

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE
5 per Cent. Consols. Bank Stock, 207 1/2
5 per Cent. India Stock, 104 1/2
5 per Cent. Long Ann, 134 1/2
5 per Cent. Short Ann, 134 1/2
Scrip, Subscrip. 4 1/2 p.m.
Consols for Acc't. 60 1/2

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

STORMING OF BADAJOZ.

The greatest impatience was manifested throughout yesterday for the arrival of the dispatches from the Earl of Wellington. They arrived between nine and ten at night, and were brought by Captain CANNING, one of his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp. At ten the following Letter was sent to the Lord-Mayor, and at eleven the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the bells rang.

Downing-street, April 23, 1812.—10 p.m.
"Mr. LORD—I have the satisfaction of informing you, that Captain CANNING, Aides-de-Camp to Lord Wellington, is just arrived with the intelligence of the capture of Badajoz by storm, in the night of the 6th inst. after a most severe contest, in which the troops of his Majesty, and those of his ally, particularly distinguished themselves.

I regret to be under the necessity of adding, that this most important fortress has not been obtained without a very heavy loss.
"The loss in this storm consists of about 51 officers, 4 sergeants, and 380 rank and file, British, killed; 213 officers, 153 sergeants, 1983 rank and file wounded.
"The Portuguese loss consists of about 170 killed, and more than 500 wounded.

"The Earl of Wellington speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and good conduct of every part of the army in this important operation.
"No General Officer was killed, but Major-Generals COLVILLE, WALKER, and BOWES, were severely wounded; Lieutenant-General PITCOCK and Major-General KEMPT, slightly wounded.

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
"LIVERPOOL."
Soon after the Letter was dispatched to the Lord-Mayor, the following Bulletin was issued from the War Department:—

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, April 23, 1812.
Dispatches have been received by Lord Liverpool from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajoz, 7th of April.
"His Lordship reports, that the fire was opened from his second parallel on the 31st of March, and was continued with great effect till the night of the 6th inst. when a general attack was made upon the place. Three breaches had been effected; the attack upon these was made by the 4th Division, led by Major-General COLVILLE, and the Light Division under Colonel BARNARD; but such were the obstacles which the Enemy had prepared, and such the obstinacy of his defence, that in spite of the most extraordinary efforts on the part of these two Divisions, Lord Wellington found it necessary to withdraw from the assault. In the mean time, the 3d Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General PITCOCK, made an attack on the Castle of Badajoz, which our troops carried by escalade in the most gallant manner, and firmly established themselves there, and in the ravellin St. Roque, while on the other side of the City, Major-General LEITCH'S division, which had been ordered to make a false attack, or to convert it in real one if possible, found means to turn the outwork of Pardilleras, and descending into the ditch, escalated the bastion of San Vicente in the most brilliant manner, and established themselves in Badajoz. Major-General WALKER particularly distinguished himself in the achievement; the success of Gen. PITCOCK'S and Gen. LEITCH'S divisions, while the fourth and light divisions were preparing to renew the assault upon the breaches, brought this severe contest to a termination, the enemy laying down their arms.

"The garrison consisted originally of about 2000 men, of whom about 4000, and Generals PHILIPSON and VAILLANT, are prisoners.
"Major-Generals COLVILLE, WALKER, and BOWES, have been severely wounded; Lieutenant-General PITCOCK, and Major-General KEMPT, slightly.

"The loss of the British and Portuguese has been very severe. In the storm, 821 men of the two nations have been killed, and 2869 wounded.
"Mr. STUART, in a dispatch of the 11th of April, from Lisbon, states, that the Telegraph from Ervas had announced that BALLESTRAOS had entered Seville; and this account was believed to be authentic."

Among the regiments that suffered most Officers was the gallant 52d; it had eighteen killed or wounded.
"To the above Bulletin we have to add the following most interesting Letter, which we have been favoured with from a distinguished Officer belonging to the Staff of our Army.

"When I wrote to you on the 9th, it had been resolved to attempt Badajoz by assault that night. But my letter had scarcely gone when I heard that Lord Wellington had postponed the execution of his plan, and you will now learn from his dispatches that he attacked and took Badajoz on the night of the 6th. Although the Gazette will give you particulars, I cannot but regret, that of all the desperate achievements that ever was undertaken, this was the most glorious, and I am convinced, that no other troops in the world would have succeeded. In my former letter

