respect to barley, of which there were great quantities in bond from foreign ports, and which perhaps, it was anxiously wished by interested persons should, by any means whatever be released. The untruth which the defendants were charged with having told was, that between the 11th and 16th of October, they had caused to be returned to George Levick, the Inspector of the Corn Returns for the City of London, an account, in which they represented that they had sold 842 quarters of Barley, at 50s per quarter when, in point of fact, they had made no such sale. The proceeding against the defendants was founded on the act of the 1st and 2d of Geo. IV. cap. 87, sec. 12. which said, "And be it further enacted, that every such cornfactor shall, and he is hereby required to return or cause to be returned, on the Wednesday in each and every week, to the said Inspector of corn returns, an account in writing, signed with his own name, or the name of the agent, of the quantities of each respective sort of British corn so by him sold and delivered during the week, with the total quantity and value of each sort of corn, and by what measure or weight the same was sold, and delivered during the week, with the price thereof, the amount of every parcel, with the total quantity and value of each sort of corn, and by what measure or weight the same was sold, with the names of the buyers thereof, and of the persons for whom such corn shall have been sold by him respectively—in default thereof, every such corn factor shall, for every such neglect forfeit and pay the sum of £10." The Act then goes on to state, that the Inspector of Corn Returns shall transmit weekly an account of the quantities and prices of corn received by him from the corn factors, to the Receivers of the Corn Returns. Without going (Mr Bolland observed) to the full extent into the nature and effect of the offence complained of, it was obvious that it tended greatly to the injury of the fair trader, by contributing to raise the price of barley. The injurious effect upon the consumer, also, was very great; for although barley was not absolutely so great a necessary of life as wheat, no one could deny the extensive importance of it. The practice was thus of double injury. The Court were aware, that when grain attained a certain price, the ports were open for the admission of foreign corn, and it would be seen that there were individuals who were desirous of seeing that effect produced, and did not hesitate to falsify the returns for the purpose of producing it. He should call Mr Levick, the Inspector of the Returns, to prove the particular return put in by the defendants, and he should also call Messrs. Gosling, the persons to whom the barley in question purported to be sold, to prove, that they bought no barley at the time, answering the description in any respect. He (Mr Bolland) understood that in the defence it would be attempted to be set up, that there had been some sort of sale or other. Now, not only was it required by the Act that there should be a *bona fide* sale of the article, but that there should be an actual delivery ; and it could be no answer to this charge to say, that there had been a delivery by sample, for there must be an actual delivery of the bulk ; otherwise fictitious sales might be made of any quantity, the same sample bag would serve in twenty instances, and the purpose of the Act would be entirely defeated.

The above was fully supported by several witnesses. Messrs Adolphus and Law appeared for the defendants, but not producing any evidence to contradict the above statement, the parties were convicted in the penalty of £10 and costs.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE PRINCE ROYAL.

This vessel was driven on shore about half-past three o'clock on Friday morning, the 31st ult. Fortunately no life was lost, though all on board had a most narrow escape. Some of the crew were clinging to the rigging when the vessel struck on the beach, but not feeling themselves secure they descended, and the next moment a sea carried the mast with the rigging which they had just abandoned, overboard. Captain Clowes was severely injured in one of his arms, and back. He had about £300 worth of his own property on board uninsured. The poor creatures landed in a complete state of destitution, not having been able to save even their clothes. In this state they were received at Ballyteigue Castle, from the hospitable owners of which they experienced the utmost kindness and attention. A small part of the cargo only was saved, which with the wreck was consigned to the charge of Mr Meadows. The cargo was a very valuable one ; it consisted of madder root, figs, raisins, and boxwood.—*Wexford Herald.*

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers in the Isle of Portland is nearly 2,000*l.*

Such has been the prevalence of westerly winds here, that some vessels have been actually detained in port five weeks. At present there are upwards of three hundred vessels, foreign, Irish, and coastways, which have cleared, and are now wind-bound. The docks are crowded with shipping.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE PANORAMA.—It will be seen by the advertisement, that Mr. Laidlaw has generously given the proceeds of Tuesday's exhibition in aid of the funds of the Mendicant Asylum. The gratuity is opportune ; and, we are confident, will be attended with the most beneficial results, to that most valuable and excellent Charity.

*To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.*

SIR—That the constant attacks which are made at one side, on the wealth of the Clergy of the Established Church, should at length produce enquiry, into the wealth of the Irish Priests, is not to be wondered at. Viewing the latter, however, merely as a matter of *retaliation*, I would not for my part, consider the enquiry worth pursuing ; but as I think, it must tend to shew the necessity there exists, for some legislative provision being made for the support of this Body, it appears to me one of considerable importance. The following fact, which lately came within my own knowledge, affords an illustration of a part of the argument, which may be well advanced on this subject.

A short time since, a poor couple, called on the Priest of a Parish, in the County of Waterford, for the purpose of getting married. Having only 15s to give his Reverence for performing the ceremony, it was deemed insufficient, and it was intimated that £1 2s 9d and no less, would be accepted. The couple retired on hearing this, very much distressed, as 15s was all they had. However, on applying to some friends and neighbours, the difference was generously made up, the guinea was paid, and on a day appointed the ceremony commenced; but his Reverence had not gone above half way when he insisted that a plate should go round, and that a further collection should be made from the persons present, (amongst whom were some children of the master and mistress of the bride-elect,) or he would not finish the ceremony. It was in vain that those persons declared they had no money, having already contributed as much as they were able ; his Reverence insisted, and his demands not being complied with, he threw off his robes and quit the house, leaving the party behind him only *half-married*, and of course in the greatest dismay. The case of this poor couple being made known, naturally excited much compassion, and a further sum of 7s 6d was made up ; with this a friend followed his Reverence to his house, and after much entreaty at length prevailed on him to resume his holy office and finish the ceremony. This occurrence may serve further than I at first intended it, namely, as a comment on the *providence* of Irish marriages.

X.

CATHOLIC RENT.—A deputation from Kilkenny visited Innistogue on Sunday last, to explain the nature of this voluntary contribution, and the objects to which it is to be applied. The Rev. John Quinn was unanimously called to the Chair, and very ably addressed the assembly on their duty as good citizens, and the business about which they had met together. He was followed by C. Maxwell, Esq., who, after an impressive exordium, read the Address of the Catholic Association, and commented on it, paragraph by paragraph. Several individuals afterwards delivered their sentiments, on proposing resolutions, &c. After a cordial vote of thanks to the worthy Curate who presided, and three hearty cheers for Old Ireland, the immense assemblage quietly and regularly dispersed.—*Leinster Journal.*

PROSECUTION OF THE COURIER.—In the above paper of Monday we find the following :—"The proceedings of that tolerant, judicious, and temperate body, the Catholic Association, on Thursday, are worthy of perusal; partly for laughter, partly for scorn. The sage Committee to whom was gravely referred the question of our prosecution, have as gravely reported, and, in their wisdom, recommended that the task should be undertaken. God help them ! They have set themselves a job, of which we prophecy they will be heartily tired, before they go on much further with it. One would almost think that Mr O'Connell was in league with some score or two of briefless barristers and unemployed attornies, when we observe how furiously he is plunging the Association into law. *He, and it, will have enough of law, we suspect, ere long.* We wish we could persuade ourselves that all the money wrung from the pockets of the Irish Catholics will be as innocently employed as that portion of it which is to be expended in our prosecution. We have no room at present for further observations."

The Hon. Mr Trefusis assumed his seat at the Excise Board on Monday.

A carriage is now at Dover, which belonged to her late Majesty Queen Caroline. It was offered for sale last week, when several competitors were eager to obtain it without succeeding. The owner has been offered a price far above the value of the vehicle, by a person extremely desirous of its possession.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

A person in the dress of an Ecclesiastic is supposed to have led on the assassins who murdered Mr Hunt and his Lady, near Naples. The Police are in pursuit of him.

The *Diamond*, from New York to Liverpool, was lost in Cardigan Bay, on Saturday last. It is reported that 10 men are drowned.

FROM THE WILL OF J. GOSS, MARINER, OF BRISTOL, PROVED 1795.—My Executrix, ——, to pay, (out of the first monies collected,) to my beloved wife, Sarah, if living, one shilling, which I give as a token of my love, that she may buy hazel nuts, as I know she is better pleased with the cracking of them, than she is with mending holes in her stockings.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
*MENDICANT ASYLUM.*

**PANORAMA OF ALGIERS,**

*On TUESDAY next, JANUARY 11th.*

MR. LAIDLAW has the honor to announce to the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that the whole Proceeds of his Exhibition both Day and Evening, will on Tuesday next, be for the BENEFIT of the MENDICITY, when every exertion shall be used on his part, to the promotion of such a laudable Institution, and to render the Exhibition as interesting as possible.

In addition to the usual Music, the whole of the Waterford Band will attend.

Day Exhibitions at Twelve and Half-past One.
Evening, at Seven and Half-past Eight o'Clock.

*Saloon...1s. 8d,—Amphitheatre...1s. 1d.*
*Children under 12 years, half-price.*

N. B. The PANORAMA will continue open the remainder of the week.

Waterford, Jan. 8, 1825.

*AUCTION OF*

**USEFUL AND VALUABLE FURNITURE.**

*ON MONDAY, THE 10th INSTANT, And Succeeding Days,*

WILL be SOLD by AUCTION, at the House of the late Dowager Lady PAUL, JOHN'S-HILL, the FURNITURE of said HOUSE, including an elegant Square PIANO FORTE not many Months in use ; (particulars in hand-bills, which will be distributed in due time.)

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

N. B. Said HOUSE and DEMESNE, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, to be LET, and a well walled-in FIELD, of about Two Acres contiguous, if required.

Application to be made to WM. GUNN PAUL, Esq. John's-Hill-House, or to Mr. ROBERT STOTESBURY, Mall.

Waterford, 1st January, 1825

**EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.**

THE *COMMITTEE appointed to effect the objects of the* RESOLUTIONS, *relating to Mr CROPPER'S PLANS, which were adopted at the* COUNTY MEETING, *held at* DUNGARVAN, *on Thursday, the 16th December last, are requested to meet at the* DEVONSHIRE-ARMS, DUNGARVAN, *on* WEDNESDAY *the 12th January instant, at 12 o'Clock.*

**WATERFORD INSTITUTION.**

A *MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on MONDAY next, the 10th Inst.*

*The Chair to be taken precisely at ONE o'Clock.*

*USSHER LEE.*

*Waterford, Jan. 8, 1825.*

**REWARD.**

WHEREAS, a THREATENING NOTICE *was found on the Lands of KILMACOMBE, in the* BARONY *of* GAULTIER, *and* COUNTY *of* WATERFORD, *on the 10th of December instant. WE, whose* NAMES *are hereunto Subscribed, will pay the* SUMS *to our Names annexed, to any Person or Persons, who will prosecute the Writer of the said Letter, or the Person who left the same, on the said Lands, to Conviction ; or we will pay the Sum of* TEN POUNDS *for any Private Information, which may be instrumental in bringing the Parties concerned therein to Justice.*

*December 17, 1824.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAMUEL MORGAN . . . | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| FOR EARL FORTESCUE } HENRY H HUNT } | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| SHAPLAND C MORRIS. J. P. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| RICHARD MORRIS . . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| HENRY ALCOCK. J. P. . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| HENRY SARGENT, J. P. . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| NICHOLAS POWER . . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| WM. G. PAUL . . . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |

*LONDON*
**ROYAL EXCHANGE**
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
*ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,*
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
*For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Ships, from Fire ;*
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings and Stock, from loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good Losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances, fall due on the 25th Dec. are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th of Jan. their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

☞ Persons whose Lives are assured by this Company are allowed to pass, in Decked Vessels, from one part of the *United Kingdom* of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* to another, and to and from the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man*, and also to pass, in time of Peace only, in Decked Vessels, between *Flushing* and *Ushant*, without *extra* Premium, and without being subjected to apply, as heretofore, to the Office for Special Permission.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SANDHAM ELLY,
*Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation*
Waterford and Ross, Dec. 24, 1824.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, JANUARY 7.