I mentioned that we had two practicable breaches. In addition to this, another was made on the 6th. Though they all appeared practicable to us, the enemy had been so indefatigable in entrenching themselves behind the breaches, that when our gallant fellows had gained the ramparts, they found it absolutely impossible to enter the town, and they were, therefore, recalled to their former position. Had it not been for the attack made upon the Castle by Gen. PITCOCK, and who most heroically carried it, we might have been obliged to give up the attack.—It was a considerable time before we knew for a certainty that the Castle was in our possession: until it was known, our succeeding was of course doubtful. Having, however, got possession of that important place, and Gen. WALKER having succeeded in an attack on the other flank, the attempt upon the town was no longer doubtful; and Col. BARNARD fortunately got into one of the breaches [with the light troops. Thus being established at the flank and the center of the place, we soon got possession of the remainder, and as soon as day appeared the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. The Governor PITCOCK, and the greatest part of the officers, had taken refuge in Fort St. Christoval, but on being summoned they immediately surrendered. Our loss, you will observe, has been very great indeed, and particularly amongst the Officers; but you must take this circumstance into consideration. Had not Lord WELLINGTON pushed on the siege with such unlooked-for and unexampled rapidity, SOULT would have come to its relief, and we should have, in addition to the loss of Badajoz, had another to sustain, probably much greater, in a general action. And, therefore, you must not in England run away with the idea, that lives have been unnecessarily thrown away. A number of most valuable officers have been killed or badly wounded; and I have to lament many who were my most intimate friends. I scarcely ask for one without being told that he was either killed or wounded. I hope you will not see in the list that you have any friends of yours.

"Capt. JAMES, a relation of Lord CAMDEN'S, is very badly wounded, and I fear cannot recover; but Colonel HARDING, who is also a relation, will no doubt write on this occasion. Colonel BLARENBY, who was wounded at Albuera, has again met with the same fate, but he is not severely wounded, and I understand is doing well. Major PAKENHAM, who was badly wounded, is likely to do well. Col. TRENCHE, brother to Lord CLANCARTY, has been also wounded; but is doing very well. These are only a few names among the many gallant Officers who have suffered in this occasion. As usual, I have, thank God! escaped unhurt, but Staff Officers are not so much exposed in sieges as in general actions.

"Of all the awful sights I have ever beheld, the attack on Badajoz was the most so. It began at ten at night, when the enemy threw up a rocket and afterwards several fire balls. As soon as our troops approached the breaches, tremendous explosions took place, and as the night was very dark, you may form to yourself some idea how great and awful was their effect. To describe it is beyond my power. No man ever deserved better of his country than General PITCOCK. Had it not been for his skill in the attack which he made upon the Castle, we might still have been on the outside of the Town. He is a most extraordinary Officer, and highly esteemed by the whole army.

"This is an achievement most glorious to our arms.—Whatever intentions SOULT might have had of making some attempt to relieve Badajoz, he will now not venture to attack us, and the place being in our possession, we shall have an opportunity of spreading to the Eastward and Southward of Badajoz. It is probable that SOULT, finding Badajoz fallen, will make an immediate attempt to join MARMONT. By this he will be a circuitous route. BALLESTRAOS having, according to the accounts at Lisbon, retired Seville, the enemy has, we suppose, retired from before Cadiz, and abandoned the South of Spain. This must be considered as the consequence of our vigorous operations before Badajoz, and hence, in contemplating our loss, we must consider that it has not only put that fortress before us, but that it has cleared the South of Spain—and that, in fact, all the enemy have been doing for years in that important part of the Kingdom must be at once destroyed. There are great and solid advantages, to which of course are to be added the advantage which must accrue to any cause, to this cause more particularly, from the acquisition of brilliant successes. The Spaniards will have fresh confidence in us, if it be possible; fresh confidence in themselves; and seeing that the best French troops, commanded by the best French Generals, have been invariably unsuccessful against us, will feel that emulation which must in the end enable them to effect the deliverance of their country, and thus justify these who, with ourselves, have 'never despaired of Spain.'"

LISBON MAIL.
Lisbon Papers have arrived to the 7th inst. They do not, of course, bring down events so late as the capture of Badajoz;—but their contents, which are so judicious, are interesting, as they relate to the movements of MARMONT and SOULT.

MARMONT approached Ciudad Rodrigo, thinking we should weaken our army before Badajoz to relieve it. In that expectation he has been disappointed, and we have no doubt he will retire as soon as he hears of Badajoz having fallen.

LISBON, APRIL 6.
SOULT has advanced from Seville, and the enemy in general appear upon the move, but we do not think

they have either ability or inclination to attack us.—General GRANAHA and a part of our troops are now on the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meeting, should they dare to come on, but this they will not do.
"On the 29th, they made a sortie from Fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on famously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 35 guns, placed at least 100 yards distance. It is like the most awful of thunder, amidst which the walls of ALBUERA are always seen as cool and gay as if directing a review. PHILIPSON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready.—The assault is supposed to have taken place last night.
"Five o'clock, p.m.—Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

"BANKS OF THE TORRES, MARCH 13.
"The project of MARMONT against Ciudad Rodrigo, although it appears serious, is doubtful as to the time it may be carried into execution.
"According to persons who have arrived from Navarre, some troops have left that kingdom to proceed to France. On the 14th of March, General BONAVENTURE was in Toro, upon the fortifications of which the garrison were working."—Lisbon Gazette, April 2.

Two Malia and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morning with Spanish Papers to the 11th of February, and Gibraltar to the 9th ult.
After the trial of the principal conspirators at Messina had been concluded, the Quartermaster General said, he had a list of a great number of persons, accused and pointed out by Captain SCENIA for the information of the French General. This list he begged leave to burn, that no more proceedings might be had, and all henceforth be buried in oblivion. This was immediately done.