ARRIVED,

*5th—Regent, Bond, Falmouth, ballast ; King George, Richards, coals (for Ross) ; Thomas, Harvey ; Albion, Mills ; Swansea Trader, Crocker ; Alfred, Maine, and Hope, Beer, Swansea, coals ; County Cork, Quick, Bristol, gen. car. ; Dash, Webster, and Kitty, Gibbons, Newport, coals (for Ross) ; Catherine, Phelan, Cardiff, coals, (for do.)*

*6th—Henrietta, Cummins; and Fame, Sheridan, Dublin, gen. car. (for Cork); Agenoria, Tuckett, and Union, Hughes, Plymouth, ballast ; Duchess of Beaufort, Alpass, Newport, coals ; Poole Tender, Blackmore, Dublin, oats and butter (for Falmouth); Mary, Hurlow, Milford, culm, (for Arthurstown) ; Providence, Phillips, Union, Fearon, Friends, Nicholas, and Alert, Barrett, Swansea, coals ; Peter & Rebecca, Allen, Bristol, ballast ; Emerald, Walters, Burry, coal ; Herefordshire, Lowday, Newport, iron ; Benjamin, Phillips, Newport, coals ; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, empty casks.*

*Put back—St. Bridget, Hayes, and Mary Kitty, Vittery.*

*7th—Venus, Stephens, and Hope, Harris, Newport, coals ; Hibernia, Bailey, Bristol, gen. car. ; Duchess of Somerset, Jolly, Plymouth, ballast.*

SAILED,

*5th—Some coasters for Cork.*

*6th and 7th—None.*

*The Seagull Light Ship from Dublin, put into Dunmore on the 5th ; she is to be immediately placed on her station at Cony-beg.*

Belfast, Dec. 30.—"*The Maxwell, Burgess, from Waterford to London, has been got off the rocks at Ballyferns, and brought in here.*"

*ENDOWED SCHOOL,*
**NEW ROSS,**
*The Rev. THOMAS SURRIDGE, A. M. Master.*
VACATION ends the 16th Inst.
January 8, 1825.

Wm. Edwards, for Wm. Hobbs, Esq. Treasurer to the Sick Poor, has received from Mrs Major Fitzgerald, by the hands of Miss Walker; and from Mrs Lymbery, by the hands of the Rev. Wm. Price, One Pound Sterl. each, to be applied to the *reduced* funds of said Institution.

MEADE HOBSON, Esq. Treasurer to the Protestant Orphan School acknowledges to have received the following Donations—from Captain Evan Thomas by Mr H. Dunn £1 5s, Mrs Wm. Morris, of Harbour View, £1 ; Mr Thomas Anthony, 10s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

We had but a small supply of Grain at market yesterday. Wheat and Oats were rather dull, and declined a little in price : Wheat, 33s to 36s per barrel ; Oats, 12s 9d to 13s ; Barley, 16s to 19s ; Oatmeal, 14s to 15s 0d per cwt. by retail ; Flour 2ds. 41s to 43s per bag, and some very prime, 44s ; 3ds, 33s to 36s ; 4ths, 22s to 28s ; purchased by Bakers this week—888 cwt.—middle price to regulate the assize of bread; 36s. Best neighbouring Butter yesterday obtained 100s per cwt. early in the day ; but the general rate afterwards, was from 96s to 98s, one lot of Co. Limerick, was sold for 91s 6d. We had a very large market of Bacon Pigs yesterday, which caused them to meet heavy sale at a reduction, 43s to 44s seemed to be the general prices, though 6d higher was paid for very prime ; scalded pigs, 37s to 41s. No change in Heads, Offal, &c. Several Colliers have arrived, but as yet, there is no reduction in the price of coals.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Jan. 3.—Although our supplies last week were large, yet as the major part was of inferior quality, and our arrivals fresh in this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk being short, caused a demand for fine Wheat, which quality is full 3s per quarter dearer than on this day week and some superfine samples sold as high as 80s per quarter. Barley is also 1s per quarter higher, and brisk sale at that improvement. Although our supply of Oats is large, fine fresh Corn fully supports our last currency. In other articles there is no alteration.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (New) | 00 to 00s. | Oats (Potatoe) | 29s. to 32s. |
| Ditto (Old) | 50 to 80s. | (Poland) | 27s. to 30s. |
| Barley (New) | 46 to 50s. | (Feed) | 20s to 28s. |
| Malt | 66 to 72s. | Flour | 65s. to 70s. |
| Rye | 34 to 40s. | Rapeseed | 25l. to 27l. |

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(English) Wheat, 7,938 qrs.; Barley, 10,158 qrs.; Malt, 4,562 qrs; Oats, 11,284 qrs.; Rye, 25 qrs.; Foreign Wheat — qrs.; ditto Barley, 55 qrs.; Irish Wheat, 1,587 qrs.; ditto Oats, 9,820 qrs.; ditto Malt, 25 qrs.; English Flour, 12,817 sacks; American, 330 lbs.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

JAN. 5.—The supply at Market to-day, particularly of Wheat, was remarkably small. Oats were in tolerably brisk demand at the opening, at a trifling advance, but towards the close they declined to Friday's prices. Wheat was in brisk demand at an advance of 1s, and in some instances even more was obtained. Malting Barley advanced 6d and Grinding from 9d to 1s per barrel. Flour was dull sale at from 21s to 23s and Oatmeal was in good demand at from 14s to 16s.

CARLOW MARKETS, Jan. 5.

PRICE OF BUTTER.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Firsts ..... | 108 | 0 | to | 110 | 0 | per cwt. |
| —— second, ..... | 101 | 0 | to | 00 | 0 | |
| —— third, ..... | 94 | 0 | to | 00 | 0 | |

BIRTHS.

At Dunmore East, Co. Waterford, the Lady of Robert Sargent, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., in Dublin, the Lady of Counsellor Perrin, of a son.

DIED,

About a fortnight back, 30 miles off this port, Mr John Stephenson East, son of Mr Josiah East, of this City, Mate of the ship *Neptune*, on her voyage from the West Indies to Liverpool. During a heavy gale Mr East was struck from the top-sail yard arm into the sea, and drowned. He had served his time in Mr Pope's employ of this City, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

On the 31st ult., at Cummingstown, Co Meath, at an advanced age, Edward Irwin, Esq. formerly one of the Landing Waiters in this City, and a gentleman of the most polished manners and kind disposition.

**VINDICATION**
OF THE
*PRINCIPLES OF THE REFORMATION.*
No. 5.

*REPLY TO OBJECTIONS.*

In proof of the assertion contained in the postcript of the last number of the Vindication, it shall be our business, in the first place, to shew that the Rev. Gentleman there alluded to, has failed in performing the previous condition on which alone he could expect us to deviate from our original plan. And, notwithstanding his failure, we shall, to avoid all further cavilling and interruption, furnish full evidence that the various points of doctrine which he has enumerated as held by the Reformed Churches, on the ground of Tradition may be conscientiously held on the authority of Scripture alone.

His failure must have been evident to all who, with impartiality, and even a moderate degree of attention, have perused the preceding numbers of the Vindication, together with the Rev. Gentleman's answers, and to such the Vindicators here apologize for dwelling on the subject, but as there are many readers who, from strong pre-conceived prejudices, may be inclined to receive any assertion, however unfounded, with implicit confidence, and many who read every thing of this nature in a desultory and inattentive manner, we may be excused for entering more fully into the proof.

In the first number of the Vindication, an entire column was employed in proving that the Church of Rome had in her English Version, wrested the Sacred Scriptures to the support of her own peculiar doctrines, and five specific instances were adduced in proof of the assertion, in some of which it was shewn that that translation directly contradicted the Vulgate, and many others were promised to be brought forward if occasion required, and on this evidence it was denied that the present Douay Version was a fair translation of any existing copy of the Vulgate. Now we would submit it to the candour of the Rev. Gentleman himself, whether, when he had abundant space for this purpose, two of his letters having fallen short of the prescribed limits by two columns at least, it is a sufficient answer to this charge to say, that certain Protestant writers vouch for the superiority of the Vulgate writers who never once alluded to the Douay Version ; no, we would humbly submit that nothing can be an answer to this question, but the taking each of those charges separately, and shewing that the reasoning contained in them, is false and inconclusive, and until the Reverend Gentleman shall have succeeded in doing this, we must persevere in asserting that he has failed in performing the previous condition which not only we, but his Roman Catholic readers have every right to expect from him.

With regard to the second case which we stated, that there was a contradiction in the conduct of the Church of Rome up to the period of the twelfth century, as compared with the conduct of the same Church at the present day, in respect of openly reading the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue in her places of public worship, and making use of every means of exhortation to urge those of her communion to the indiscriminate and individual perusal of the Sacred Volume ; as we do not remember ever to have attended the parochial Mass on Sundays, we confess that we only derived our information on this subject from the testimony of three Roman Catholics who constantly attend the Great Chapel at twelve o'clock Mass on Sundays, and who, with one voice, united in asserting that no part *whatsoever* of the Scriptures was read in any language they could understand. We have, however, since the Rev. Gentleman's letter ascertained that the reading of the Epistle, *or* Gospel, to which he alludes, takes place at eight o'clock Mass on Sundays only, when it is accompanied by an exposition or sermon. Now we would ask the Rev. Gentleman, whether the practice of reading the Scriptures even as far as he has mentioned in the vulgar tongue be a standing regulation of the Church of Rome throughout *the world*, or one adopted, perhaps, in this or other *Protestant countries*, for reasons which must be evident. We are told in the New Testament, that the Jews read Moses and the Prophets in their Synagogues every Sabbath day ; and Justin Martyr, one of the earliest apologists for the primitive Christians, tells us, that both the Jewish Prophets and the writings of the Apostles were read in regular portions at their religious meetings. Alcuinas also gives us the same account of the custom in his time—the eighth century—De Divin. Offic. chap. 29. When the Church of Rome had deviated from this salutary custom, this plain dictate of Reason and Religion, that those who were blessed with a Revelation from God, should hear and read it with reverence and submission, however opposed to their own carnal will and ambitious views ; and when she had broken it into small fragments, interrupted with other things, and continued to read even these in a language that was no longer understood, the Reformed Churches have rectified both these errors, and have made provision that the Old Testament should be gone through once in the year ; and the New, three times, as the most effectual means that can be resorted to of giving all, however ignorant or unlearned, some knowledge of the Sacred Book, and of the way of Salvation pointed out in it, and of preventing Religion, from being totally corrupted and defaced by the workings of superstition and self interest. As to the exposition or sermon, to which the Rev. Gentleman alludes, and which he has brought forward in order to counterbalance the earnest exhortations of the primitive Fathers, to the indiscriminate and individual perusal of the Sacred Word, we must consider it by no means to the purpose, unless it is generally fraught with passages similar to the following. "It may not suffice that you hear the Divine Scriptures read in the Churches, but in your houses, either read them yourselves, or get others to read—hear the Divine Scriptures read in the Churches as you are *wont*, and read them over again at *home*." Augustin. de Tempore 55, 56, 57. And again, "I beseech you get Bibles," Chrysostom. In Joh. Serm. 58. Tom. 2d. p. 776. And, "this is the cause of all evils, that men do not know the Scriptures." Id. in Coloss. Serm. 9. Tom. 4. p. 136. And again, "take the Bible in your hands, read all the history, hold fast the known things, for the dark and unknown go often over them, and if thou canst not by continual reading find out what is said, go to thy teacher, if he shall not teach thee God will, seeing thy diligence" Idem. de Laz. Serm. 3. Tom. 5. p. 244. If the Rev. Gentleman can assure us, that such passages as the above are of frequent occurrence in the expositions which he has mentioned, we shall readily agree with him, that he has satisfactorily met the question in this respect at least, and that he and the Roman Catholic Clergy of this City, have done much towards wiping off the charge which has been cast upon their Church, of designedly debarring their flocks from the knowledge of the Sacred Book.

The various quotations, which the Rev. Gentleman has adduced, in order to inform the public, how the venerated Fathers of the Church of Rome wish the Scriptures to be read, do not at all bear upon the question to which his attention was particularly called, they are merely exhortations to the careful and accurate perusal of the Sacred Word, and to the use of every assistance that can be obtained to the clear understanding of it ; but by no means go to prove, that individuals of all classes, were not to study the Sacred Word for themselves. And here it may not be improper to advert to a mistake, into which the Rev. Gentleman has fallen, or into which, perhaps, he would wish to lead the generality of his readers ; it is this, that those who are engaged in the circulation of the Sacred Volume, on the principles of the Bible Societies, are hostile to the use of any help or assistance in its study. The principle of the Bible Society, undoubtedly is, to distribute the Word of God, without any note or comment whatever, this principle has been adopted, as calculated to facilitate the most general diffusion of the Sacred Word on the cheapest terms, as calculated to induce all, however differing in matters of minor importance, to co-ope-

rate in its dissemination, as calculated to remove a stumbling block out of the way of many which might prevent them from its perusal. It is adopted from the full conviction that the Bible contains, as itself declares, every thing that is sufficient for salvation, even to the most unlearned reader, and little that is mysterious or unintelligible to those who read it with humility and prostration of their own understanding to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. it is adopted because it appears bordering upon blasphemy in man to say that that Revelation which the Almighty has been pleased to give of his will, is in any essential point above the comprehension of those for whose advantage it was given. The Bible Society, however, by no means endeavours to impress on the minds of those to whom it offers the word of God, that they are not to use any means in their power to facilitate their progress in understanding it. As the capacities of men differ materially, and human life is circumscribed within very narrow limits, it is no doubt desirable that every help should be made use of to facilitate the study of the Sacred Volume. In this respect the Bible Society, however, for the above mentioned reasons attempts not to interfere, its object is to become the humble instrument of carrying into effect the gracious wish of Him who has said, "Search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me;" it leaves it free to the conscience and inclination of every one to use what helps he pleases towards understanding it, firmly convinced that wherever the assistance of the Holy Spirit is faithfully and humbly invoked in its perusal, the soundest and purest views of Scripture will predominate.