The Apollo has captured off Cape Corse, a large frigate-built store-ship, after a short action. She is called the *Meritona*.

We have received and subjoin some further accounts this morning from different parts of the country:—
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 23.
On Tuesday morning a slight disturbance occurred in our market-place, respecting the advanced price of potatoes, but owing to the immediate interference of the civil and military powers, order was restored without any mischief being committed.

The Magistrates of Shrewsbury have come to a determination to purchase all stallers and re-graters in their markets, with the utmost rigour of the law.
MANCHESTER, APRIL 23.
This town has been perfectly quiet, but the disturbances in the neighbourhood are continued. Parties of the disaffected and disorderly have called at different Gentlemen's houses in the vicinity of the town and demanded money and provisions, with which they have been partially supplied.

The affair at Middleton is not so bad as was apprehended; the number killed on Monday, from the best information, appears to be five. The insurgents repeated their attack yesterday, when, from information I give credit to, three were killed and a number wounded. I am concerned to state, that the rioters in their progress to Middleton, called at several farmers' houses, and demanded provisions, money, and arms, which they very unfortunately, in several instances, accomplished.

Another Anholt Mail arrived last night. The most important article of intelligence by it, is the following, which we shall be happy to find confirmed:—
"It is reported here, and generally credited, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Russians and Swedes."

KING JEROME left Cassel on the 6th inst. and it is said, that his absence will probably be of some duration; but in what direction he had proceeded, is not mentioned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
The *Hedena* just arrived from Jamaica, brings an account of a contagious distemper having made its appearance in the crew of the *Feitender*, on that station; but that its further progress had been stopped, and the remaining crew belonging to that ship were nearly in a convalescent state.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 23.—Arrived at five o'clock this evening the *Eutome*, 12, with dispatches from Lisbon, and brings the account of Badajoz being taken by storm on the 6th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 23.—The Lisbon convey is expected to sail to-morrow. A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards goes out in the convey.

HARWICH, APRIL 23.—Arrived the *King George* packet, Capt. KING, with Anholt Mail. The passengers still speak positively as to the favourable disposition of the Swedes respecting this country. Five ships of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels were laying at Wince Sound.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 23.—We have not many fresh arrivals of Wheat to-day, but tolerable remaining quantities, before the close of Wednesday's market sales obtained a small increase in price, which is today reported; Barley (Malt) fully kept its price; Beans of the two kinds at the late advances; the supplies of Oats are short, and from the continuance of the demand, this trade is again named somewhat dearer; Rape Seed much higher; and Flour supports the last quotation.

CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD MARKET THIS DAY.
Bulls..... 120
Cows..... 130
Pigs..... 140
Lambs..... 150
Horses..... 160
Park..... 170

General GRANAHA and a part of our troops are now on the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meeting, should they dare to come on, but this they will not do.
"On the 29th, they made a sortie from Fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on famously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 35 guns, placed at least 100 yards distance. It is like the most awful of thunder, amidst which the walls of ALBUERA are always seen as cool and gay as if directing a review. PHILIPSON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready.—The assault is supposed to have taken place last night.
"Five o'clock, p.m.—Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

"BANKS OF THE TORRES, MARCH 13.
"The project of MARMONT against Ciudad Rodrigo, although it appears serious, is doubtful as to the time it may be carried into execution.
"According to persons who have arrived from Navarre, some troops have left that kingdom to proceed to France. On the 14th of March, General BONAVENTURE was in Toro, upon the fortifications of which the garrison were working."—Lisbon Gazette, April 2.

Two Malia and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morning with Spanish Papers to the 11th of February, and Gibraltar to the 9th ult.
After the trial of the principal conspirators at Messina had been concluded, the Quartermaster General said, he had a list of a great number of persons, accused and pointed out by Captain SCENIA for the information of the French General. This list he begged leave to burn, that no more proceedings might be had, and all henceforth be buried in oblivion. This was immediately done.

The Apollo has captured off Cape Corse, a large frigate-built store-ship, after a short action. She is called the *Meritona*.

We have received and subjoin some further accounts this morning from different parts of the country:—
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 23.
On Tuesday morning a slight disturbance occurred in our market-place, respecting the advanced price of potatoes, but owing to the immediate interference of the civil and military powers, order was restored without any mischief being committed.

The Magistrates of Shrewsbury have come to a determination to purchase all stallers and re-graters in their markets, with the utmost rigour of the law.
MANCHESTER, APRIL 23.
This town has been perfectly quiet, but the disturbances in the neighbourhood are continued. Parties of the disaffected and disorderly have called at different Gentlemen's houses in the vicinity of the town and demanded money and provisions, with which they have been partially supplied.

The affair at Middleton is not so bad as was apprehended; the number killed on Monday, from the best information, appears to be five. The insurgents repeated their attack yesterday, when, from information I give credit to, three were killed and a number wounded. I am concerned to state, that the rioters in their progress to Middleton, called at several farmers' houses, and demanded provisions, money, and arms, which they very unfortunately, in several instances, accomplished.

Another Anholt Mail arrived last night. The most important article of intelligence by it, is the following, which we shall be happy to find confirmed:—
"It is reported here, and generally credited, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Russians and Swedes."