The members of the Bible Society do not quarrel with Roman Catholics for exercising their reason in the study of the Holy Scriptures. nor do they "denounce against them any dreadful consequences for doing so," on the contrary, the chief reason they have to find fault with the conduct of Roman Catholics is. that they do not exercise their reason in the study of the Sacred Word, that they do not according to its positive injunction prove all things, and hold fast that which is good, but yield the direction of their understanding and their consciences to the guidance of fallible men.

Having now, we trust, clearly shewn that the Rev. Gentleman has failed in returning an answer to the questions proposed to him, we shall nevertheless proceed to the satisfactory solution of those questions on which he has found sufficient space to dwell with pertinacious fidelity, merely premising, that we do not intend to enter fully into the arguments on which the points of doctrine alluded to rest; but shall only treat of them so far as to shew that they can be conscientiously held on the authority of Scripture alone.

With regard to the observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh, it will be sufficient if we can shew that he who first instituted the latter in remembrance of the Creation afterwards changed it for the former, when an event had taken place of still greater consequence to fallen sinners, namely the Resurrection of our Redeemer. To avoid needlessly shocking Jewish prejudices. this as well as some other changes in the wisdom of God was effected silently and gradually, but still it appears clear from Scripture that the change was made. It appears from the 20th chapter of St. John's Gospel, that he who was Lord of the Sabbath day and had full power to introduce whatever change he pleased, both in it and every other positive precept of Religion, repeatedly met and spake peace to his Disciples. when they were assembled on the first day of the week, probably from some intimation from him It appears to have been on the first day of the week, when the Disciples being of one accord, in one place, the Holy Ghost came visibly and audibly among them. On the first day of the week they met to break bread, as well as to hear the word preached. On the first day of the week they were directed to lay by for the poor as God had prospered them in the preceding week. St. John in the 1st chapter of Revelation, 10 v. dignifies this day with the title of the Lord's day, the day on which the Lord rose from the dead. The first is the only day of the seven mentioned afterwards in the Scripture by way of favorable distinction. So much for the grounds on which the reformed Churches observe the first day instead of the seventh.

With regard to Infant Baptism. although there is no direct order contained in the Scriptures for the practice, yet as our Lord himself expressed such tender anxiety for the welfare of such little ones, and directed that they should be suffered to come unto him, and as there is no instance recorded in the Scripture of Baptism having ever been deferred on account of the youth of any individual, as the rite of Circumcision, which was avowedly superseded by Baptism, was performed upon infants of the tenderest age—and, as we read in the 16th chapter of the Acts, and in the 1st chap. 1st Cor. that on three occasions, at least, St. Paul baptised entire families, in which it is scarcely possible but there must have been children, for these reasons, but certainly not on the authority of oral Tradition do the Reformed Churches, generally speaking, adopt the practice.

In like manner, with regard to the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father and the Son, the Reformed Churches neither believe nor understand any thing concerning it, except what is contained in the Scripture.—As to the term Procession they do not attempt to enter into the subtilties of the School-men with regard to it, but only use it to distinguish the manner of the emanation of the Spirit, from that of the emanation of the Son, who is said to be begotten. The doctrine is founded on the Scripture account of that protracted discourse of our Saviour, contained in the 14th and 15th chapters of St. John's Gospel, in which he accurately deseribes the Spirit as a person, and says that "the Father will send the Spirit in his name"— and that "*He* will send him." And though he says next, "who proceedeth from the Father," yet since he had before positively declared that "He and the Father were one," and since *he* sends him, and that he was to supply his room, and act in his name, here is a relation implied, and an emanation, or procession of the Spirit from the Son.

As to the question of the apparently strict prohibition of swearing, contained in our Lord's words, the Reformed Churches, as well as the great majority of Christians in all ages, consider them as only referring to the wanton use of oaths in common conversation, and that chiefly for the following reason, that our Lord himself when the High Priest adjured him by the Living God, immediately returned an answer to the question put to him, though till then he had firmly persisted in silence, and because it can be shewn that he himself, after the above prohibition, made use of the Hebrew form of swearing, in the concluding sentence of the 12th verse of the 8th chap. of St. Mark's Gospel. These instances, among others that might be adduced, must be fully sufficient to shew that our Lord's prohibition could not have been intended to extend to the use of oaths on solemn occasions. It is, however, highly satisfactory to the Christian to find that St. Paul. who was undoubtedly possessed of the spirit and mind of Christ, if ever man was so, views the matter in the same light, and does not hesitate repeatedly to make use of the most solemn form of swearing that man can utter, 1st Gal. xx., "Behold, before God, I lie not" —and again, 2d Cor i. 23, "I call God for a record upon my soul"—thus clearly intimating, that he, at least, only interpreted the Scripture in the same manner that the generality of professing christians do, as a prohibition against the practice of vain and wanton oaths in common conversation, but, by no means against oaths taken solemnly in a Court of Justice.

Again, with regard to the prohibition of blood, the Rev. Gentleman is incorrect in stating that the Reformed Churches have come to any decision on the subject, he is also mistaken in supposing that all who are of the Reformed Faith consider themselves at liberty to use it, either wilfully retained in, or separated from the bodies to which it has belonged, for though perhaps it may be shewn from Scripture that the restriction has been removed, as it was imposed in reference to that great atonement, the last bloody Sacrifice, which has been offered *once* for all, yet as doubts may be raised on the subject, many think it better to refrain from the use, than run the risk of violating any precept of Scripture.

Having now fully answered all the questions proposed by the Rev. Gentleman, we shall next proceed to notice his observations on our preceding numbers, as fully as space will permit. In his remarks, the Rev. Gentleman has displayed much ingenuity, and if it were in any other cause or on any other subject, we should gladly pay the tribute of our admiration to his controversial skill, but where religion is the theme. and where truth should be the object of enquiry, ingenuity and artifice, and cunning, claim a bad pre-eminence, and while we lament their introduction in the present enquiry, we are disposed to attribute it to the discipline of a peculiar education rather than to deliberate and intentional misrepresentation.