KING JEROME left Cassel on the 6th inst. and it is said, that his absence will probably be of some duration; but in what direction he had proceeded, is not mentioned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
The *Hedena* just arrived from Jamaica, brings an account of a contagious distemper having made its appearance in the crew of the *Feitender*, on that station; but that its further progress had been stopped, and the remaining crew belonging to that ship were nearly in a convalescent state.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 23.—Arrived at five o'clock this evening the *Eutome*, 12, with dispatches from Lisbon, and brings the account of Badajoz being taken by storm on the 6th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 23.—The Lisbon convey is expected to sail to-morrow. A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards goes out in the convey.

HARWICH, APRIL 23.—Arrived the *King George* packet, Capt. KING, with Anholt Mail. The passengers still speak positively as to the favourable disposition of the Swedes respecting this country. Five ships of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels were laying at Wince Sound.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 23.—We have not many fresh arrivals of Wheat to-day, but tolerable remaining quantities, before the close of Wednesday's market sales obtained a small increase in price, which is today reported; Barley (Malt) fully kept its price; Beans of the two kinds at the late advances; the supplies of Oats are short, and from the continuance of the demand, this trade is again named somewhat dearer; Rape Seed much higher; and Flour supports the last quotation.

CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD MARKET THIS DAY.
Bulls..... 120
Cows..... 130
Pigs..... 140
Lambs..... 150
Horses..... 160
Park..... 170

General GRANAHA and a part of our troops are now on the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meeting, should they dare to come on, but this they will not do.
"On the 29th, they made a sortie from Fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on famously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 35 guns, placed at least 100 yards distance. It is like the most awful of thunder, amidst which the walls of ALBUERA are always seen as cool and gay as if directing a review. PHILIPSON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready.—The assault is supposed to have taken place last night.
"Five o'clock, p.m.—Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

"BANKS OF THE TORRES, MARCH 13.
"The project of MARMONT against Ciudad Rodrigo, although it appears serious, is doubtful as to the time it may be carried into execution.
"According to persons who have arrived from Navarre, some troops have left that kingdom to proceed to France. On the 14th of March, General BONAVENTURE was in Toro, upon the fortifications of which the garrison were working."—Lisbon Gazette, April 2.

Two Malia and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morning with Spanish Papers to the 11th of February, and Gibraltar to the 9th ult.
After the trial of the principal conspirators at Messina had been concluded, the Quartermaster General said, he had a list of a great number of persons, accused and pointed out by Captain SCENIA for the information of the French General. This list he begged leave to burn, that no more proceedings might be had, and all henceforth be buried in oblivion. This was immediately done.

The Apollo has captured off Cape Corse, a large frigate-built store-ship, after a short action. She is called the *Meritona*.

We have received and subjoin some further accounts this morning from different parts of the country:—
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 23.
On Tuesday morning a slight disturbance occurred in our market-place, respecting the advanced price of potatoes, but owing to the immediate interference of the civil and military powers, order was restored without any mischief being committed.

The Magistrates of Shrewsbury have come to a determination to purchase all stallers and re-graters in their markets, with the utmost rigour of the law.
MANCHESTER, APRIL 23.
This town has been perfectly quiet, but the disturbances in the neighbourhood are continued. Parties of the disaffected and disorderly have called at different Gentlemen's houses in the vicinity of the town and demanded money and provisions, with which they have been partially supplied.

The affair at Middleton is not so bad as was apprehended; the number killed on Monday, from the best information, appears to be five. The insurgents repeated their attack yesterday, when, from information I give credit to, three were killed and a number wounded. I am concerned to state, that the rioters in their progress to Middleton, called at several farmers' houses, and demanded provisions, money, and arms, which they very unfortunately, in several instances, accomplished.

Another Anholt Mail arrived last night. The most important article of intelligence by it, is the following, which we shall be happy to find confirmed:—
"It is reported here, and generally credited, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Russians and Swedes."

KING JEROME left Cassel on the 6th inst. and it is said, that his absence will probably be of some duration; but in what direction he had proceeded, is not mentioned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
The *Hedena* just arrived from Jamaica, brings an account of a contagious distemper having made its appearance in the crew of the *Feitender*, on that station; but that its further progress had been stopped, and the remaining crew belonging to that ship were nearly in a convalescent state.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 23.—Arrived at five o'clock this evening the *Eutome*, 12, with dispatches from Lisbon, and brings the account of Badajoz being taken by storm on the 6th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 23.—The Lisbon convey is expected to sail to-morrow. A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards goes out in the convey.

HARWICH, APRIL 23.—Arrived the *King George* packet, Capt. KING, with Anholt Mail. The passengers still speak positively as to the favourable disposition of the Swedes respecting this country. Five ships of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels were laying at Wince Sound.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 23.—We have not many fresh arrivals of Wheat to-day, but tolerable remaining quantities, before the close of Wednesday's market sales obtained a small increase in price, which is today reported; Barley (Malt) fully kept its price; Beans of the two kinds at the late advances; the supplies of Oats are short, and from the continuance of the demand, this trade is again named somewhat dearer; Rape Seed much higher; and Flour supports the last quotation.

CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD MARKET THIS DAY.
Bulls..... 120
Cows..... 130
Pigs..... 140
Lambs..... 150
Horses..... 160
Park..... 170

General GRANAHA and a part of our troops are now on the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meeting, should they dare to come on, but this they will not do.
"On the 29th, they made a sortie from Fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on famously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 35 guns, placed at least 100 yards distance. It is like the most awful of thunder, amidst which the walls of ALBUERA are always seen as cool and gay as if directing a review. PHILIPSON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready.—The assault is supposed to have taken place last night.
"Five o'clock, p.m.—Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

"BANKS OF THE TORRES, MARCH 13.
"The project of MARMONT against Ciudad Rodrigo, although it appears serious, is doubtful as to the time it may be carried into execution.
"According to persons who have arrived from Navarre, some troops have left that kingdom to proceed to France. On the 14th of March, General BONAVENTURE was in Toro, upon the fortifications of which the garrison were working."—Lisbon Gazette, April 2.

Two Malia and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morning with Spanish Papers to the 11th of February, and Gibraltar to the 9th ult.
After the trial of the principal conspirators at Messina had been concluded, the Quartermaster General said, he had a list of a great number of persons, accused and pointed out by Captain SCENIA for the information of the French General. This list he begged leave to burn, that no more proceedings might be had, and all henceforth be buried in oblivion. This was immediately done.

The Apollo has captured off Cape Corse, a large frigate-built store-ship, after a short action. She is called the *Meritona*.

We have received and subjoin some further accounts this morning from different parts of the country:—
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 23.
On Tuesday morning a slight disturbance occurred in our market-place, respecting the advanced price of potatoes, but owing to the immediate interference of the civil and military powers, order was restored without any mischief being committed.

The Magistrates of Shrewsbury have come to a determination to purchase all stallers and re-graters in their markets, with the utmost rigour of the law.
MANCHESTER, APRIL 23.
This town has been perfectly quiet, but the disturbances in the neighbourhood are continued. Parties of the disaffected and disorderly have called at different Gentlemen's houses in the vicinity of the town and demanded money and provisions, with which they have been partially supplied.

The affair at Middleton is not so bad as was apprehended; the number killed on Monday, from the best information, appears to be five. The insurgents repeated their attack yesterday, when, from information I give credit to, three were killed and a number wounded. I am concerned to state, that the rioters in their progress to Middleton, called at several farmers' houses, and demanded provisions, money, and arms, which they very unfortunately, in several instances, accomplished.

Another Anholt Mail arrived last night. The most important article of intelligence by it, is the following, which we shall be happy to find confirmed:—
"It is reported here, and generally credited, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Russians and Swedes."

KING JEROME left Cassel on the 6th inst. and it is said, that his absence will probably be of some duration; but in what direction he had proceeded, is not mentioned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
The *Hedena* just arrived from Jamaica, brings an account of a contagious distemper having made its appearance in the crew of the *Feitender*, on that station; but that its further progress had been stopped, and the remaining crew belonging to that ship were nearly in a convalescent state.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 23.—Arrived at five o'clock this evening the *Eutome*, 12, with dispatches from Lisbon, and brings the account of Badajoz being taken by storm on the 6th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 23.—The Lisbon convey is expected to sail to-morrow. A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards goes out in the convey.

HARWICH, APRIL 23.—Arrived the *King George* packet, Capt. KING, with Anholt Mail. The passengers still speak positively as to the favourable disposition of the Swedes respecting this country. Five ships of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels were laying at Wince Sound.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 23.—We have not many fresh arrivals of Wheat to-day, but tolerable remaining quantities, before the close of Wednesday's market sales obtained a small increase in price, which is today reported; Barley (Malt) fully kept its price; Beans of the two kinds at the late advances; the supplies of Oats are short, and from the continuance of the demand, this trade is again named somewhat dearer; Rape Seed much higher; and Flour supports the last quotation.

CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD MARKET THIS DAY.
Bulls..... 120
Cows..... 130
Pigs..... 140
Lambs..... 150
Horses..... 160
Park..... 170

General GRANAHA and a part of our troops are now on the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meeting, should they dare to come on, but this they will not do.
"On the 29th, they made a sortie from Fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on famously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 35 guns, placed at least 100 yards distance. It is like the most awful of thunder, amidst which the walls of ALBUERA are always seen as cool and gay as if directing a review. PHILIPSON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready.—The assault is supposed to have taken place last night.
"Five o'clock, p.m.—Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

"BANKS OF THE TORRES, MARCH 13.
"The project of MARMONT against Ciudad Rodrigo, although it appears serious, is doubtful as to the time it may be carried into execution.
"According to persons who have arrived from Navarre, some troops have left that kingdom to proceed to France. On the 14th of March, General BONAVENTURE was in Toro, upon the fortifications of which the garrison were working."—Lisbon Gazette, April 2.

Two Malia and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morning with Spanish Papers to the 11th of February, and Gibraltar to the 9th ult.
After the trial of the principal conspirators at Messina had been concluded, the Quartermaster General said, he had a list of a great number of persons, accused and pointed out by Captain SCENIA for the information of the French General. This list he begged leave to burn, that no more proceedings might be had, and all henceforth be buried in oblivion. This was immediately done.