In the question of Infallibility, we have much to complain of, in these particulars. When we proceeded on an assumption, which was afterwards admitted, that General Councils sanctioned by a Pope were infallible, we were accused of ignorance, classed with heretics, and the facts which we advanced. were scouted, as inapposite and ridiculous. In this manner our opponent evaded our reasoning; he did not answer it: but as soon as the damning truths had, as he hoped, faded from the public eye, then with all the hardihood of the most simple ignorance, he himself asserts that very opinion which he before represented as "ample ignorance" and totally unworthy of regard. Now, however, we have forced him to an explicit declaration, and if we can shew that the body in which he asserts Infallibility resides. has been guilty of error and contradiction, then our object is completed and the Infallibility of the Church of Rome is demonstrated to be a fiction. According to the Rev. Gentleman, "Infallibility is to be found in the unanimity of the majority of Bishops, who adhere to their head, the Roman Pontiff, concerning any dogmatic definition. This body is the infallible Judge to which controverted questions may be referred." These are the Gentleman's own words, and we shall now shew that two such bodies have contradicted each other.

It was decreed by the Council of Constance, and ratified by Pope Martin V. that General Councils have supreme authority and are infallible. Unfortunately for the consisteney of the Church of Rome, the Lateran Council under Leo X., determines exactly contrary, "That the Roman Pontiff alone, has authority over all Councils and is infallible."

To make assurance doubly sure, we shall cite another instance, when infallible bodies have contradicted each other. The Council of Elvira, near Granada in Spain, held in the year 305, has this canon, "It is enjoined by the orthodox Fathers, that pictures ought not to be in a Church, nor let that be painted on the walls, which is to be worshipped and adored." The seventh General Council of Constantinople, which assembled in the year 755, at which were present 338 Bishops, agreed with the Council of Elvira, and *condemned the use of images in churches on any account whatsoever.* This "dogmatic definition" concerning image worship was infallibly true for about 33 years, at which time its infallibility having worn off, another infallible body, the second Council of Nice, consisting of 350 Bishops, took up the cause of images and determined, not only that they should be received into Churches, but also be worshipped and adored.

The Rev. Gentleman has been betrayed by his excessive zeal in contending against the exercise of private judgment in the perusal of Scripture, into the avowal of a sentiment which might have been expected from a disciple of Voltaire or Paine, but which is utterly inconsistent with the Christian profession: Let us refer to his own words—

"Private judgment, unaided by any *teaching authority*, must reject as false any book that contradicts itself. If I shew that the letter of the Bible contradicts itself, it will follow that mere private judgment is a destructive rule of Faith."

Now what other meaning has the foregoing passage than this—a book contradicting itself is unworthy of credit; the Bible is a book which contradicts itself—and therefore the Bible is not to be believed on its own authority, but it is rendered credible by the infallible authority of the Church.

In order to "prove" that the Bible contradicts itself, the Rev. Gentleman has produced the 1st verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis—"God (the Father) created the heaven and earth," and opposes to this passage the 3d verse of the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel, where it is written "that all things were made by the Word (Christ.)" We presume that the contradiction intended to be proved by these quotations is, that in the Book of Genesis it is stated that God created all things. whilst the Apostle John asserts Christ to be the Creator of the universe; but the Rev. Gentleman has *created* the contradiction by his own "*note and comment*,"—by his "*teaching authority.*" Perhaps he forgot that his interpolating the word (Father) in the first quotation, and adding the word (Christ) to the second. produces this seeming contradiction in the letter of the word; a novice in Biblical knowledge could tell the Rev. Gentleman that the 1st verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis introduces, in the very word used to express the name of the Creator, the sublime but mysterious doctrine of the Trinity; and if he will take the trouble to look at the 26th verse of the same chapter, he may perhaps be satisfied that instead of there being any thing like a contradiction between the two passages brought forward by him, the latter only confirms the doctrine taught by the former, namely, the co equality and co existence of the Father and Son; these passages, unencumbered with the Rev. Gentleman's "comment," present to the "Biblical" most perfect agreement, and so far from tending to *destruction*, are well calculated to build men up in the most holy faith once delivered to the saints.

In compassion to the feelings of the Reverend Gentleman, we almost hesitate to allude to the other examples produced by him from the Scriptures to prove that the Bible contradicts itself. How could he be so sadly mistaken as to confound the work of the creation of the Universe declared in the 1st chapter of Genesis, to be ended on the seventh day, with the endless work in which JEHOVAH manifests, that towards his creatures his mercy is unbounded, alluded to by the Saviour in the 5th chap. of the Gospel by St. John?

How could the Rev. Gentleman, be so unguarded, as to commit himself in an attempt, to shew that the commandment, concerning marriage in the 2d chap. of Genesis, was abrogated by the precept of the Lord Jesus Christ in the 19th of St. Mauhew's Gospel, where he enjoins his disciples, to give up the nearest and dearest earthly connexions, rather than forsake him or renounce his doctrine?

It is quite clear, that the rule by which the Rev. Gentleman is accustomed to interpret Scripture, is not only deficient "*in common sense*"; but that it is also destitute of that only "*teaching authority*" which can impart a right understanding of the written Word of God.

The Rev. Gentleman has brought forward several passages of Scripture, of which he says, that "*private judgment* PERUSING *them*, unaccompanied with note or comment, must believe their import to be repugnant to Divine Truth, and consequently that they are not inspired of God." The Vindicators do not perceive any thing in the passages referred to "repugnant to Divine Truth." They know that Jehovah cannot lie. that his Word is truth—nor do they need the "notes or comments" of fallible man, to assure them that the Bible contains, truth, unmixed with error. They beg however to repeat. what has been already stated in a former number of the Vindication "that Scripture is the best interpreter of Scripture" and they recommend the Rev. Gentleman to peruse the 21st, 22d and 23d verses of the 10th chap. of Exodus, having done so. he may possibly think that the following quotation from the writings of a Christian Philosopher, may not be inapplicable by way of reply to his assertion, that the Word of God contains doctrine, according to private judgment, repugnant to divine truth.

"The darkness of Scripture, is put a partial darkness, like that of Egypt, which benighted the enemies of God, while it left his children in clear day."