The Apollo has captured off Cape Corse, a large frigate-built store-ship, after a short action. She is called the *Meritona*.

We have received and subjoin some further accounts this morning from different parts of the country:—
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 23.
On Tuesday morning a slight disturbance occurred in our market-place, respecting the advanced price of potatoes, but owing to the immediate interference of the civil and military powers, order was restored without any mischief being committed.

The Magistrates of Shrewsbury have come to a determination to purchase all stallers and re-graters in their markets, with the utmost rigour of the law.
MANCHESTER, APRIL 23.
This town has been perfectly quiet, but the disturbances in the neighbourhood are continued. Parties of the disaffected and disorderly have called at different Gentlemen's houses in the vicinity of the town and demanded money and provisions, with which they have been partially supplied.

The affair at Middleton is not so bad as was apprehended; the number killed on Monday, from the best information, appears to be five. The insurgents repeated their attack yesterday, when, from information I give credit to, three were killed and a number wounded. I am concerned to state, that the rioters in their progress to Middleton, called at several farmers' houses, and demanded provisions, money, and arms, which they very unfortunately, in several instances, accomplished.

Another Anholt Mail arrived last night. The most important article of intelligence by it, is the following, which we shall be happy to find confirmed:—
"It is reported here, and generally credited, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Russians and Swedes."

KING JEROME left Cassel on the 6th inst. and it is said, that his absence will probably be of some duration; but in what direction he had proceeded, is not mentioned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
The *Hedena* just arrived from Jamaica, brings an account of a contagious distemper having made its appearance in the crew of the *Feitender*, on that station; but that its further progress had been stopped, and the remaining crew belonging to that ship were nearly in a convalescent state.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 23.—Arrived at five o'clock this evening the *Eutome*, 12, with dispatches from Lisbon, and brings the account of Badajoz being taken by storm on the 6th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 23.—The Lisbon convey is expected to sail to-morrow. A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards goes out in the convey.

HARWICH, APRIL 23.—Arrived the *King George* packet, Capt. KING, with Anholt Mail. The passengers still speak positively as to the favourable disposition of the Swedes respecting this country. Five ships of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels were laying at Wince Sound.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 23.—We have not many fresh arrivals of Wheat to-day, but tolerable remaining quantities, before the close of Wednesday's market sales obtained a small increase in price, which is today reported; Barley (Malt) fully kept its price; Beans of the two kinds at the late advances; the supplies of Oats are short, and from the continuance of the demand, this trade is again named somewhat dearer; Rape Seed much higher; and Flour supports the last quotation.

CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD MARKET THIS DAY.
Bulls..... 120
Cows..... 130
Pigs..... 140
Lambs..... 150
Horses..... 160
Park..... 170

General GRANAHA and a part of our troops are now on the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meeting, should they dare to come on, but this they will not do.
"On the 29th, they made a sortie from Fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on famously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 35 guns, placed at least 100 yards distance. It is like the most awful of thunder, amidst which the walls of ALBUERA are always seen as cool and gay as if directing a review. PHILIPSON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready.—The assault is supposed to have taken place last night.
"Five o'clock, p.m.—Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

"BANKS OF THE TORRES, MARCH 13.
"