The Vindicators are compelled by want of space to refrain from noticing as fully as they could have wished, the Rev. Gentleman's anxiety to fan the flames of Purgatory; they purpose, however, on a future *occasion*, when the doctrine of INDULGENCES may be considered. to shew that his attempt has proved abortive; in the mean time they beg to remind him. that he has admitted that the doctrine of *Purgatory* is derived from the Heathens having its "*origin in reason*"—the Vindicators deny that it is taught in Scripture; the Rev. Gentleman has not asserted that it can be proved from Holy Writ; but he says that the Heathens believed in Heaven and Hell, and that if the Vindicators reject the testimony of the Heathens respecting Purgatory, they must also reject the belief of the existence of a future state of reward and punishment—this is the scope of the Rev. Gentleman's "argumentation;" but he appears to have forgotten that the Scripture teaches, unequivocally, that there is a Heaven, and Hell—the Vindicators do not object to any doctrine revealed in Scripture, *because* the Heathens held such doctrine—but they reject every doctrine. not authorised by the Scriptures, though bearing the stamp of heathen authority.

The Rev. Gentleman wishes to "discuss" the inspiration of the 2d book of Maccabees—will he be pleased to answer the three following questions— In what year of the Seleucidæ did Judas Maccabeus die?—In what part of the world did Antiochus Epiphanes die?—What Temple and Altar did Nehemiah build, after he quitted Persia? In considering the answers to these questions he may probably discover that there is not much room for "*discussion*" respecting the inspiration of the 2d book of Maccabees.

The Vindicators postpone for the present making any remark upon the doubt which the Rev. Gentleman throws upon the fullness and sufficiency of the Atonement made to the justice of God, by the blood which the ever blessed Redeemer Jesus, shed upon the cross; it cannot be matter of surprise that auxiliary means of atonement are sought for by those who have doubts upon this important subject; but the Vindicators have shewn, and will shew again, from the Scriptures, that as there is but one "Mediator between God and man," so there is but one sufficient atonement for sin.

The Vindicators must here declare that in any thing they have written they never intended to convey any "slanderous insinuations" against the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. which they have been accused of by the Rev. Gentleman. They are justifying PROTESTANTISM—they are vindicating the secession of the Reformed Churches from the See of ROME—in refuting doctrine, or referring to practices, their attention is very often directed to countries where the Roman Catholic cannot say that his Church is "unendowed"—against the Rev Gentleman opposed to them in this controversy, the Vindicators would be far from uttering any "insinuation," they know him only as the advocate of a system which they are bound to believe he thinks is right; but which they are convinced is wrong—they can oppose. and expose the errors of that system, and feel "*good will*" only towards the Rev. Gentleman.

In his animadversions on our fourth Number, the Rev. Gentleman is evidently fretted at the historical inaccuracies, erroneous argumentation, and palpable contradictions contained in it—and is under the necessity of tasking his charity severely, in order to find some excuse for us in our prejudices of birth and education, and the impure and interested authorities to which we have had recourse.—We thank the Gentleman. and shall endeavour to lessen his uneasiness on our account, by a brief examination of the proofs adduced by him in support of his charges.

The Vindicators, it seems, assert, that their dispute with the Church of Rome is about her new creed, first arranged since Luther in the 16th century—while that creed contains an article on the celibacy of the Clergy, acknowledged to have been established in the 5th century, so that an article of creed held in the 5th century was first arranged in the 16th!!! This is a specimen of their reasoning. The Gentleman must have been strangely inattentive or he would have seen some slight difference between the *creation* of articles, and their *being arranged* into a creed. In the dark ages many errors sprung up. The Council of Trent, *since Luther*, gave them its sanction, and they were *first arranged* as we find them in the creed of Pius IV. by that Pontiff, *since Luther.* So much for our erroneous argumentation.

The readers of the Vindication must recollect, that we did not undertake to fix with *absolute certainty* the dates of respective novelties introduced by the Church of Rome; having said "that although to mark the beginning of error is, after a lapse of ages. by no means easy; yet we should be enabled without much difficulty, to ascertain, pretty nearly. the respective periods, when many of the articles first had the stamp of ecclesiastical authority;" but notwithstanding the cautious nature of our statement, we imagine we shall have no occasion to seek to it for shelter. Our historical accuracy is impugned, because of having asserted, that the celibacy of the Clergy had the sanction of a *Western* Council, *first* in 441; that of Carthage having decreed it 60 years before. Until now we had not imagined that the Council of Carthage was a WESTERN one, having supposed it to belong to Africa. It was with the corruptions of the Western Church. more particularly, we had to do—and we affirm that in 441 the assumption of universal domination by Rome, was unknown.

An instance of our perfect ignorance of the ecclesiastical history of England is further adduced, and containing, too, contradictions the most palpable—we having said "that in the seventh century the Irish, Scotch. and British Churches, were independent of Rome, and in many instances opposed to her,"—although the next sentence states, "that an Irish Bishop refused to sit at the same table with Laurentius, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then at the head of the English Church *in communion with Rome*;" and the impartial reader is called to mark what "appears to be a contradiction." We give the Gentleman sufficient credit for sagacity and information to believe that he weighed his words when he called the contradiction apparent. He must know, for Bede informs him, that previous to the Romish Missionaries having established themselves in England, Christian churches existed, and that these ancient British Churches, together with those of Ireland and Scotland, long and effectually resisted every attempt of Rome to bring them under her subjection. "Laurentius, seduced by the charms of a nominal unity laboured, as the first Missionary, Augustine, had done, to bring the British Churches to a conformity with the Church of Rome, but the Archbishop could not prevail either with "the British or Irish to enter into his views". Even the present times, says Bede, declare how little success he had; and even at the period when his history concludes, the greatest part of the *British* Churches remained still distinguished from the *English.* Thus it will be seen, that it was to mark accurately, an important distinction, that Laurentius was said to be at the head of the English Church *in communion with Rome.* The above will also explain, how celibacy was rejected by the Clergy of the British Churches, till a late period, although introduced in the seventh century, into the English Church *in connexion with Rome.* The fact is, that it was not till William the Norman had conquered the country, that the Papal power, which had been chiefly confined to the Southern parts, extended itself over the Island; the tyrant finding it a convenient engine for the support of his own despotic authority. Laufranc, whom he appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed the absurd doctrine of transubstantiation by his influence and authority—and his successor, Anselm, who was no less devoted to the Holy See, contributed by his exertions to settle the celibacy of the Clergy, which was finally and generally enforced in the beginning of the twelfth century. Had the Rev. Gentleman examined a little more closely, before he ventured his strictures, he might have escaped "the pain he has endured, by being obliged to correct the errors of men, whose opportunities of information are so numerous and easy," and rendered unnecessary his disclaimer of being influenced by ostentation, in his display of research so accurate and profound!