tion, it was a power claimed by the Clergy, but was only valid as far as it was submitted to by the Parishioners. In any case where any serious injury had been received by excommunication, the party had his action of damages against the priest, and this remedy had sometimes been applied to. It had been said, that the Pope, through his spiritual power, could command the allegiance of the subjects of Catholic countries; but the Pope really has this power in Catholic countries, who do not command the allegiance of the people of France, Germany, and Italy, in the present war? If he had such authority power in Catholic countries, how comes it that he is now thrown into a prison? (*Hear, hear!*) But the University of Cambridge still maintained that the Pope had greater power than ever, (*a laugh*). They might also contend that the power of the King of Spain was much increased by the circumstance of his imprisonment. This argument in itself appeared too ludicrous to mention; but when it was considered that by arguments of this sort, which could not be stated without scorn, four millions of our fellow subjects were to be condemned to hopeless disability and exclusion, they became somewhat more serious; and yet, not without some arguments, the expelled twenty millions a year in supporting a Catholic state and church in the Spanish Peninsula. If really the Pope has as much power as is pretended, in Catholic countries, it would follow that the only object for which we were expending so much money, and so much British blood, was to give a reversionary interest in Spain to Buonaparte through the means of his prisoner the Pope. This is a fear, then, which bigotry can tread upon when it pleases, and which it never raises up except to oppose it to the liberties of our own countrymen. There was, evidently, no shadow of reason for that alarm, which was conjured up by the power of the Pope. The Ministers would, however, contend that the exclusion of those privileges, common to the rest of the fellow subjects, was no punishment to the Catholics. Was it in a British Assembly that such a doctrine was to be maintained? Was it no hardship to be obliged to bear arbitrary taxation, without being at liberty to give a voice against it? Was it no hardship to have inferior security for their lives and properties than the rest of his Majesty's subjects? In any case between Catholics and Protestants, they must now expect to be tried by a jury of partisans, selected by a partisan sheriff. Scotland is the name of a Catholic put upon the panel; and if set free, is almost sure to be struck off. The Catholic, in such cases, had not even the common protection of an Anabaptist, the right of being tried by a jury, *de medietate Regis*, consisting partly of foreigners. Was the Minister to call an ambition in them to wish for equal rights in these respects? If this were called ambition, it might as well be called ambition in a man not to be robbed or murdered. It would be ambition for a man to wish that his friends should not be murdered, or that their murderers might be hanged. This sort of ambition, however, was not to be separated from the feelings of human nature in every situation of life. If, in this, in the Minister's opinion, constituted ambition, he would wish to know what was his idea of glory.—(*a laugh*). The Catholics were by the Act of 1793, permitted to vote for Members of Parliament; and it now remained to be ascertained, whether they were eternally excluded from sitting in Parliament? The Gentlemen who opposed the Catholic claims called for securities. Those who supported them called for security against a policy, which would tend to render the British name odious, and to make British faith equivocal, against a policy which went to disinherit the people of Ireland of their rights, and to pay their exertions in the common cause. If the Gentlemen on the other side called for securities, he called upon them to point out the danger. Was it in the Eucharist, the Virgin Mary, or the Prætor, (*a laugh*), who wished that they were a prodigy, they could, some rational argument, instead of conjuring up a host of witches, hobgoblins, and fanciful notions, that no man in the present age believed in. He believed the only thing they could adduce that would sound like an argument, was the power of the Pope. To this he should answer, 1st, that the Pope has not the power they impute to him; 2dly, that France has not an influence over him sufficient to make him exert this spiritual power in such a manner; and 3dly, that there is now no connection between the Catholics of Ireland and the Pope. It would be, therefore, the height of absurdity and folly to risk the peace and existence of the empire upon a mere perspective danger, existing only in their own imaginations. If this country had wished for the security of the laws which had been so much talked of, they could have had the veto in 1800, they could have had it in 1805 or in 1808.—(*Hear*). Where is the veto now? It was where it had been placed by the Act of that House. Did the Government hope to convert the Catholics by proselytism; or could they find no remedy against the future dangers which they apprehended, but in a national disqualification? The security which the opponents of this measure wanted was, what would amount to a virtual separation of the two kingdoms. He had great respect for the Universities of Dublin, where he had received his education; but he must be permitted to say, that it appeared to him that these Universities had, with the very best intentions in the world, petitioned for measures which would go to the separation of the two countries, and the dissolution of the empire. He thought that the Citizens of London had seen the interests of the empire in their true light, when they adopted the principles of toleration. He conceived that this was the true way of uniting the two people in the bonds of affection. If Irishmen were to be told that England was hostile to their just rights and privileges, and Englishmen were also to be told that Irishmen were hostile to their prosperity, he would be the most likely means of rousing each nation hate the other. It would be like going to a man and his wife separately, and telling each, that they were haters of that quarter from which they had naturally to look for love and affection. Such conduct would naturally go to a separation and divorce; and not to strengthen the union which should subsist; and yet such had been the conduct that its opposers of this measure appeared constantly to pursue both in the English and the Irish people. The Right Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to state, that he was sensible of the call of the House, so far as it was concerned might have brought up some Members, who had attended any former debates on this question, and to them he begged to submit a few additional argu-

ments. They might perhaps be told, that the people of Ireland were too barbarous safely to exercise the privileges which were now claimed on their behalf. What was this but saying, in other words, that the English Government in Ireland had for ages been oppressive and mis-directed; and that religion itself was a cause of that asserted barbarism? They would also be told, that by the Act of Settlement, the principles of the Constitution were for ever defined, and the Catholics for ever excluded from enjoying those rights which they claimed. But where was the clause in the Act of Settlement, that excluded any such thing? Where was such doctrine to be found in the spirit of that great charter? It would be found, that in the framing of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, the disqualification of the Catholics was only provisional, and never declared as a fundamental measure. Their exclusion from power and office was not fundamental, it was only provisional; and the framers of that Act had grossly deceived the people of Ireland. But why do they talk of the Act of Settlement, when Ministers do not hesitate to employ foreigners in high situations in the British service, contrary both to the spirit and the letter of that Act? Did they abandon their sentiments when foreigners were in question, while they refused to admit their Irish fellow-subjects to equal privileges? If expediency justified the former, did it not strongly demand the latter? He might be told that this was exclusively a Protestant Parliament. That honoured. By the Act of 1793, the Catholics obtained the elective franchise, and formed a part of the Commons of the Empire. The Union confirmed this; and therefore the Catholics virtually and essentially made a part of this House—a part of the State. A combination at one time existed in Europe, which made former Parliaments exclude the Catholics from power; but did it exist now, or at least was it a combination of a similar nature? Was it to be met by exclusion, rather than by petition, while they refused to admit their fellow-subjects to equal privileges? If the Catholics were to be excluded from office, and political power, why admit such a monstrous proportion of them into the army and navy? Ask your Generals and Admirals how the Irish Catholics soldiers and seamen behave in the day of battle: ask the votes of the House, which have so often thanked them for their services; ask the public papers how many die daily in your service, of those who are excluded from the rights of citizens: ask how many of them lie wounded in your naval and military hospitals: ask your country, instead of Ministers, for the character of these men; finally, ask the Ormonds, the Latouches, and other ancient and eminent names that have adorned your ranks; and do not in contempt of their petitions, decide against one-fourth of your fellow-subjects, and thus against the liberties, the safety, and independence of the whole.—(*Hear*). It would appeal to the votes of the House which had so often borne testimony to the gallantry and fidelity of the Catholic soldiers—to the fields of Spain and Portugal, which they had often stained with their blood. He would appeal to the great principles of policy and justice, which so loudly demanded the averting of religious strife, that the whole strength and energies of the country might be united in maintaining its liberties and independence. Pronounce one sent-out only, and the object would be attained. Let England say to Ireland, we are both ruined unless we unite. Let Ireland say to England, we will have our liberties, and our lives are at your service.—(*Hear, hear*). He concluded with moving, that the House go into a Committee to consider the state of the laws imposing civil disabilities on our Roman Catholic subjects.

Dr. DUGENAN rose amidst loud cries of (*Hear, hear*), from the other side of the House. The Learned Gentleman began by observing, that the meaning of Catholic emancipation, as now demanded, was the repeal of all the statutes that had been made for the protection of the Protestant Church, since the reign of Elizabeth to the period of the Revolution. It went to annul the Act of Uniformity, and also the Test and Corporation Acts passed in the reigns of Charles II, and, in short, every bill which effected the Reformation in defence of the Established Religion. (*Hear, hear, from Mr. Perceval*). Nothing, he would say, would be more than the total subversion of the constitution, both in Church and State. (*Hear, hear, and much laughter*). But before their claims were granted, two Unions must be dissolved—that of England with Scotland, and also that of Great Britain with Ireland; in both of which it was declared, that the Act of Uniformity, and other Acts for the security of the Church, should be perpetually binding. All these Acts in their preamble being binding. All these Acts in their preamble were declared to extend to England, Ireland, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. (*a laugh*). The House called upon by the Right Hon. Gentleman to repeal Acts of Parliament which were the great bulwarks of the Constitution, both in Church and State, particularly against Papists. Modern philosophers and modern orators made light of these constitutional guards, though their ancestors valued them; and what was more, both King and Queen swore, at their coronation, that they would inviolably maintain them. The Catholics at present had every advantage but that which would confer political power. Their persons and property were as secure as those of Protestants; and they might sit in Parliament if they chose to take the oaths and oaths. (*Hear*). What was remarkable in their present security for their liberty and property than the subjects of any other country? The Government, but not the Government, the Government, in their own country, enjoyed any thing comparable to it. But not satisfied with this, they claimed a full equality in all civil and military offices; and that, for the benefit of a set of people who were hostile to Church and State. But who were they who claimed this religious liberty?—the most intolerant set on the face of the earth; men more tolerant than the Mahometans. (*a laugh*). They allow to others no degree of conscience whatever; and even in the last Act of the Cortes of Spain, it was declared, that the Roman Catholic religion should be the sole religion of the country, and no other tolerated. It was true, they could not exercise their tolerance in their own country. Bellarmine, the great authority, advises them to submit when they are the weaker party,—*hereticus non debet prevalere, cum sint nobis potentiores*. Their impotence alone was the cause of their humanity.—(*Hear, and a laugh*). They enjoyed perfect religious liberty: no one was permitted to disturb them in their worship. He was glad of it, for he was a friend to religious liberty, but not to their enjoying political power. The reasons on which the Right Hon. Gent-

would agree to the motion for going into a Committee, every document was at hand for that purpose. With respect to what the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that the Catholics were to be the able and learned. The learned was called by Council of Lateran, that Council was ever set in one of the most ambitious Popes that had visited the Papal Chair; to that Council the Christian world entered into a variety of calculations to disprove these statements. From enumerations, which he was led to make in two extensive parishes, compared with the number of inhabitants in each house, he was led to conclude, that there were not more than 3,600,000 souls in all Ireland. (*Hear, hear, and expressions of dissent*). About the year 1762, a Catholic Bishop published a Book, in which he calculated that the number of Catholics in the whole Kingdom did not exceed two millions, and lamented, that the Protestant population was greatly increasing. To suppose, then, that they had doubled their population since 1762, with such drains and emigrations operating constantly since, was quite absurd, when it appeared that the population of England had increased little more than three millions since the Revolution, when it was estimated at seven. But still the census was taken in 1791, that one assertion was against another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be burnt down. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh from General Mathew*). He was glad, that one assertion was as credible as another; and that one assertion was as credible as another. The wealth and power of the Catholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real property, he was confident they did not possess one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commercial property, they did not possess one-tenth of it.—All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, he would assert that in some counties of Ireland they had been universally scouted. In some instances they were carried about by private emissaries among the farmers, who were told, that if they did not sign a petition