How much "more than abundantly" the Gentleman's former letters have proved that the faith of Protestants is not built on Scripture *alone*, the public may judge from the former part of this reply—that the faith and practices of the Roman Catholics, so far as they are peculiar to them, have nothing to do with Scripture, we have pretty fully established; and indeed the antipathy of that Church to the Bible, evidenced by her recent bitter opposition to its circulation, is proof that she hopes little of support from it. Though we would almost venture to assert, that were Pope Pius's creed to be found in it, in so many words, every cottage in the land would possess one. As for ourselves we conceive that Church to be Apostolic, which retains Apostolic doctrine, and we imagine that doctrine to deserve the name, which is contained in the Apostolic Writings, and we believe a reference to that authority to be more conclusive than any appeal to a succession of personages who can be traced to those who openly denied "the Christ that was come in the flesh," as to his Divine Nature, and taught men so to do; and yet, we suppose we are to view those Arian Popes as orthodox, and to receive, as from Christ's Vicars, the *one Faith* they taught! But the pretensions of the Romish Church to unity, Catholicity, &c, and of the Pope to supremacy, together with image worship, the sacrifice of the Mass, and various other errors, have been merely glanced at in our fourth number, for the purpose of shewing their novelty, it being intended to examine them distinctly and separately in the progress of the Vindication.

We cannot conclude this article without taking further notice of the Rev. Gentleman's last reply. He there not only attempts to prove that we are inaccurate as to the dates of the establishment of clerical celibacy, but adduces the authority of St. Paul to shew that he approved of this part of discipline. And does the Gentleman really teach that the texts he has quoted go to prohibit the marriage of the Clergy? or that they were even addressed to them exclusively? If not, how do they support that dogma? Was not St. Peter married? And although particular circumstances, especially those connected with times of persecution. might make it more advisable for some persons to avoid a multiplication of even lawful cares; does not the word of truth *expressly forbid* the Roman Catholic *prohibition*, where it warns believers against those, who drawn from the faith by seducing spirits, and having embraced doctrines of devils "forbid to marry, and command to abstain from meats which God hath commanded to be received with thanksgiving, by those who believe and know the truth?" Timothy 4th chap. 1st 2d and 3d verses. Can any practices come more fully under the reprobation of Scripture, than the above? and yet the Council of Trent, and Pius IV. anathematize all who dare to believe St. Paul!

The 'primo solus eram" of Luther, merely goes to prove. that he, unsupported, dared to oppose the monk Tetzel, whose open and impious sale of indulgences, called forth the indignation of the Reformer, and led to researches and discoveries of which he then did not even dream; but which ended in such an increase of light and proper feeling, as caused whole nations to burst and fling away, the shackles of Rome. Surely, it will not be pretended, that when Luther affirmed, "I was first alone," that he meant to say he was before Wickliffe, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, Agobard, Archbishop of Lyons, or Claudius, Bishop of Turin; men who testified against prevailing corruptions long before Luther had existence—a most important fact, which, together with all essential to prove that "the religion of Protestants is no novelty," contained in our fourth number, continue untouched; as indeed they would have done, even had the attempts of the Gentleman to convict us of historical inaccuracy been successful instead of having so completely failed. A careful examination of what the above-mentioned admirable men, *(not "heretical wolves"!!)* and a multitude of others equally estimable, taught and opposed, and even the testimony of an Inquisitor-General borne to the character of the Waldenses as given in our last, will shew the charity of stigmatizing them as Heretics, and classing them with those *(including Pope Liberius of course)* Arians and others, "who by their opposition to the divine nature of our Saviour, must prove him to be a mere man, and the Christian religion a fabrication." By the way, the Gentleman has fallen into a slight mistake, by attributing the doctrine of Christ's mere humanity to the Arians—they believe no such thing—the Socinians do.

We trust that nothing shall provoke us to depart from the resolution with which the Vindication commenced, not to be drawn into politics or personalities. To the Gentleman's professions of charitable feeling, and Christian temper, we were inclined to give all credit; but is it possible that any man possessing humanity can bring himself to write thus coolly and complacently of the *extirpation of heretical wolves*; and call that most detestable of all inhuman institutions the Inquisition, a bugbear!! Can he have hoped for belief, when he asserted that it had failed in effecting in a century, as much as the penal laws did in a single year although history established the fact that 150,000 unhappy wretches were methodically tortured to death by it, in the space of thirty years? If the "compassionate Elizabeth" partook so largely of the spirit of Rome, as to approach even to such cruelty and injustice, we defend her not Let her be detested, as such conduct merits; but we are not to forget that she was heretical; that heresy has always disturbed the Pope's peace; and, according to our Rev. Opponent, was cause sufficient for ecclesiastical severity. Let it be remembered, that Elizabeth, *merely for her faith*, was excommunicated, her subjects absolved from their allegiance, and Roman Catholic Princes commanded and encouraged to dethrone her, by his *Holiness* of Rome. We know that considerable indignation has been excited, by the re-establishment of the Inquisition, against the humane and orthodox Ferdinand, and his *ecclesiastical superiors*; but although it has had its periodical rackings and burnings for centuries, yet there is no occasion for alarm; it is merely what it ever has been, a bugbear! We would even suggest, whether it might not be advantageously introduced into our own country at the present juncture; many naughty persons (or heretical wolves) are abroad, and evidently disturb the public peace, by advocating scriptural truth. in opposition to the new Holy Alliance, (the Pope, the Turk, and Cobbett)—perhaps quiet could hardly be so effectually restored, or preserved, as by placing them within reach of the "fangs of an Inquisition."

But the gentleman, although he speaks thus slightingly of it, "does not admire the Inquisition, or defend its measures"—no, although instituted, and sanctioned up to the present hour, by the highest Church authorities. He does not admire or defend—he only palliates. But if the measures of such authorities be apostolic, why not defend them? is it not a duty? and if not defensible, are they apostolic? But although the Gentleman does not defend them, his Church is not so squeamish. The Rhemish note on the Apocalypse, 17th chap. 6th verse, now lies before us, and runs thus—"The Protestants foolishly expound it of Rome, for that there they put Heretics to death, and allow of their punishment in other countries; but their blood is not called the blood of the saints, no more than the blood of thieves, manslayers, and other malefactors, for the shedding of which, by order of justice, no commonwealth shall answer." Is this the authorised teaching of the Church, or is it not? We ask the Gentleman does he acknowledge this note, or does he deny it? The Scriptures are good but we are not to have them without the Church's notes and comments—and thus she interprets! Surely then, the Inquisition, after all, is not a mere bugbear—nor is it necessary to have recourse to acts of turbulence on the part of the heretics to justify the Church's severity against them—their *Faith* does that fully.

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